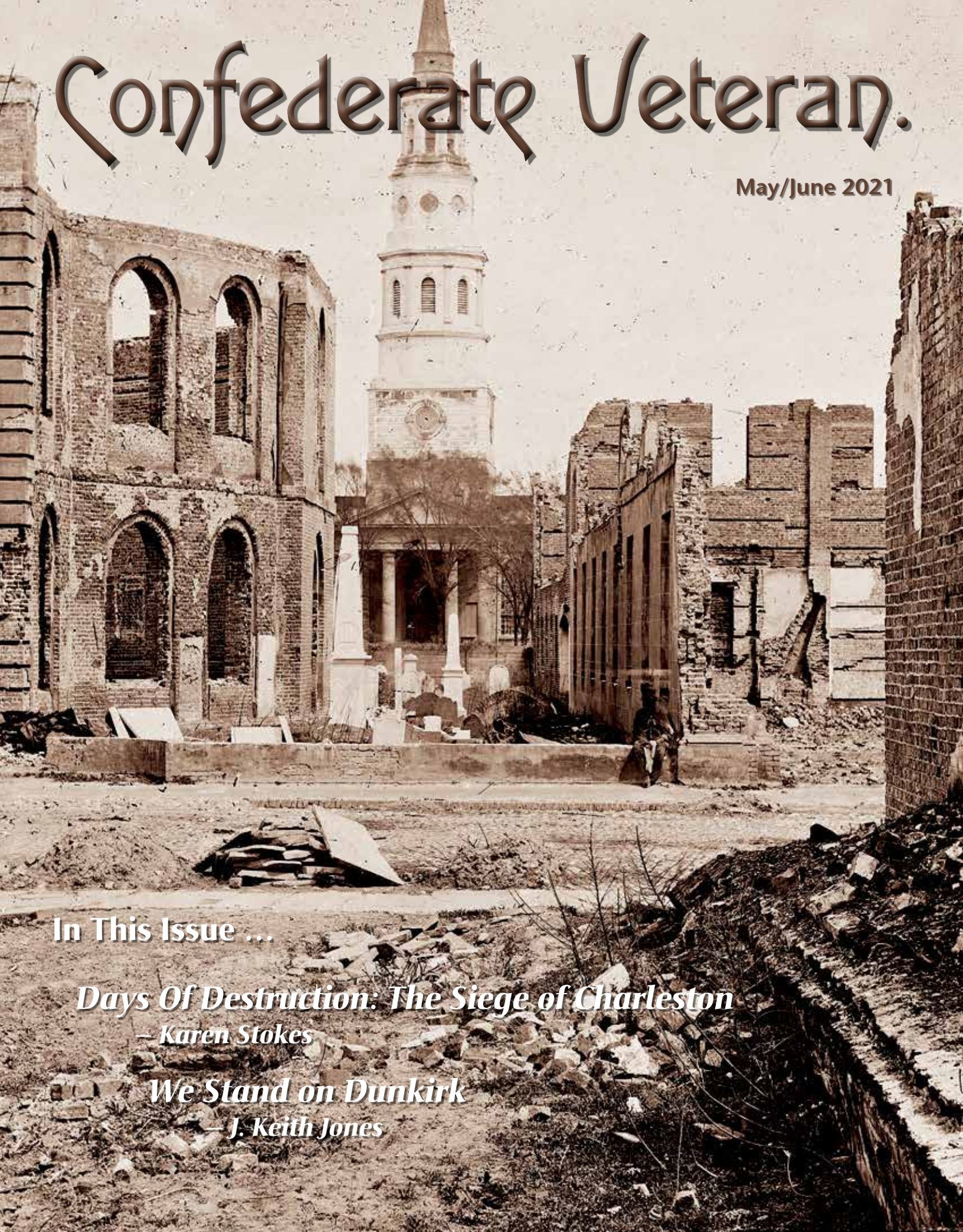


Confederate Veteran.

May/June 2021



In This Issue ...

Days Of Destruction: The Siege of Charleston

— Karen Stokes

We Stand on Dunkirk

— J. Keith Jones



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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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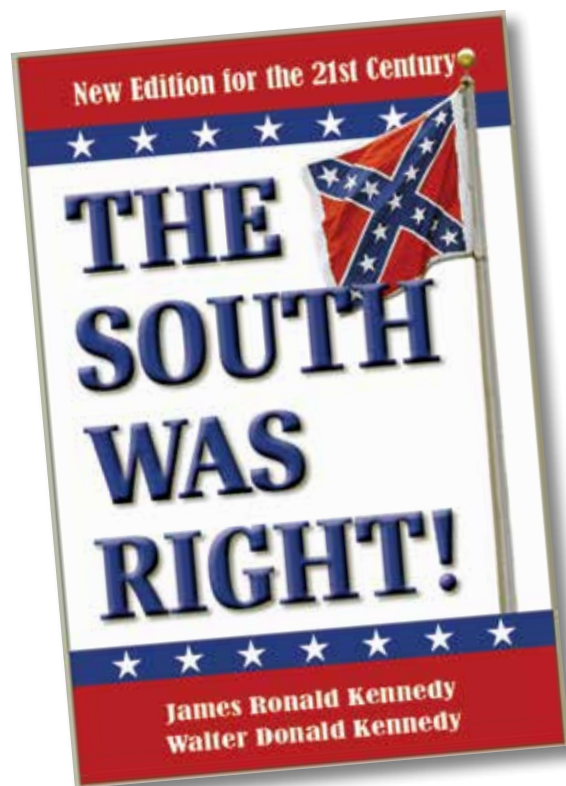
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ON THE COVER — A view of some of the destruction of Charleston, SC, from the Yankee bombardment of 1863-1865. Photo from the Library of Congress.



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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

Confederate Memorial Services are being held all across the South this time of year. I hope you can attend at least one. This year, more than ever, it is important we get out in the public eye and honor our ancestors. There are so many falsehoods and outright lies being told about our ancestors and the cause for which they fought these days. We must uphold *The Charge* and tell the true story, not just for future generations, but for those living today.

Karen Stokes, one of our sesquicentennial authors, returns with her article on *Days of Destruction: The Siege of Charleston*. This is a first-hand account of events which occurred in Charleston during the Yankee bombardment of 1863-1865. Instead of a military target, they chose to bomb innocent civilians. This issue's cover shows just a small part of the damage.

Award winning author J. Keith Jones shares his essay, *We Stand on Dunkirk: Historical Perspectives on Where We Are As Southerners*, with us this issue. This is a very interesting perspective which contrasts the British in World War II with those of us with Confederate ancestry today. I found it to be a great read and I hope you will also.

Our National Reunion will be here before you know it. If you have not sent in your registration, now's the time. This is the last issue which will have Reunion information.

We have a number of proposed constitutional amendments for this year's reunion. They are included in last four pages of this issue. Please review with your fellow camp members as we will be voting on them in Metairie.

I'm glad to see more and more camps are able to become active again after the events of last year. Please continue to send in those photos of your camp activities, the pace is picking up. We are the only ones who will honor our ancestors and tell their true story. I hope to see some of you at a memorial service this season.

Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature of Frank B. Powell, III, in black ink. The signature is stylized and cursive, with the first name 'Frank' being the most prominent.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
LARRY ALLEN MCCLUNEY, JR.

CIC@SCV.ORG

How can the SCV fight back against “Woke Culture”?

Over the past couple of months, I have been bombarded with an increased request for interviews with the press on various issues all stemming from various “Woke” activities around the nation. These activities are stirred up by groups proclaimed to have been “awakened” by their self-proclaimed truth about American History. Such groups include the 1619 Project in Virginia, Confederate Reckoning in Tennessee, Silent Sam I am in North Carolina, and many others too numerous to name who proclaim to be “Woke.” According to Wilfred Rilley, author of the article *Why Woke History is not the Answer*, the 1776 series, he states, “These groups are constantly making claims about further injustices and atrocities in our nation’s history which are simply not based in reality: for example, that Americans fought the Revolutionary War to preserve slavery, or that African-Americans struggled largely “alone” for freedom. Almost universally, these pedagogies also ignore both the context within which America’s undisputed sins took place — essentially all nations allowed slavery or serfdom until recent centuries — and the unique goods America gave the world. I reject such educational models, along with their most propagandistic right-wing alternatives. A coherent education in history and civics must involve studying one’s society neither as blemish-free nor as virtually “all warts,” but rather comprehensively and honestly — warts and all.”¹

Thus, in my humble opinion, one of the greatest threats to our culture and American History is the

“Woke Culture” (or sometimes referred to as Cancel Culture). But what does it mean to be “Woke?” As an educator, I thought our members should be aware of this concept and growing movement in our society.

According to Dictionary.com, “woke” is the past tense of “wake” — as in, someone who is past the process of waking up. They are done with it. They have moved on. They have evolved from, you know, being asleep and hitting the snooze button 15 times. And frankly, that is a pretty accurate description of how “woke” is currently being used as an adjective.²

Urban Dictionary defines “woke” as being aware, and “knowing what’s going on in the community.” It also mentions its specific ties to racism and social injustice. To use “woke” accurately in a sentence, one that captures its connotations and nuances, you would need to reference someone who is thinking for themselves, who sees the ways in which racism, sexism and classism affect how we live our lives on a daily basis. Or, alternatively, someone who does not. The rise in popularity of “woke” has been tied to the Black Lives Matter movement, which initially surfaced in 2013 following the fatal shooting of Trayvon Martin. StayWoke often accompanied social media posts about police brutality, systemic racism, and the industrial prison complex. StayWoke reminds readers to look past the provided narrative, to examine their own privilege (or lack thereof). StayWoke reminds readers there is more than one reality to life in the United States.³

2 Dictionary.com; Foley, Maddey, “There’s more to Woke than you think,” *Bustle*, January 11, 2016 (Retrieved February 25, 2021).

3 Urban Dictionary.com; Foley, Maddey, “There’s more to

1 Rilley, Wilfred, *Why Woke History is not the Answer*, the 1776 series, *Real Clear Public Affairs*, February 26, 2021, www.realclearpublicaffairs.com.

The actual phrasing of “woke,” it should be mentioned, has been a part of black culture for decades. First used in the 1940s, Woke has resurfaced in recent years as a concept which symbolizes perceived awareness of social issues and movement. By the late 2010s, woke had been adopted as a more generic slang term associated with left-wing politics, progressive or socially liberal causes such as anti-racism, LGBT rights, feminism, and environmentalism. It has also been the subject of memes, ironic usage and criticism for its methods and consequences. Its widespread use since 2014 is a result of the Black Lives Matter movement. In the book, described as a ‘right wing diatribe’ by *The Guardian*, Douglas Murray tries to define “Woke” by examining public discourse around issues of gender and race and considers the role technology and the #MeToo movement has played in what is now considered the culture wars. If you are interested in a detailed timeline which charts the recent evolution of “woke” in pop culture to its use today, I would highly suggest checking out this article by Charles Pulliam-Moore, “How ‘woke’ went from black activist watchword to teen internet slang.”⁴

I know what some of you are thinking, that I am going overboard in trying to explain this and how does this affect our heritage and our organization? This movement is a huge threat to our heritage and to American History in general as they attempt to rewrite our history. As our recruiting efforts continue, we are finding more and more young people are jumping on board with these movements because their lives are very precarious, and it gives them something to be a part of and to believe. High schools across America are embracing a woke curriculum. Charles Fain Lehman, adjunct fellow at the Manhattan Institute, says he is troubled by a trend in education of embracing wokeness above reason and fact as schools begin to adopt the 1619 Project into their curriculums educating a new generation of young people to unlearn what we view as traditional American History.⁵ As a historian and an educator, I find this troubling when so many of our students are being taught to turn their backs on figures like George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, and yes, I hate to say it, Abraham Lincoln.⁶

A growing number of school students across this country are receiving classroom instruction in how race, class, gender, sexuality, and citizen-

Woke than you think,” *Bustle*, January 11, 2016 (Retrieved February 25, 2021).

⁴ Pulliam-Moore, Charles (8 January 2016). “How ‘woke’ went from black activist watchword to teen internet slang.” *Splinter News*. (Retrieved February 25, 2021); “Douglas Murray: The groupthink tyranny of woke.” *RNZ*. 14 December 2019 (Retrieved February 25, 2021); “Stay Woke, The new sense of ‘woke’ is gaining popularity,” *Words We’re Watching*. Merriam-Webster. (Retrieved February 25, 2021) www.merriam-webster.com/words-at-play/woke-meaning-origin

⁵ Allen, Virginia, Woke Culture Comes for America’s High Schools, *The Daily Signal*, December 3, 2020 (Retrieved February 26, 2021).

⁶ The 1619 Project is a long-form journalism project developed by Nikole Hannah-Jones, writers from *The New York Times*, and *The New York Times Magazine* which “aims to reframe the country’s history by placing the consequences of slavery and the contributions of Black Americans at the very center of the United States’ national narrative.” The project was first published in *The New York Times Magazine* in August 2019 for the 400th anniversary of the arrival of the first enslaved Africans in England’s Virginia colony.

Continued on page 56



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Redouble our efforts to education the public

To the Editor:

I was quite surprised to read in the January/February 2021 issue of *Confederate Veteran* magazine that a writer to the "Dispatches from the Front" advocated the alteration of our logo in such a way as to eliminate the Army of Northern Virginia flag. Admittedly, I initially empathized with the author. I believe he expressed the best of intentions regarding the adoption of a seemingly less controversial symbol as the central focus of our logo. In spite of my aforementioned admission, I am compelled to voice a contrary position to that which he offers.

The writer's letter immediately reminded me of a current controversy within the United Methodist Church concerning the symbol of the cross with the flames of Pentecost. The Rev. Edlen Cowley is well publicized as recognizing the symbology of the UMC logo, though unintentional, represents the burning of crosses by the Ku-Klux-Klan. I predict my denomination will cave to pressure in favor of the Rev. Cowley's claims born out of hypersensitivity. It is my earnest wish the Sons should not bow to such social pressure. Changing our logo is capitulation, and capitulation only results in granting the legitimacy of our adversary's perceptions. Rather, we should redouble our efforts in the field of education to bring to the forefront the true meaning of the flag and for the cause for which it was created.

Our future is not secured by ceding battlefields. Our organization is not defended by altering logos. Our attackers are fighting a protracted war of attrition. If we buckle under the pressure of the woke mob by allowing them to form the narrative, thereby winning battle after battle, soon there will be no

ground remaining on which to form a defensive line. No, ours should remain an offensive war in which we are well armed with the ammunition of fact. As for me, the line is carved in stone. I will not be moved. In the event the Sons of Confederate Veterans should change its logo, I will simply add one more ANV flag to my sartorial selections.

Fred Bone

Gen. Edward Dorr Tracy Jr. Camp 18
Macon, Georgia

Appeasement never works with our enemies

To the Editor:

A recent letter writer suggested the SCV should remove the Confederate battle emblem from the organizational logo, and replace it with something less controversial.

Would such a move really stop or slow down the relentless attacks on our history and heritage? If such a proposal actually worked, perhaps the word "Confederate" should be stricken from our organization's name. While at it, let's change the name of *Confederate Veteran* magazine.

In Columbus, Georgia there was once a truly unique facility known as the Confederate Naval Museum, dedicated to telling the story of the Confederate Navy. Now it's called the National Civil War Naval Museum.

For more than a hundred years the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond was the repository of priceless relics related to the Confederate States of America, including the largest collection of Confederate flags anywhere on earth. Since 2013 it has been known as something called the American Civil War Museum. The mission of this facility is to reinterpret everything we've been previously taught about the Confederacy and our gallant ancestors as

being mythical and not rooted in fact.

Statues and memorials continue to be vandalized and removed. Schools, streets and parks are being renamed. Long-celebrated state holidays removed from the calendar.

The new administration in Washington, DC, is not exactly friendly to American history; the founding of this nation and the US Constitution. When this letter appears in *Confederate Veteran* magazine, the new administration will have removed the names of Confederate generals from US military bases. It is a real possibility Confederate monuments, interpretive signage, placards, etc. at national battlefield shrines such as Gettysburg, Shiloh, Chancellorsville and Appomattox Court House will be purged. The telling of America's history is being retold, or "re-imagined" because of the way it unfolded — warts and all, which does not fit the politically correct narrative being advanced by so-called "academia" and the taxpayer-funded public school system. Book burning cannot be too far in our future.

For someone within SCV to propose removing the symbols most associated with our Confederate ancestors in order to appease our enemies, it is simply naive and delusional. The attacks will continue until every vestige of our history is erased.

Sir Winston Churchill once stated: "Any people with contempt for their heritage have lost faith in themselves and no nation can long survive without pride in its traditions."

Greg C. White

David W. Payne Camp 1633
Blairsville, Georgia

It would be a mistake to change our logo

To the Editor:

I am a new member and I just

have a quick response to Mr. Shane Miller's letter to the editor, published in the January/February issue under "Time We Should Consider Changing Our Logo." I appreciated Mr. Miller's well-stated argument and the reasons he gave for eliminating the ANV Battle Flag from the SCV's official logo. However, I feel it would be a mistake to get rid of the ANV Battle Flag and replace it with the "First National Flag or some other design" as he suggested, simply because we (the SCV organization and its members) know what that flag actually signifies and what it truly represents.

It would seem (to me, anyway) like a betrayal of our ancestors. I feel we should continue to display it proudly and unashamedly. Our real duty, I feel, lies not in adapting our logo to some symbol that would hopefully be more appealing to "many rational thinking people and perhaps even select media types" as Mr. Miller mentioned, but rather in focusing all our energy and efforts into reaching such people with the truth — enlightening them and educating them. We need to find better, more creative, and more effective ways of doing this. This is probably the SCV's most important mission right now.

In any event, the same people who are offended by the sight of our beloved (and beautiful) Battle Flag, also have a very reflexive and unfavorable reaction to the word "Confederate." If the SCV was to remove the Battle Flag from its logo, that would not be enough. We'd also have to remove the word "Confederate" from the name of the organization as well, and replace that with something else — thereby losing (surrendering?) much of our identity as a result. No, I feel it would be better for the SCV to keep its original, long-standing logo, and instead do all it can to dispel the lies and falsehoods our enemies have disseminated among the general public (especially among the younger age group Mr.

Miller referred to in his letter). Thank you.

Mike Bell
J.E.B. Stuart Camp 1343
Richmond, Virginia

We should consider secondary logo

To the Editor:

In the January/February 2021 issue of *Confederate Veteran*, Shane Miller suggested the SCV should change our logo. This idea has merit and I appreciate the thoughts and ideas forwarded by Mr. Miller. The March/April issue contained several letters arguing against this. I believe there is a middle ground and it does warrant further review and discussion by the SCV leadership. I would caution against replacing the Battle Flag with the First National flag, as that will then open the floodgates to attack and derision of this flag as well. I fly the First National flag on Confederate Memorial Day. I also wear a First National flag hat and t-shirts and have a sticker on my car. It is the ultimate irony and comedy that one can wear a First National flag cap or shirt and there are no comments or stares; wearing a Battle Flag shirt or hat in those same situations would surely invite comments, stares, and confrontations. Those who are so offended by the Battle Flag are spoon-fed and do not even know why they are offended by it, they have just been told to be; as I often say if you are offended by the Confederate Battle flag you should be equally offended by the US flag for the same reasons.

We must understand, to our enemies, the enemies of freedom and liberty, those who are blind and/or uneducated and do not understand true history, it is impossible to engage them when they cannot get past something so simple as a logo. Obviously the Battle Flag is the subject of cancel culture and ignorant mob-rule. While it is evi-

dent we would not be true to our forefathers if we bowed down and changed our thoughts, ideals, and goals in the face of such misinformed thought and tyranny, I would not say or believe changing the logo is doing so. As an organization, it must be considered if it would allow us to engage the public in truthful, meaningful discussion and allow us to be represented more openly and to engage the public on all fronts. This is not a capitulation of our ideals and goals as an organization, or lessen the pride we have in our Confederate ancestors and their cause. It does not lessen pride in the Battle Flag, it does not lessen pride in the South, it does not remove the Battle Flag from public view, it does not mean we will not display the Battle Flag proudly and at our choosing; and we will continue to support the cause and forward the colors of true liberty and freedom to uphold the US Constitution as conceived and written, which is exactly what our ancestors were doing; nothing more, nothing less, and nothing else.

The SCV store itself sells products with the Bonnie Blue flag, as well as the secondary/unofficial SCV logo with the interlocking SCV 1896. Large and dynamic organizations often have more than one logo and wordmark. I believe it should be considered to have a logo with the interlocking SCV 1896 in place of the Battle Flag as a secondary logo. If we want to go on the offensive, tell our story, educate the public with true history and defense of our Confederate ancestors and what they fought for and why ALL Americans should support it, we need to be able to start a conversation. If changing the logo will allow us to start that conversation, it should respectfully be considered.

I do not shy away from telling people I am an SCV member, I actively recruit when I can, and will engage and educate at any opportunity, I support

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
JASON BOSHERS**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Networking and an Unfortunate Side Effect

While traveling around and visiting with camps and members, one of the questions I get asked is about the structure of the organization and how it all fits together. I try to emphasize the most critical pieces of our organizational structure are the camps. Anywhere we have good strong camps and the camps are active in their community we have few problems and much success. A great camp member is the best asset for our organization. I love being a camp member and being active on the camp level because it means we are doing things which benefit our community and our organization. Plus it builds a relationship within members of the camp. If you have a new camp member, please get him active. Don't put him on an island by himself because you will lose him.

Recruitment is hard for some camps because they have a tough time getting out in their community. Recruitment is easier in some areas because of extra opportunities but only if the camps will take advantage of those opportunities. How often do you talk to your fellow camp members? During this COVID-19 Pandemic did you check on camp members? If your camp was unfortunate enough to not meet, did you stay in touch with your fellow compatriots? I will admit that I am as guilty as anybody because I hesitate to pick up the phone and call somebody. I can give what I think are reasons but they are nothing more than excuses. So, I have started calling people. Just a few people at night. Takes just a few

minutes. Without exception, it has always made me feel better and I hope my fellow compatriot feel better as well.

I would like to take a few minutes to address some things I hear at most gatherings. I will just address it by asking one favor. Don't quit because you don't like the new camp commander or one of the other officers or something the camp is or isn't doing. This is a very common problem. If you don't like something work to fix it. Quitting isn't going to accomplish anything other than letting whatever it was that bothered you continue. Problems happen. Disagreements happen. We have all read accounts of disagreements between our ancestors during the war. Sam Watkins wrote in *Company Aytch*, after one battle, men who had been arguing for weeks were hugging and crying. More importantly, they stopped arguing and forgave each other. Don't leave because you don't like something but instead be a Southern Gentleman and handle the situation with grace while stepping up.

I have also spoken about the need to get involved to know what is going on. Go to your camp meetings. If your brigade is hosting a function, go and fellowship. If your brigade isn't hosting a function, take the opportunity to step up and host a brigade function. Be self-motivated and look for opportunities. Please attend your division reunions. Get to know the men in your division. I am fortunate enough to attend many division reunions and I learn constantly

because so much information is exchanged during the meetings and after the meetings. Who knows, you might meet someone who has hosted a brigade function in his area and he can help you arrange yours. The modern term for this is networking. Get to know people. Let people get to know you. Attending a national event really opens up the organization. You see what goes on in other divisions and armies. You get to see and hear what is working and what isn't. You get to see the good and the bad. But the camaraderie is unbelievable. Some of my best friends I met at a national reunion. Honestly, most of my friends are SCV members.

One of the unfortunate things about writing this article, I have alluded to several times, is I cannot see into the future. I write it but it is two months before you see it. That is just an unfortunate side effect. No fault or blame to be spread around. In fact, most newspaper and magazine articles are about what has already happened or planned to happen. Things are moving so rapidly now that I have a hard time saying for certain what will be happening in the coming months. Concerning the museum, displays have really ramped up and I want to thank Army of Trans-Mississippi Councilman Robert Edwards for taking on that monster of a project. Our first big display is being planned now and the display cabinets have been designed. We are planning on having it partially completed by the May 1 Pilgrimage and Confederate Memorial Day and completion soon after. Another display coming is courtesy of Pastor Charles Jennings and it is concerning the religious revival which occurred during the war and it will be in place by the end of March. I am really looking forward to the work going on inside the museum over the next few months and I hope you will plan a visit to come see the museum soon.

Quite frankly folks, you will be hearing a lot about the museum from now on because it was a huge investment of money, time and general resources. If you were at the national reunion in Jacksonville, you know the road ahead of us. I know you are being asked continually to go back to the well and draw more water and I understand, as I am doing my part as well. You are being asked for money for the museum, display cabinets and the Forrest reinterment. We are a self-funded organization so we

can be independent. An old saying I heard years ago is "With the shillings, come the shackles." We need to be able to tell the true story of our ancestors. I want to thank the people who have made contributions to the Confederate Museum at Elm Springs. Contributions have been made financially and with artifacts. Everything you do helps preserve our history. Don't forget about the Friends of the Confederate Museum at Elm Springs application.

Improvements continue with the home Elm Springs. Over the past several months the old Executive Director's office was opened for tours. The Conference Room was repurposed, updated and is now open and can be rented. The two offices upstairs have recently been turned back into bedrooms and added to the tour. The area which was the original kitchen we used as a gift shop is being turned back into a period kitchen; so if you have kitchen items from the 1830s to 1880s and you would like to donate them, please contact Headquarters. Don't forget about the Friends of Elm Springs application.

The Jefferson Davis Memorial Garden area will be taking shape with benches ordered to fill the slots around President Davis. Plenty of room abounds for placement of other benches as we will begin laying bricks and pavers as we have enough for our first order. Don't forget about the bricks, pavers and benches form as they are a great way to remember and honor.

I know you have many options in front of you but view them as opportunities to contribute and be involved. We have a great organization and the privilege to join was given to us as a birthright by being a descendant of a Confederate soldier. Our ancestors did not fight in every battle but they did fight in the battles when faced by the enemy. Never miss the opportunity to do good and just things. Work hard to be a good camp member. Make your ancestor proud.

My studies to improve are continuing but I must admit some of the thoughts in the Federalist and Anti-Federalist papers are above my head. I wish to thank our editor-in-chief for his fantastic work and extreme patience. I am only four days late this time. May be my best time yet.

R. S. Jason Boshers
Lt. Commander-in-Chief





Forward The Colors

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

The High-Flying Flag

We are happy to announce the Confederate Legion has secured for the Sons of Confederate Veterans a 24 x 40 foot Confederate Flag aerial banner. This banner has been used several times to protest events such as NASCAR's banning of our beloved flag and to encourage our fellow Southerners to search the internet for SCV.org. At future SCV events, don't be surprised if you look up and see our giant flag being towed through the sky by the "Confederate Air Force."

I am sure every member of the SCV will be proud to see our banner displayed but the important thing to remember is that the general public will be reminded that the SCV is actively protecting and promoting our heritage. We must always keep in mind that a flag cannot speak for itself. When you and I look at our flag we see a banner we respect as the emblem of a just and noble cause. Unfortunately, what we feel and believe and what the general public hears about our flag are two different things. Polls taken on how the Confederate Flag and Southern history are viewed demonstrates that Southerners born before 1970 have a high, up to 90 percent or more, regard and respect for our flag and history. These same polls reveal Southerners born after 2000 do not have the same regard and respect for our flag and the South. As the older generation of Southerners die, younger Southerners are more likely to fall in line with the slanderous neo-Marxist's view of our beloved banner and Southern history.

What is true about the views of the Confederate Flag and Southern history is also true about most traditional American (therefore, Southern) values. In his book, *Be Ye Separate: Bible Belt Revival or Marxist Revolution*, Ron Kennedy noted:

In a recent experiment, random students on a major university campus were shown two books, the Holy Bible and the Communist Manifesto, and asked which book was the most dangerous for society? Without hesitation they selected the Holy Bible as more dangerous than Karl Marx's *Communist Manifesto*! And remember, the current public educational system is using our tax dollars to indoctrinate our children and grandchildren. Is there any wonder a recent survey of university-educated young people found that a majority stated rioting is an acceptable method for social change? This willingness to use violence is the mentality of Mao-Zedong's Red Guards in Communist China circa 1966 — during which Chinese students caused the death of thousands of innocent civilians and destroyed over 6,000 historic sites and monuments.

The sad reality of today's educational system is young people are being "educated" away from traditional values held by, not only Southerners but, all Americans.

When we say a flag or monument cannot speak for itself, we are facing the reality of today's educational, social, and political reality. Sure, you and I see our banner as a positive display of patriotism, love of family,

and freedom. After all, we were raised in an environment which taught respect for these values. For the most part, our children and grandchildren are being taught these flags and monuments — and even the Bible and Constitution — are hold-overs from an evil, “white-supremacy” racist society bent upon crushing people who do not look like them. Since a flag cannot speak, a stone monument cannot define what it is memorializing, or a clean, well-kept cemetery cannot tell the story of those reposed within its graves, who will speak for them? Unless we, of the SCV, give a public voice to our flag, monuments, and sainted dead, only the neo-Marxist voice will be heard and that voice is loud and blatant.

I was recently involved in a TV debate with several BLM activists. They told me “Mississippi and the South has not even begun to atone for its evil past. Everything associated with the old Confederacy must be erased, even the names of the States that joined the Confederacy must be erased!” In the March/April issue of the *Confederate Veteran* ‘Forward the Colors,’ I noted New York Representative, Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (AOC) suggested the South needed to be “liberated” from its intrinsic racism. Following the lead of such radicals as BLM and AOC, is it any wonder United States military bases named in honor of Confederate officers are having those names purged from America? The same group pushing these acts of cultural genocide are now demanding the removal of any Confederate monument on Federal property such as National Parks at Shiloh, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, etc. These radicals insist America cannot be cleansed of its “intrinsic racism” until all monuments to “white supremacist” and defenders of slavery are eliminated. Yes, I, like you, understand these symbols are not what the neo-Marxists claim but their narrative is the only narrative being heard by the general public. The neo-Marxist narrative is daily reinforced by the educational system, social media platforms, and media outlets.

As bad as all of the previously mentioned acts of cultural genocide are, worst acts are being planned. Once the National Parks are purged of “racist” monuments, public law will then demand the shielding of the general public from the “emotional trauma” of having to view noxious symbols of “intrinsic racism” such as Confederate Flags and monuments. All such symbols will be forced to be placed upon private property and a barrier will have to be placed between said noxious symbols so as to protect the general public from being offended by viewing those symbols. Another suggestion offered by these radicals is to exhume the remains of all racist traitors, i.e., Confederates, from National Parks and said remains “disposed,” not re-buried but



disposed! Having dealt with and debated these radicals, I can assure you their hatred and loathing of the South is deep and immense enough to pursue these objectives.

I am sure at this point there are many readers of this article who have already proclaimed to themselves, “that will NEVER happen.” Americans will not tolerate such. The “never” mentality is not something new.

A SILENT SAM IS COMING TO A COMMUNITY NEAR YOU!

In 1994 the photo of a decapitated Confederate monument was published in *The South Was Right!* Various Southern heritage “leaders” said the Kennedys were making too much of this “one-of-a-kind” incident and we needed to calm down and quit causing problems. Today there are “Silent Sams” all across the South. People who said it would “NEVER happen here” were wrong!

In the late 50s and 60s, radical segregationists wore “NEVER” buttons because they said they would never allow integration to happen. They were wrong! “It will never happen” is not part of the radical left’s ideology — they stay actively loyal to their ideas and make it happen! As bad as the Silent Sam incident was, far worse is coming if we don’t educate, motivate, and activate John Q. Public. The SCV’s PR campaign is not a luxury or side item for the SCV to consider — it’s a life-or-death issue! At this point in time, it is the only issue which really matters. If we lose the public relations campaign, we lose everything.

During the vote to purge United States Military Bases of names related to the Confederate States of America, many Southern “conservative” Senators and Representatives voted with AOC and her neo-Marxist comrades. It should be obvious to anyone with half a brain that WE ARE LOSING THIS FIGHT! We are losing because our message is not being told to the general public. Our elected officials will always take the path of least resistance and we, the descendants of Confederate Veterans, offer little or no resistance or

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Chaplain's Comments

Dr. W. Herman White
Chaplain-in-Chief



Laborers Together

For I say, through the grace given unto me, to every man among you, not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think; but to think soberly according as God hath dealt to every man the measure of faith. For as we have many members in one body, and all members have not the same office: So we, being many, are one body in Christ, and every one members one of another. Having then gifts differing according to the grace that is given to us, whether prophecy, let us prophesy according to the proportion of faith; or ministry, let us wait on our ministering; or he that teacheth, on teaching; Or he that exhorteth, on exhortation; he that giveth, let him do it with simplicity; he that ruleth, with diligence; he that sheweth mercy, with cheerfulness. Let Love be without dissimulation. Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is good. Be kindly affectioned one to another

with brotherly love; on honour preferring one another." Romans 12:3 to 10

In these verses we have before us the Holy Ghost moves the Apostle Paul to remind the people in the church at Rome their members have responsibilities that are as varied as the members of their own bodies. Jesus Christ is their Head, and the believers are to function as the Lord of all says that we are to function. (I Corinthians 12:12 - 31 also should be read in conjunction with the text.) Verse 5 says, "So, we being many, are one body in Christ, and every one members one of another." Each one may serve in a different office, yet all belong to the same body, and each has as much need of the help of another as that other person has need of his. We serve the Lord and one another. It is a humbling experience to those whose motives for service are pure.

"Having then gifts differ-

ing according to the grace to us" (Verse 6) let us fulfill our responsibilities to the Head of the church. For we are the servants of the Lord, and are not to be "slothful in business," and we are to be "fervent in spirit serving the Lord," (Verse 11). May we always keep in mind we are first of all servants of Jesus Christ, and then we serve one another; and we must always keep in mind that we are to do the Lord's will and not our own.

Verse 10b says, "In honor preferring one another." If a brother is honored then we should be glad he received that honor, and have the attitude that says, praise God, for that is my brother being honored. The devil will try to get those who did not receive an honor to envy their brother, and to believe they were much more worthy of being the one honored. If we labor faithfully for the Lord we will be rewarded in the Lord's time. If a person labors for his

own honor and glory instead of the Lord's, then he does not deserve to be honored. Philipians 2:3 tells us the following: "Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory, but in lowliness of mind let each esteem other(s) better than themselves. Look not every man on his own, but every man also on the things of others."

If members work to glorify the Lord Jesus Christ in their particular area of responsibility, then they will be a blessing to their fellow church members as well. The devil will always come up with an Eliab to try to thwart the child of God from doing the job for God which needs to be done. For, when Goliath came out and challenged Israel, and cursed their God, David at once was ready to do battle against the enemy. David's eldest brother, Eliab, (who had not gone out against the enemy), began to revile David for his reaction to the giant cursing the God of Israel. David's answer to big brother was, "What have I done? Is there not a cause?" The whole Israeli army had failed to trust God to give them victor over the giant, but David was willing to trust God to give him the victory, and David received the honor, and the praise, from God, that he surely deserved.

There is a great parallel between people who are in the churches, the work place, the Kiwanis Club, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, *et cetera*. In the fulfilling of the Sons of Confederate Veterans Charge (Cause) there are many differ-

"Lord give us
men that will live
like Generals Lee
and Jackson; will
serve like General
Cleburne; and will
fight like General
Forrest! "

ent positions (jobs) which must be done, and all of them are needful. Yes. Common sense tells us some of the responsibilities are far more important than others, (for example the adjutant in the local camp, the division, and the national), yet each particular part of the body of members is needful. In an army every one is not on the front line fighting, for there are those bringing up the supplies which are needed; some are medical personnel who are working in the field hospital, and *et cetera*.

We can readily see some of these activities may be more important, but they all still play a role in the work which is to be done. Yet, like David, we have the occasional Eliab we have to deal with; like the proverbial Monday morning quarterback! And too many times that Eliab will start a campaign to slander and undermine those who are continually fighting the giant.

I have heard some complain because there were members

who rarely, or never, attended their meetings; and my answer was, do you know what their circumstances are? They may not see well enough to drive at night; they may work a night shift; or they just might not have a desire to attend the meetings. If possible I believe one should attend, but if not, so what? They are paying their dues, and they are supporting the Cause financially, and it takes money to carry on the work of the SCV, whether it is the local camps, the divisions, or our national endeavors.

Therefore, with all of us contributing to the Cause, in whatever fashion, and not for vainglory for ourselves, so very much more can, and will, be accomplished. Remember that it is first of all about the Lord Jesus Christ, and then paying tribute to our great Confederate Southern American ancestors; and not about you and me.

If we obey I Corinthians 15:58, then we will be "Steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as you know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

I also will add the same for the SCV. And as I have prayed in the closing prayer so many times in NC Division meetings: "Lord give us men that will live like Generals Lee and Jackson; will serve like General Cleburne; and will fight like General Forrest!"

In Christ, and For Their
Memory and Cause!



The Last Roll

St. Clair Camp 308

Ashville, AL

Lawrence Edwin Doughty

Maj. John C. Hutto Camp 443

Jasper, AL

John Tubbs, Sr.

Dekalb Rifles Camp 1824

Sylvania, AL

Eddie Colvard

Ira Joe Crump, Jr.

Robert Arizona Gwin, Sr.

Capt. Hunter's Arizona Rangers

Camp 1202

Tucson, AZ

William Bobby Morris

General Jubal A. Early Camp 556

Tampa, FL

Marion D. Lambert

Jacob Summerlin Camp 1516

Kissimmee, FL

James Robert Futral

Pvt. George W. Thomas Camp 1595

Ft. Pierce, FL

John Edward Hendry

Col. Samuel St. George Rogers Camp

1865

Ocala, FL

Stephen K. Hall

Maj. William M. Footman Camp 1950

Ft. Myers, FL

David Eugene Hill

Albert Louis Stickles, III

Clement A. Evans Camp 64

Waycross, GA

Davy Dawson Woodard

General Lafayette McLaws Camp 79

Fayetteville, GA

Robert Horne Kerlin

Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb Camp 97

Athens, GA

John Clyde Campbell

Thomas Marsh Forman Camp 485

Brunswick, GA

Jack L. Liphtratt

John K. McNeill Camp 674

Moultrie, GA

James Melvin Taylor

Jefferson Davis' Cowboys Camp 682

Ocilla, GA

Donald Loyd During, Sr.

Thomas M. Giddens

Cherokee Legion Camp 914

Canton, GA

Karl A. Haun

Gen. William J. Hardee Camp 1397

Dallas, GA

Wesley Scott Bookout

Pine Barrens Volunteers Camp 2039

Eastman, GA

John Troy Driggers

Concord Rangers Camp 2135

Dawsonville, GA

Jack Robert Holbrooks

Ronnie Huff, Sr.

Montgomery Sharpshooters Camp

2164

Mt. Vernon, GA

Herbert E. Burns

Georgia Division HQ Camp 2200

Moultrie, GA

James Robert Rhodes, Jr.

Albert Carey Stevens

Col. Alfred Johnston Camp 276

Benton, KY

Thomas A. Rundles

Gen. Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495

Paducah, KY

Timothy Guy Pendergrass

Gail Allen Thompson

William I. Denson



Brig. Gen. J. J. Alfred A. Mouton

Camp 778

Opelousas, LA

John I. Reed

Daniel Francis Martin

Camp Moore Camp 1223

Tangipahoa, LA

Roy L. Austin

Lt. J. Y. Sanders Camp 2092

Morgan City, LA

Steve Joseph Alvarez

Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 1321

Dearborn, MI

Gary R. Pike

Captain William T. Anderson Camp

1743

Huntsville, MO

John Hardin Chance

Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815

Florissant, MO

Duane Steven Mayer

Lawrence Cletus Payne

William D. Cameron Camp 1221

Meridian, MS

George A. Smith

East Mississippi Greys Camp 1666

Forest, MS

Irvin Curtis Horn

Jerry Cyril Harris

Calhoun Avengers Camp 1969

Calhoun City, MS

William Stephen Box

Continued on page 49

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



57th Virginia Infantry Regiment

The 57th Virginia Regiment was officially organized on September 25, 1861 when five companies were added to five companies of Virginia militia and was commanded by Colonel Lewis Armistead. They served in what is now West Virginia until November of that year.

In April 1862 their regiment commander was promoted to brigade commander and the regiment became part of Armistead's Brigade of Anderson's Division. As such, they fought around Richmond during the Seven Days Battles from June 25 – July 1, 1862, including the Battle of Malvern Hill on July 1. Two months later they made their presence known to the enemy during the 2nd Manassas Battle.

Some time in September, General Pickett assumed command of Anderson's Division, including the 57th. On September 17 they fought at Sharpsburg, Maryland



Unidentified 57th Virginia Infantryman.

and three days later at Shepherdstown Ford in West Virginia. They ended the year by fighting at Fredericksburg on December 13.

The following year they were sent south to lay siege to Suffolk

from April to May 1863. At Gettysburg they were part of the Pickett-Pettigrew ill-fated charge in July.

Around October the regiment was transferred to Barton's Brigade in the Department of North Carolina. Here they had time to refit and did not take part in any major engagements until February 1, 1864, when they fought at New Bern. That same month the brigade was again reassigned, back to the Department of Richmond. In May the brigade was returned to Pickett's Division where they fought at Chester Station on May 10; Drewry's Bluff, May 16; North Anna, May 20-26; and at Cold Harbor, June 1-3.

They endured the rigors of the siege of Petersburg below Richmond from June 1864 to March 1865.

Their last engagements were at Dinwiddie Court House, March 31; Five Forks on April 1; Sayler's Creek on April 6; and Appomattox on April 9, 1865. 

**Please send all deceased notices to SCV General Headquarters
PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402
or e-mail officemanager@scv.org**

Days of Destruction: **The Siege of Charleston**

By Karen Stokes

Federal batteries on Morris Island in Charleston harbor began sending artillery fire into the city of Charleston in August 1863. This bombardment continued into February 1865, becoming the longest siege of the war. One young Confederate soldier named Augustine Thomas Smythe observed much of the siege from a high church steeple, and his letters are a veritable historical gold mine chronicling events and conditions in the “Holy City” during this period.

Augustine Thomas Smythe, whose family called him “Gus,” was born in Charleston in 1842. Gus (who added an “e” to his last name during the war) was the son of Rev. Dr. Thomas Smyth, a prominent Presbyterian minister. The Rev. Smyth was a native of Ireland, and when he came to Charleston as a young man he did very well for himself, marrying into one of the richest families in South Carolina, and becoming the pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Charleston. He married Margaret Adger, whose family was not only very rich but very devout. Dr. Smyth and the Adgers had a special concern for the spiritual welfare of the slaves. In 1850, Second Presbyterian established a mission church for the black people on Anson Street. Its first pastor was John B. Adger, followed by Rev. John L. Girardeau in 1852. In 1858, with great support from Dr. Smyth and members of the Adger family, the Anson Street mission was transformed into “a self-sustaining church with white Eldership and members of its own.” Under Girardeau’s leadership, the membership increased until it became necessary to build the largest church building in Charleston to accommodate them.

This church, which was opened in 1859, was

named Zion. It cost twenty-five thousand dollars to build, and all this was paid for by the white citizens of Charleston as an expression of their interest in the religious welfare of the black Presbyterians, for whom the preaching was chiefly designed. Unlike most churches of mixed congregations, the black members occupied most of the pews on the main floor.

Like his family, Gus Smythe was very religious, but also very patriotic. In 1861, when the war began, he was attending the South Carolina College in Columbia, and he enlisted in military service as soon as his parents would allow it. After serving in the South Carolina College Cadets, he became a member of the 25th SC Volunteer Infantry Regiment. On June 16, 1862, Gus got his first taste of battle when he and his company were engaged in a fierce fight for possession of a fortification near Charleston called Fort Lamar. It would be known as the Battle of Secessionville, named for a nearby community on James Island.

Union General Henry W. Benham, against the orders of his superiors, decided to prematurely test the line of Confederate defenses on James Island near Charleston in an attempt to take the city. During the American Revolution, the British had marched across a similar route and captured Charleston in 1780. The Confederates knew this, and built a line of defensive works across James Island. The focus of General Benham’s attack would be the M-shaped earthenwork called Battery Lamar, or Fort Lamar, in honor of its commander, Colonel T. G. Lamar. This fortification was thinly manned and incomplete. The short-staffed defenders had labored around the clock to shore it up. Reinforcements were badly needed there, and Gus

Smythe was part of a group sent to aid the outnumbered Confederates.

General Benham sent in several thousand soldiers, and even after Confederate reinforcements arrived, the Federals would maintain their superior numbers. Despite this advantage, however, they were unable to take the fort in the three hours of fighting which followed. This is how Gus described the battle in a letter home:

Dear Mother,

Just back from such a scene of blood as I trust never again to behold. Poor Taverner & Fleet Lanneau both dead! This morning I had just awoke late to reveille & was hurrying to dress when I heard the bugle sound the assembly & rushing out found that we were ordered off immediately. We were soon under way beating Hagood's regt. by about 100 yds thus securing the post of honor. We marched on most of the way at "double-quick" stirred up & excited by the shells bursting thick over Secessionville. We hastened up to a hedge about 1/4 of a mile from the village & the order was immediately given to us to stoop! Scarcely had we so done when a volley of balls swept over our heads killing five in Co. B & wounding 7 also wounding some 4 or 5 others in the regt. I never felt so ticklish in my life but, thank God I am safe & so is the whole of our company. This is almost a miracle for the balls fell among us & just beyond us by a few feet. The worst of it all was that the Yankees were right in front of us not far off & yet our officers thinking they were friends ordered us not to fire. This was obeyed by most of us but some of the company fired & killed 7 or 8. Two of our men were in their places when the bush in front parted & out came two men one of them asked who he was. He answered, "Friend, dont shoot for God's sake!" "Where from?" "Rhode Isl". They immediately raised their guns & fired killing one & wounding the other. Immediately after the discharge they retreated & commenced to shell us but tho' these fell all around us we did not mind them for we had seen shell before. After a while when all our wounded & dead had been removed they detailed a squad of ten men to go on the field & get arms. I was one & such another scene I do not wish to witness.

Casualty counts vary, but all point to a stunning Union defeat. One estimate lists close to 700 killed, wounded and missing for the Union, and only 200 for the Confederates. Gus Smythe was assigned to a squad to gather up arms and look after the wounded following the fighting, and in another letter gave this account of the battle's end and aftermath, writing:

A New Hampshire regiment soon retreated leaving us in possession of the field & of nearly 100 arms. The loss on the



*A glimpse of Charleston and the Bay
from St. Michael's Church.*

other side of the marsh at Secessionville was much greater. There nearly three hundred dead, wounded & prisoners were found, several among them officers. The men ... had fifty or sixty rounds of cartridges in their boxes expecting to march on to Charleston the same day... We gathered upwards of 60 guns ... on our side of the marsh, many of which had been thrown down by the Yankees in their flight. Haversacks, canteens & cartridge boxes were also found in great numbers ... After bringing in the arms we were again sent out with litters to bring in the wounded & we had to carry them nearly two miles to the ambulance ... & such a scene I wish never again to witness. Twenty or thirty men lay stretched out on a small field, wounded, dying & dead. One man must have been in the act of loading his gun when a grape shot took out the whole small of his back for he lay dead with his hands raised just as if he was even there loading. Another one lay close by with is leg entirely shot away & only a piece of skin connecting his knee & his thigh. Many were in the water dead, in a small creek between them & Secessionville...

On the other side of the marsh ... the slaughter ... was immensely greater.

The Confederate victory at Secessionville resulted in the court martial of General Benham and the withdrawal of Union forces off James Island.

After further service in the coastal defenses for several months, Gus was assigned to the Signal Corps in Charleston. The headquarters for the Confederate Signal Corps of the district was located in a floating bathing house which jutted into the Ashley River at White Point Gardens on the Battery. The Signal Corps played a vital role in the defense of Charleston. For signalmen there, the most common means of conveying information was a twelve-foot staff, to which was attached a four-foot square flag, usually white with a red square, for use during hours of daylight. At night a copper-tube torch with a turpentine wick would be attached to the staff in place of a flag. Signals were produced by waving the flag (or torch) right or left in certain combinations, which created an alphabet, numerals, and abbreviations, which were known by members of the branch. Signals, from either Confederate or Union signalmen, could be viewed by other stations, since each signal station was furnished with telescopes or spy glasses. For the purpose of scanning as much of the landscape as possible, signal stations usually were established in locations with an elevation between fifty and one hundred feet. A number of signalmen would be on duty at each station, and a good signalman was expected to scan the nearest stations for potential signals every few minutes.

While in the Signal Corps, Gus served at Fort Sumter and on the Confederate ironclad CSS *Palmetto State*, but his most interesting post was behind a telescope in the steeple of St. Michael's Episcopal Church in downtown Charleston. He occupied the level just below the spire called the arcade level, which was a series of open arches.

The church steeple was more than a signal post; it was also the reference point by which the Union forces aimed their fire into the city. Beginning in August 1863, Federal batteries on Morris Island began sending their deadly fire into Charleston. On August 21, 1863, the Union commander General Quincy A. Gillmore sent a letter to General Pierre G.T. Beauregard, the Confederate commander, demanding the "immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter." If this demand was refused, Gillmore stated he would "open fire on city of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective range of the heart of the city." Gillmore's letter was unsigned, and when it reached Beauregard, it was sent back for a signature.

Fitzgerald Ross, a foreign newspaper correspondent in Charleston at the time, wrote about the ultimatum sent to General Beauregard and the initial shelling of the city which began in the middle of the night (mis-spelling Gillmore's name):

It seems at nine o'clock in the evening a note had been sent to the commanding officer at Fort Wagner to forward to General Beauregard, in which it was demanded Fort Wagner, Fort Sumter, and the other defences of the harbor, should be immediately given up to the Yankees; if not, the city would be shelled. Four hours were graciously given to General Beauregard to make up his mind, and to remove women and children to a place of safety. The note was entirely anonymous, no one having taken the trouble to sign it. It reached General Beauregard about midnight, and was of course returned for signature and without an answer. At half past-one the shelling commenced. No doubt General Gillmore wished the effects of the bombardment should have their influence on General Beauregard before it was possible he should give an answer to the summons. ... It is rather an extraordinary proceeding, to say the least of it, to bombard the city because the harbor defences, which are three and four miles distant, cannot be taken; and the attempt to destroy it by Greek fire is very abominable; but the spite of the Yankees against Charleston, "the hotbed of the rebellion," is so intense that they would do anything to gratify it.

Frank Vizetelly, a correspondent for the *Illustrated London News*, was staying at the Charleston Hotel when the first shells began falling into the city in the middle of the night. The guests began flying out of the hotel in a panic, and he made a sketch of what he witnessed in the street. He also commented on his drawing, stating that General Gillmore,

... thwarted in his attempts on Battery Wagner and smarting at his frequent repulses, has demanded the surrender of the last-named work or has threatened to shell the city; and, in violation of all rules of warfare, he has turned his guns on unoffending women and children.

On August 22, Beauregard penned an angry reply to Gillmore's demand for surrender, accusing him of barbarity. Gillmore's answer, also dated August 22, claimed he "had been led to believe ... that most of the women and children of Charleston were long since removed from the city." He agreed to suspend the bombardment until 11 P.M. the next day so civilians could evacuate the city.

In her book *Charleston, The Place and the People*, published in 1912, Charlestonian Harriott Horry Ravenel

wrote about the effects of the initial bombardment in the city:

[O]n the twenty-second of August, at half after one A.M., a screaming shell flew over the sleeping town, and burst in a yard beyond the Battery. In a moment the town awoke; another and another! The alarm and horror were indescribable, for at first people thought the city was taken. ...

On East Battery a boy, brought home from camp, was lying desperately ill. The shells fell about the house. An ambulance was sent for, the lad's sister got in and took his head on her lap. A gentleman rode ahead to seek a refuge. They drove at a foot's pace — their way lighted by the bursting bombs, until out of range. There a kind friend took them in; the boy died next day. There were cases of women in dire distress. ...

It need hardly be said this proceeding did not advance by one hour the progress of the siege or the fall of the city. There was at the moment much individual suffering. A few unhappy women and new-born infants died of it. This was the sole advantage gained by the Federal commander.

From August 22 onward until mid-November 1863, only a few more shots were fired into Charleston. After that, the bombardment recommenced and continued in varying degrees of intensity until mid-February 1865. The federal gun called the Swamp Angel burst not long after it began firing from Morris Island, but it was replaced by similar cannonry which could fire an astounding distance of five miles into the city. Captain Charles C. Pinckney, a Confederate ordnance officer in Charleston, expressed the opinion that Gillmore's attack on Charleston was "without military significance," and recalled an old black woman who sold nuts in the market was blown to bits by a federal shell. The bombardment, he said, was "absolutely without effect on the progress of the siege, and was clearly & purely spite!"

William S. Marston, a soldier from New Hampshire serving in the United States Signal Corps on Morris Island, wrote to his mother in April 1864: "We have commenced firing on the City again but the only effect that I can see is that it lessens our pile of ammunition." In an earlier letter to his mother dated November 30, 1863, he confided to her of Charleston: "[W]e are not trying to take it."

In his book *The Bombardment of Charleston*, W. Chris Phelps noted: "The Union bombardment was implemented as an innovative military means to reach the desired Federal end: the occupation of Charleston. After its failure in that regard became obvious, the bombardment became nothing more than an instrument of terror to carry out the wanton destruction of private

property and the persecution of a civilian population. As the shells continued to rain down throughout 1864, and on into 1865, other military reasons were offered as a justification ... but the real reason, revealed all too often in Northern reports and communications, seemed to be nothing higher in purpose than to make Charleston pay for her sins."

Besides the bombardment, Gus Smythe had other interesting things to report about in his letters. In one dated August 30, 1863, he wrote: "We had quite a sad accident yesterday. A "machine" we had here & which carried eight or ten men by some mismanagement filled with water & sank, drowning five men, one belonging to our vessel & the others to the *Chicora*. They were all volunteers for the expedition & fine men too, the best we had. It has cast quite a gloom over us." The "machine" to which he refers was of course the submarine CSS *H. L. Hunley*, which sank for the first time on August 29, 1863. It was recovered a few days later. The following year, in a letter dated February 21, 1864, Gus wrote about the *Hunley* again:

The submarine torpedo boat, the fish, which has been put in repair & been lying down at Sullivan's Island for some time, went out on Thursday night & it is supposed, sunk a blockader, as one of them was seen to go down. This attack was unknown at the time even at Hd. Qtrs. they supposed it was the storm. Since then, however, nothing has been heard of her & she is put down as lost. The common name given her is "murdering machine."

Despite fierce assaults, including bloody attacks on Battery Wagner in the summer of 1863, the Federals did not succeed in taking the Confederate fortifications on Morris Island, however, in September 1863, Beauregard made the decision to evacuate his troops off the island, and the US forces promptly took over the batteries.

At Battery Gregg on Morris Island, renamed Fort Putnam by the Federals, powerful guns sent artillery fire into Charleston. From his lofty perch in the church steeple, Gus Smythe observed the damage done by the federal shelling to the residential and business areas of the city, and also reported on the human casualties. On May 13, 1864, he wrote to his mother:

The shells have been dropping all around our house this last day or two. ... Several have fallen on the Battery itself. One went into Prioleau's yard yesterday & another into Huger's yard on East Battery. Two fell yesterday in Ladson's Court & one in Meeting St. near it. Two went in Church St. near the Battery somewhere along that neighborhood. In fact nearly all have fallen below the Steeple & mostly below

Tradd St. They came popping round the house, sometimes shaking it till you can feel it tremble when they burst near at hand. I had a very narrow escape on Friday A.M. about 5 o'clock as I was going up to the depot. ... Just at the corner of Tradd & the Bay as I was going to step on one end of a cellar door, a shell fell thro' the other end, not three feet from me & burst down in the cellar covering me with dirt & smoke but leaving me unharmed. Had it burst on level ground it would have killed me, but as it was in the cellar I was fortunate enough to escape. One piece even knocked my pipe from my mouth & so close did it come that I could feel the wind. This is just a little closer than I care to have them come again. On my way back I stopped & dug up a large piece of the shell which I intend to keep. I saw also on Saturday afternoon a narrow miss. I was on the Battery when I heard a shell coming. It passed over us & struck on the pavement across the Street just by a crowd of women & soldiers who were collected there not six feet from them. Fortunately it did not burst & so injured none of them, but if it had burst someone must have been hit. ...

According to an official report submitted by Major Henry Bryan, the Assistant Inspector-General of the Confederate Army, there were five deaths and eight persons wounded in the city due to the Federal shelling as of January 6, 1864. Major Bryan also noted the enemy bombardment had accomplished little or nothing towards advancing the siege. "The effect upon military operations here has been comparatively unimportant. ... As a matter of prudence, all military headquarters, offices, and hospitals have been moved out of range to the upper portions of the city, the signal corps remaining at its post, which is out of the line of fire. ... The whole result has so far been utterly inadequate to the labors and boasts of the besieging forces. That they should attempt to intimidate the people of Charleston into a surrender of their city is not to be wondered at; but having plainly seen that the destruction of property did not shake their determination, it is difficult to imagine what usage of civilization would justify them in continuing it."

As recorded in the newspaper articles and personal accounts such as those of Gus Smythe, however, the casualties continued to mount until the end of the bombardment. On August 4, 1864, Gus noted more injuries to civilians from the shelling, and on September 2, he reported "a colored man" was killed near the Citadel Green by a shell fragment, adding, "Casualties now are of daily occurrence, sometimes two or three per day."

In the spring of 1864, Major General Samuel Jones succeeded Beauregard as the commander in Charleston, and he quickly grew frustrated with the relentless

bombardment of non-military targets in Charleston. He corresponded with the new Union commander, General John G. Foster, who asserted the whole city of Charleston was a target, since it contained an arsenal and military foundries, but in June 1864, Jones replied to Foster complaining the bombardment was not accomplishing any military purpose. Jones argued:

The manner in which the fire has been directed from the commencement shows beyond doubt that its object was the destruction of the city itself ... and not ... to destroy certain military and naval works in and immediately around it; for if [these] works ... had been the marks, the fire has been so singularly wild and inaccurate that no one who has ever witnessed it would suspect its object. ... The shells have been thrown at random, at any and all hours, day and night, falling promiscuously in the heart of the city, at points remote from each other and from the [military and naval] works. ... They have not fallen in or been concentrated for any time upon any particular locality, as would have been the case if directed on a particular fixed object for night firing; but they have searched the city in every direction, indicating no purpose or expectation on the part of those directing the fire of accomplishing any military result, but rather the design of destroying private property and killing some persons ... most probably women and children quietly sleeping in their accustomed beds. ... We direct our fire only on your batteries, shipping and troops.

Hoping to deter the continued shelling of Charleston's residential and business areas, General Jones made the decision to quarter fifty captive Union officers in a house located at the west end of Broad Street (today known as the Cooper-O'Connor House). It was located amidst ruins caused by the great fire which occurred in Charleston in December 1861. When General John G. Foster learned there were Union prisoners in the city, he continued the bombardment and requested an equal number of Confederate officers be placed in a prison on Morris Island, where they would be exposed to the fire of the Confederate batteries and forts.

Of the captured Union officers quartered in the O'Connor house, five were generals, and when they heard of Foster's intentions, they sent him a letter informing him they were being treated well and urging him to treat the Confederate officers humanely. They assured Foster they were "as pleasantly and comfortably situated as is possible for prisoners of war, receiving from the Confederate authorities every privilege that we could desire or expect, nor are we unnecessarily exposed to fire."

On June 27, 1864, Smythe wrote this to his mother about the prisoners on Broad Street:

The Yankee prisoners are in Mr. Conner's house at the corner of Broad & Rutledge Sts. It is a splendid house & a delightful situation. They have a large yard & empty lot to walk in & the other day the Govt. sent round & had gas fixtures put up so that they might have light all at the expense of the Confederacy. They are on their parole not to leave the premises but there is also a guard stationed round them. Great many people go round to see them. They are quite a good looking set, & very well dressed. Have plenty of money which they spend for coffee & sugar etc. It seems a shame to treat them so well. As we have now got the credit of putting them in shell range, we ought to do so & not leave them out there where a shell does not drop once in two months. They seem perfectly well contented with their situation & well they may be for they are much better off than in camp....

These captive Union officers did not remain in Charleston for long. In response to General Foster's request, fifty Confederate officers were sent to South Carolina from Fort Delaware, but an agreement of exchange was reached and both groups of prisoners were freed within a matter of weeks.

Later in the summer of 1864, when General Jones was ordered to accept and incarcerate hundreds of Union prisoners of war in Charleston, General Foster retaliated again by placing nearly 600 Confederate POWs on Morris Island, and Smythe observed them in their stockade prison there through his telescope. On September 8, 1864, Gus wrote of them:

[T]he Yankees have put our prisoners in their hands, on Morris Isl. at last. They erected some time ago in the sand between Wagner & Gregg, a large stockade or fence, about 8 or 10 ft. high enclosing a portion of the Island. We at first supposed it a breakwater to keep out the tides, but two or three days ago a large transport with men on board, crowded, came in from Hilton Head & yesterday & all to-day they have been introducing men into this pen, which is also strongly guarded by sentinels, who march around on platforms or shelves, fastened to the fence, about 4 ft. from the ground so that each sentinel can over see the whole pen at a glance. I can see no sign of shelter, except what looks as tho' it might be a couple of small tents, but I do not think so, & I can see the men in the morning getting their rations & also see the poor fellows looking through the cracks of the fence. How tantalizing to them & us, thus to be within sight of each other, but so out of reach!

These Confederate prisoners of war on Morris Island were guarded by US Colored Troops, and after they were taken off the island in October 1864, they were sent to Union-held Fort Pulaski in Georgia, where

most of them were deliberately subjected to an ordeal of insufficient food rations and medicines, by General Foster's orders. They would become known as The Immortal 600.

Gus continued his duties in the steeple, writing home in September 1864:

The Yankees are throwing in their shells at a tremendous rate, one every two or three minutes since 5 o'clock, now it is 10 P.M. & before that all morning at the rate of one every 5 minutes. Since 8 A.M. they have thrown 114 shells up to 9:45 P.M. Now they have stopped but there is no saying for how long the cessation will continue. And the shells too are not dropping down town, & very few in the water, but up they go to Chapel & Ann Sts. & all around there. One an hour or so ago went into Mr. Carr's house in Aiken's Row. The family had just left the parlor & seated themselves at the supper table when the shell went into the room they had left & burst, knocking the chairs about & making havoc all around. One two or three days ago went into Wolfe St.! Citadel Green is a command resort. The Citadel Square Church was hit the other day, & very much damaged & the same with Grace Church. Ours as yet is unhurt, but there is no knowing how long it may remain so. Every church now below it except Zion & Bethel have been hit. They have not opened yet. I do hope they will be quiet for the rest of the night. Surely they have done enough for to-day. They are now using some three or four guns, one of them a 200 pdr. & they do have an enormous range. The report comes to us that they are manufacturing them to shoot still farther, so as to command the entire city. Won't we have a jolly time then! As far as we personally concerned, it is a benefit, for now we are only troubled with a time fuze shell every now & then, by far the greater majority go up town. But where are the people to stay is now the question. Some have come down to South Bay as the safest place, & I believe it is well! the war I think has not much longer to run for I do think we shall, with God's blessing have peace in the Spring. But when it does come, there will have to be some bricklaying done in old Charleston. The damage done to the City is beginning to mount up & if they keep on at this rate will be very great. But how much better off are we than the poor citizens of Atlanta, Memphis & so many other of our cities. If they let us off with the shelling we should be thankful. I used to feel very much like grumbling up here, but since they have put our poor fellows in that Pen on Morris Isl. whenever I begin to complain & happen to cast my eye over there it hushes me up at once. Oh Mother! amidst all our troubles & privations how much have we to be grateful for: that we are still an united unbroken family, not one member even maimed, our home, tho' in the reach of Yankee missiles, still out of their hands & so little injured, & you all, tho' not so well placed

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We Stand on Dunkirk: *Historical Perspectives on Where We Are As Southerners*

By J. Keith Jones

Understanding the actions and reactions of the past is vital in predicting possible outcomes in the future and there is no better teacher than history. The events of the last few years have blindsided us, and some historic perspective for that may offer hope. One such example is the plight the British faced in 1940 and how they triumphed after dark months when survival was far from certain. Key to this concept is that to triumph, they first had to survive, and I will illustrate what I mean when I say that today *WE* stand on Dunkirk.

We are witnessing the deconstructing of American culture. It is impossible to do this without separating us from our memory. Without memory there is no culture. While there is merit to comparisons of what is happening, with Reconstruction, in fact, the current environment has more commonality with the Cultural Revolution of 1960s China. Like the “May 16 Notification” issued by China’s Communist Party chiefs, America’s Left likes to label as “Revisionist” anything which disagrees with their dogma, this includes long held and established American history. In “Red August” of 1966, the Communists urged the destruc-

tion of tradition, labeling it as the “four olds — old ideas, old customs, old habits and old culture.”¹ Through this, they destroyed the centuries old culture of a once proud people. Likewise, today, the left urges the destruction of American culture and history by radical groups labeling it as “white patriarchy.” None have suffered as early or as much as we in the South.

Since the violent actions of a deranged young man at an African American church in Charleston in 2015, the honor, character, and monuments of the South and all her people have been under incessant assault. Shortly thereafter, Governor Nikki Haley spearheaded the removal of the Confederate Battle Flag from the war memorial on the South Carolina state capitol grounds.² Many warned this was just the beginning, but were rebuffed with as-

1 Tom Phillips, “The Cultural Revolution: All You Need to Know about China’s Political Convulsion,” *The Guardian* (Guardian News and Media, May 11, 2016), www.theguardian.com/world/2016/may/11/the-cultural-revolution-50-years-on-all-you-need-to-know-about-chinas-political-convulsion.

2 “Confederate Flag Removed from South Carolina Capitol in Victory for Activists,” *The Guardian* (Guardian News and Media, July 10, 2015), www.theguardian.com/us-news/2015/jul/10/confederate-flag-south-carolina-statehouse.



The lighthouse on the shore of Dunkirk.

surances no one wanted to remove “Confederate statues.”

Commencing in 2017, a torrent of events has swept Southerners along in a flood of calamity. Monuments have been removed in an orgy of destruction threatening to erase all memory and culture which Southerners hold dear. From New Orleans to Richmond, objects of memory have suffered at the hands of self-interested politicians, bureaucrats, and the violent mobs who do their bidding. People in some states naively expected monuments protection laws to prevent such actions. We were all disappointed by the reality that public officials were not accountable to their own laws. Loopholes were invented and memorials came down.

One of the main arguments against Confederate monuments being bandied about is the timing

of their placement. “Jim Crow” is the watchword of the Left. The largest number of monuments to Confederate soldiers and their citizens were placed between 1911 and 1915, which placed them squarely in the Jim Crow era. Timing does not necessarily indicate causation. Close correlations can also be drawn between ice cream sales and murder rates.³ Such irony is lost on the anti-history crowd and our pointing to the fact that war memorials are most commonly placed during milestones such as the fiftieth anniversary is ignored. During the four years marking the fiftieth anniversary period of the war, 1911-1915, Southerners

3 Justin Peters, “When Ice Cream Sales Rise, So Do Homicides. Coincidence, or Will Your Next Cone Murder You?” *Slate Magazine* (Slate, July 9, 2013), <https://slate.com/news-and-politics/2013/07/warm-weather-homicide-rates-when-ice-cream-sales-rise-homicides-rise-coincidence.html>.

had emerged from the poverty and oppression of Reconstruction sufficiently to erect central memorials to those who had served and never returned. During this period, the minimum age of veterans was well past sixty. Many of the survivors were in their seventies and eighties. The Confederate veteran was a dying breed, much like our veterans of World War II and the Korean War today. This naturally triggers the desire to honor and memorialize their bravery and sacrifice.

Let's consider the placement of other war memorials. The World War II National Monument on the Mall was proposed in 1987, forty-two years after the war ended. It was not completed until 2004.⁴ The Korean War National Memorial was dedicated in 1995, also forty-two years following that war.⁵ World War I ended in 1918 and after more than one hundred years the national monument intended for Pershing Square in Washington, DC is still in the planning stages.⁶ The Martin Luther King, Jr. monument was erected in 2011, 42 years after Dr. King's death.⁷

The Battle of the Little Big Horn took place in 1876. Crazy Horse, the Oglala Lakota chief who opposed Custer there, died the following year. A large memorial to Crazy Horse was begun in 1948 and remains unfinished.⁸ Also, the memorial to the fallen Native American Indian braves at Little Big Horn Battlefield did not break ground until 1999. That is one hundred twenty-three years after the battle.⁹

4 Marilyn Jones, "One Man's Dream Translates into the World War II Memorial," FedSmith.com (FedSmith.com, May 16, 2009), www.fedsmith.com/2009/05/16/one-mans-dream-translates-world-war/.

5 "The Memorial," Korean War Vets Memorial (Korean War Veterans Memorial Foundation, Inc, February 28, 2018), <https://koreanwarvetsemorial.org/the-memorial/>.

6 Tom Howell, "Congressman Proposes Site for National WWI Memorial," *The Washington Times* (The Washington Times, September 9, 2012), www.washingtontimes.com/news/2012/sep/9/dc-wwi-memorial-will-be-left-alone/.

7 "Building the Memorial," National Parks Service (U.S. Department of the Interior, June 24, 2019), www.nps.gov/mlkm/learn/building-the-memorial.htm.

8 "Crazy Horse Memorial Generates Mixed Feelings - 2003-09-13," Voice of America (Voice of America, September 13, 2003), www.voanews.com/archive/crazy-horse-memorial-generates-mixed-feelings-2003-09-13.

9 Perrottet, Tony. "Little Bighorn Reborn." Smithsonian.com. April 01, 2005. Accessed November 09, 2020. [ianmag.com/travel/little-bighorn-reborn-79240914/.

Unfairly, the entire burden of slavery gets placed squarely on the shoulders of the South. This ignores its practice having been common throughout the American colonies and the states in earlier decades, including several Union states during the war. It's well known the New England shipping industry and northeastern slave traders profited handsomely from the industry.¹⁰ Far greater numbers of African slaves were imported into other parts of the Atlantic rim New World than into the American East Coast. Of the more than twelve and a half million slaves transported from Africa, little more than three hundred thousand arrived in the United States.¹¹ African nations and tribes practiced slavery well before Europeans began importing slavery to the New World. Despite a mythology contending otherwise, chattel slavery was practiced by Islamists in North Africa as early as the Eighth Century.¹² One Nineteenth Century black African named Tippu Tip had amassed seven plantations and more than ten thousand slaves in Zanzibar by 1895.¹³ The practice continued in parts of Africa throughout the Twentieth Century. In 1981, the African nation of Mauritania became the last nation in the world to outlaw the owning of human slaves; however, the practice persisted until actual criminal penalties were prescribed in 2007.¹⁴ As we've learned from our own officials, there can be no expectation of laws being obeyed if there is no cost for doing otherwise.](http://www.smithson-</p></div><div data-bbox=)

The removal of monuments quickly progressed beyond Confederate memorials to the Founding

ianmag.com/travel/little-bighorn-reborn-79240914/.

10 For examples and more discussion on this subject, see: Donnan, Elizabeth. "The New England Slave Trade." *New England Quarterly* 3, no. 1 (1930): 251; and DeWolf, Thomas Norman. *Inheriting the Trade a Northern Family Confronts Its Legacy as the Largest Slave-Trading Dynasty in U.S. History* Boston: Beacon Press, 2008.

11 "Estimates," Slave Voyages (National Endowment for the Humanities), accessed January 28, 2021, www.slavevoyages.org/assessment/estimates.

12 Vincent Hiribarren, "Kanem-Bornu Empire," in *The Encyclopedia of Empire* (Chichester, UK: Wiley-Blackwell, 2016).

13 Sheriff, Abdul. "Commercial Expansion and the Rise of the Merchant Class." In *Slaves, Spices and Ivory in Zanzibar: Integration of an East African Commercial Empire into the World Economy, 1770-1873*, 77-115. Boydell & Brewer, 1987.

14 Alexis Okeowo and William Finnegan, "Freedom Fighter," *The New Yorker* (Condé Nast, September 1, 2014), www.newyorker.com/magazine/2014/09/08/freedom-fighter.

Fathers, especially Washington and Jefferson, then on to Christopher Columbus and Catholic saints. The natural progression from there was to President Andrew Jackson, then the pioneers of the West, then to figures of the Spanish American War. President William McKinley, the last Union Army veteran to occupy the White House, was attacked as an imperialist and racist against Native Americans, as was Theodore Roosevelt. Legacies of both figures have faced removal.¹⁵

The most startling targets, bringing the greatest awakening to the masses, have to be Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant. In the summer of 2020, the “woke” crowd began targeting the so-called “great emancipator” himself, along with Grant. The shortcomings of Lincoln and Grant are not news to many Southerners, but cutting through the carefully constructed mythology has to be jarring to the masses.¹⁶ As stunning as these are, nothing is likely to top the removal of a statue of legendary singer Kate Smith as a hallmark of absurdity. The stated reason for this was some “racially insensitive songs” she recorded in the 1930s.¹⁷ They also suspended the playing of her

rendition of *God Bless America* at the beginning of the Philadelphia Flyers Hockey games. One has to wonder if that is the more offensive song to the perpetually “woke.” The movement has now crossed the ocean to European countries. Examples of monuments attacked or removed include Sir John Cass, William Beckford, and Cecil Rhodes in England, and King Leopold II in Belgium. This lends evidence that the movement is organized beyond the continental United States.¹⁸ It is part of a movement to accomplish the goals many of their signs proclaimed during their “peaceful protests”: destroy capitalism ... worldwide.

The groups spearheading these removals, seek the fundamental transformation of all Western Civilization, but let’s focus on American Civilization. To accomplish this transformation, they must first sever all connections Americans have with their culture. The first step in doing this is the suppression of our history. Culture is developed through history. History helps us learn and adjust our trajectory. Without an understanding of history, we are doomed to repeat the same mistakes and run, in circles. History also helps us build on past success, and not reinvent the proverbial wheel each generation. To separate a people from its history and national pride, you must remove all reference to its heroes.

American culture is a rich tapestry woven from many parts. Literary, religious, historical and warrior traditions are all valuable parts of our combined culture. From the soldiers of the French and Indian War through the Revolution up to the modern wars, all of our soldiers played a large role in shaping our culture. Some say the Confederate soldier does not deserve a place of honor because he fought against the United States government. That is the basis on which some call them traitors. If this is true, then we must include the braves of

15 Philip Santos, “McKinley: Going, Going, Gone; Arcata Removes Statue before Dawn, Ending Decades of Debate,” *Times* (Times-Standard, March 2, 2019), www.times-standard.com/2019/02/28/mckinley-statue-removed-from-arcata-plaza/; Samantha Chang, “Iconic Teddy Roosevelt Statue Removed from NYC’s American Museum of Natural History,” *Conservative News Today* (BizPacReview, Inc., September 19, 2020), www.bizpacreview.com/2020/09/17/iconic-teddy-roosevelt-statue-removed-from-nycs-american-museum-of-natural-history-973394/; Danielle Garrand, “Christopher Columbus Statue Taken down in Columbus, Ohio,” CBS News (CBS Interactive, July 2, 2020), www.cbsnews.com/news/christopher-columbus-statue-ohio-removed/.

16 Cristela Guerra, “Boston To Remove Statue Depicting Abraham Lincoln With Freed Black Man At His Feet,” NPR (NPR, July 2, 2020), www.npr.org/sections/live-updates-protests-for-racial-justice/2020/07/01/886445904/boston-to-remove-statue-depicting-abraham-lincoln-with-freed-black-man-at-his-fe; Noah Berlatsky, “Opinion: It Wasn’t a Mistake to Pull down the Statue of Ulysses S Grant,” *The Independent* (Independent Digital News and Media, June 22, 2020), www.independent.co.uk/voices/ulysses-s-grant-statue-san-francisco-soldier-politician-a9580091.html.

17 Chuck Schilken, “Flyers Remove Kate Smith Statue Because of Racially Insensitive Songs,” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles Times, April 22, 2019), www.latimes.com/sports/la-sp-kate-smith-racism-flyers-remove-statue-20190422-story.html.

18 “City of London Statues Removed over ‘Slavery Link,’” BBC News (BBC, January 21, 2021), www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-london-55753101; Richard Allen Greene, “King Leopold II Statues Are Being Removed in Belgium. Who Was He?” CNN (Cable News Network, June 11, 2020), www.cnn.com/2020/06/10/europe/belgium-king-leopold-ii-statue-intl/index.html; Saphora Smith, “Statues Come down as George Floyd Protests Force Europe to Grapple with Racist Past,” NBCNews.com (NBCUniversal News Group, June 10, 2020), www.nbcnews.com/news/world/statues-come-down-george-floyd-protests-force-europe-grapple-racist-n1228271.

the Native American Indian tribes. It would be shameful, and a huge mistake, to exclude either from his just place in molding our country.

Professional and academic estimates of Confederate war deaths vary widely. Conservative estimates place them just under three hundred thousand and other estimates go as high as nearly a half million.¹⁹ This amount of loss of human potential to the grave must be remembered. Equally notable are the survivors. War is a dehumanizing thing. Any who confront it in a close and personal way will walk away profoundly changed. The up close and personal nature and amount of carnage of the War for Southern Independence was greater than any war in history up to that point. The only war which rivals it today is World War II, and arguably less of the death was inflicted face to face.

Despite this, Confederate veterans followed General Robert E. Lee's request they return home and become as good of citizens as they had been soldiers.²⁰ By doing so, they avoided the guerrilla warfare many feared would last for several generations. When they returned home, much of the South was a burned-out hulk, ravaged and depleted of resources. These men became educators, captains of industry and religious leaders. They took our scorched South and her persecuted population and ushered them into the age of electricity, automobiles, and air travel. Many of their grandsons sacrificed for the United States in the Great War to end all wars, World War I, and their descendants continue that service today. A surprising number were reformers in civil rights. As an example, James Ezra Tindal advocated for suffrage for former slaves. He argued they could not be suspended "between slavery and citizenship."²¹ Southern bloodlines are based on solid rock, principled but adaptable.

19 "Civil War Casualties," American Battlefield Trust, April 1, 2020, www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/civil-war-casualties; "Facts," National Parks Service (U.S. Department of the Interior, May 6, 2015), www.nps.gov/civilwar/facts.htm.

20 Rondeau, Ann E. "Leadership: In America, the Navy and Great Lakes." *Vital Speeches of the Day*, May 15, 2002, 453.

21 J. Keith Jones, *Echoes from Gettysburg: South Carolina's Memories and Images* (Burlington, NC: Fox Run Publishing, 2016), 222; James Calvin Hemphill, *Men of Mark in South Carolina: Ideals of American Life: a Collection of Biographies of Leading Men of the State*, vol. 3 (Washington, DC: Men of Mark Pub Co, 1907), 428.

The key concept we must remember today is survival. Like the British at Dunkirk, our first and greatest task is to survive. To lose hope is to do your enemy's work for him. As long as we survive, we are not beaten. The British army was not the first to find itself in such straights.

Following the execution of William Wallace, Robert the Bruce became a leader of the Scottish people in their war on England. Following internal strife and the killing of his rival, John Comyn, Bruce managed to collect an army of three thousand men. Bruce's forces were heavily damaged at the Battle of Methven, on June 19, 1306. The Earl of Pembroke, Aymer de Valence, agreed to wait until the morning to face Bruce in battle, but ambushed the Scottish camp during the night. Bruce escaped with only a few hundred of his troops.²²

Eleven months later, Bruce, with six hundred men, defeated Valence's three thousand soldiers. Bruce used natural geographical features at Loudoun Hill to force Valence into a funnel of sorts. Bruce had a series of trenches dug to slow Valence's cavalry. This allowed a few hundred men to successfully battle a force between four and five times their strength. This turned the tide which eventually led to King Robert the Bruce's victory at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314.²³

Some believe any action is better than no action. General Sam Houston faced this conundrum in late February of 1836 as the Alamo was under siege. Houston had not assembled sufficient forces to come to its assistance, nor to the aid of Col. James Fannin at Goliad. Both actions resulted in massacre. Some historians believe Houston sacrificed both commands for propaganda purposes, but it seems unlikely for the commander in chief of a fledgling army to waste so many soldiers from an already under strength force. Many were angry with Houston and some alleged he was afraid to face Santa Anna. Houston was unconcerned about those opinions. As he retreated, Santa Anna was

Continued on page 60

22 Chris Brown, *King and Outlaw: The Real Robert the Bruce* (Charleston, SC: The History Press Ltd, 2018); Alexander Falconer Murison, *King Robert the Bruce* (London: Oliphant Anderson & Ferrier, 1899), 41-2.

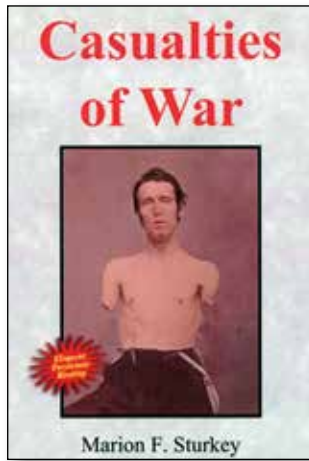
23 Brown, *King and Outlaw*; Murison, *King Robert the Bruce*, 61, 96-104.



Books in Print

Casualties of War

Marion Sturkey's book, *Casualties of War* starts off with a photograph of a Union veteran whose arms were shot off by cannon fire at Petersburg. Based on the title and photo, I thought this book would be similar to ones I used in my classroom to illustrate the horrors of war. I was wrong. The book firsts gives background on the events leading up to the war as it pertains to the unfair taxation of the South. As I taught my students, there were multiple reasons for the War Between the



States, one of which was the very unfair taxation on the agrarian south. But it was definitely more complex than that. Sturkey does mention the imbalance of power in Congress and slavery, but she waits until later in the book to address those issues and others. She then quickly covers the beginning of the war both in battle and on the home front before tackling the medical aspects of the Confederacy.

Sturkey does a good job describing the lack of sanitation in camps and the effects this had on the soldiers' health. She also includes different treatments of the period for the different illnesses. The set-up of the hospital system, both near the battlefield and around Richmond, is also covered in detail. Sturkey includes a wonderful chapter filled with letters, diaries and memoirs by the soldiers themselves or by people writing home concerning the demise of a loved one. Other chapters include

the life and loss of Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson, the history of slavery in the world and the United States, including into modern times, the formation of the Confederate Navy, and Reconstruction.

For a devoted student of the war, *Casualties of War* does not provide much new insight, but for a newcomer the book does a good job of covering details of the war with broad brushstrokes all without kowtowing to political correctness. Sturkey does not bow down before the supposed wonderfulness of Abraham Lincoln but lets it be known that he is a politician above all things. She brings to the forefront how the media of the day played a hand in keeping things stirred up so moderates were shouted down and there was no hope for a settlement without war. I would recommend this book to someone who wants an engaging and informative book as a first or second step in their study of the War Between the States.

Author: Marion F. Sturkey
 Publisher: Heritage Press International
 PO Box 333, Plum Branch, SC 29845
 888-873-8685
 Paperback \$15.00

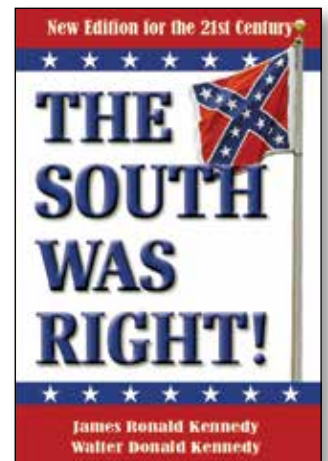
Reviewed by Cathy Hanford West

The South Was Right!

Every once in a while a book is published which takes its place as critically significant and pivotal — which has an influence and reaches far beyond other similar studies or writings — in how a culture and society see themselves, and how they see their past and also perhaps their future. For Southerners aware of their history and traditions or desirous of (re)discovering them, so it was in years past with Richard Weaver's monumental study, *The Southern Tradition at Bay* (originally published in 1968). And before that the work of the Twelve Southern Regionalists, I'll

Take My Stand (1930), a book never out of print and still very influential today ninety years after its first publication. And one must add to these the various works and essays of the late Mel Bradford, perhaps the modern South's most brilliant author and defender.

Just this past November 3, 2020 — election day, ironically — the newly-revised third edition of James Ronald Kennedy and Walter Donald Kennedy's *The South Was Right!* was published. And that publication is a truly signal event. For it incorporates the



insights and understanding of Southern history, specifically the justice and rightness of our ancestors in 1861-1865, and brings them forward to our own perilous times when it seems everything Southern, everything we hold dear and honor, the very living memory and inheritance of our ancestors ... indeed, the very existence of Western Christian civilization on this continent, which found its most noble expression in the South of our ancestors ... is under merciless, perhaps mortal assault.

Since *The South Was Right!* was first published in 1991 and then published in a second edition in 1994, much history — far too much of it terribly negative — has fitfully passed us by and oftentimes seems to overwhelm us. *The South Was Right!* in this new edition from Shotwell Publishing is like a powerful shield and buckler which can offer

Continued on page 54

Standing on the Threshold of Liberty

By George Ray Houston

Standing on the threshold of liberty's edge,
Guarding the gap; replenishing the wedge,
Repelling the wrath of the evil foe
In our past o'er a century ago,
Stoutly standing against the tyrannical blue
In defiance of an aggressive relation,
The gray warriors charged patriotic and true
In defense of our Confederate nation;
Marching forward our Dixie Gray
Defending the liberty of yesterday
And o'er the ramparts of mountains tall
Our Southern soldiers responded to the call.
Standing on the threshold of liberty's fights,
Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga and the Kennesaw heights
They engaged the Yankees fierce fights
And the killing fields from Northern invasion
Brought into our South land devastation
And upon the sites of shallow graves
Side by side with enemy naives,
Rest our ancestor's gallant and brave
In an attempt for freedom's crave,
The Southern soldiers upon their knees have knelt
To Providence they prayed; the prayers He felt;
The fields turning of bloody red,
Marching into the furnace of fire they dwelt,
The charging of carnage destroyed our gallant dead.
Upon the bosom of despair a mother cried,
Her fallen sons with honor and pride
Fell on the field and heroically died.
Our charging heroes never fled
And the flowers of spring we gently lay,
Upon the memory of our gallant dead
On this momentous Memorial Day.



George Ray Houston is the Poet Laureate Georgia Division and a member of the Yancy Independents Camp 693, Sylvester, Georgia.

Sons of Confederate Veterans



126th Annual Reunion JEFFERSON PARISH, LOUISIANA



JULY 21 - 24, 2021
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[HTTPS://WWW.SCV-BCAMP130.ORG/](https://www.scv-bcamp130.org/)



~ Sons of Confederate Veterans 2021 Reunion ~

Official Registration Form (Page 1 of 2)

Metairie, Louisiana * July 21-24, 2021
Beauregard Camp 130
scv-bcamp130.org

NAME (Print): _____

SCV CAMP NAME & NUMBER: _____

TITLE/POSITION: _____

PERSONAL ADDRESS: _____

Zip: _____

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

EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

~ Tickets Purchased ~

Event / Date	Price \$	Quantity	\$
Reunion Registration (After July 1, 2021 = \$75) ¹	\$65		
SCV Prayer Breakfast Thursday, July 22, 2021 @ 6:30 a.m.	\$40		
Ladies' Tour and Luncheon - Beauregard-Keyes House Thursday, July 22, 2021 @ 11:00 a.m.	\$50		
SCV Heritage Luncheon Thursday, July 22, 2021 @ 12:00 p.m.	\$50		
Confederate Memorial Hall Tour (Limit 110 people) Thursday, July 22, 2021 @ 3:00 p.m.	\$40		
SCV Awards Luncheon Friday, July 23, 2021 @ 12:00 p.m.	\$50		
Destrehan Plantation Tour and Dinner (Limit 275 people) Friday, July 23, 2021 @ 3:00 p.m.	\$60		
Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast Saturday, July 24, 2021 @ 6:00 a.m.	\$40		
SCV Banquet & Grand Ball Saturday, July 24, 2021 @ 6:00 p.m. <i>Note: Dress/Attire is Coat & Tie or Period Uniform/Civilian</i>	\$70		
Ancestor Memorial ~ Each @ 2 Lines per Memorial (See Page 2)	\$10		

¹ Registration includes Medal and Program



Official Registration Form (Page 2 of 2)
~ Sons of Confederate Veterans 2021 Reunion ~
Metairie, Louisiana * July 21-24, 2021
Beauregard Camp 130

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

Sub Total ~ Price of Tickets & Memorials Page 1

Reunion Program Inclusions/Advertising Option Rates²

FULL PAGE \$150.00
HALF PAGE \$75.00
QUARTER PAGE \$ 50.00

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

~ MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO ~

~ Beauregard Camp 130 ~

~ MAIL BOTH PAGES & PAYMENT TO ~

**Beauregard Camp 130
P.O. Box 10413
New Orleans, Louisiana 70181**



Host Hotel: **DoubleTree by Hilton New Orleans Airport**
2150 Veterans Boulevard
Kenner, LA 70062

Reservation Desk: (504) 467-3111 Booking ID: SCV2021

² Circle selected **Inclusions/Advertising Option** on the Form Above, Include Payment, and Attach Information to be placed in the Reunion Program. Orders and Information for **Ancestor Memorial & Inclusions/Advertising Options** must be received by June 7, 2021 at the MAIL ADDRESS to be included in the Reunion Program.

Army of Northern Virginia



The Harrington Wilderness Cemetery was recently cleaned by the **7th Brigade, SC Division**, in Marion County, SC.



The **McDowell Men Camp 379**, Marion, NC, member Jeff Cordell presented a Law Enforcement Appreciation citation to the NC Highway Patrol.



New member Will Roberts was sworn into the **Thirteenth Virginia Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9**, Norfolk, VA, at the grave of the youngest Confederate general in War Between the States, Brigadier General William P. Roberts, who is buried just a block from the Gates County Monument in NC and has the same name.



Members of the **Old Brunswick Camp 512**, Lawrenceville, VA, installed a headstone for Corporal John C. Myrick who served first in Co. F, 12th VA Infantry, and then later in the war in Co. C, 44th Battalion, VA Infantry Reserves. This small family cemetery was reclaimed by the camp, having been completely obliterated and lost more than 50 years ago. Pictured from left, camp members Danny Edwards and Billy Baird, and Corporal Myrick's great grandson Ed Myrick and his wife Virginia.



NC Division UDC President Sara Powell, left with Capt. Samuel Ashe Chapter 2572 President Karen Powers, right, present **47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166**, Wake Forest, NC, Commander Barney Roberts with the Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal.



Camp Moses Wood 125, Gaffney, SC, was represented by six Compatriots in Columbia, SC, for the South Carolina Confederate Memorial Day Service at Elmwood Cemetery. From left, Commander Randon Thomas, Richard Thomas, Dexter Roberts, Chaplain Andrew Parker, Lt. Commander Mark Sheppard and Lamar Guest.

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



Members of **Stuart-Hairston Camp 515**, Bassett, VA and **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA, attended the Lee-Jackson Day Service at the Stonewall Jackson Memorial Cemetery in Lexington, VA. After the ceremony they marched in the Lee-Jackson Parade. Thanks to **Stonewall Brigade Camp 1296**, Lexington, VA, for sponsoring this great event!



Hanover Dragoons Camp 827, Hanover, VA, recently completed major improvements at the Yellow Tavern monument site. Yellow Tavern, located on the outskirts of Richmond, VA, is where General J.E.B. Stuart received his mortal wound. Two huge trees which previously obstructed the monument view were removed. The wall, steps, railings, and iron fencing surrounding the monument were repainted.



At the Confederate Monument in Rutherfordton, NC, the **Lieutenant William Corbitt Camp 525**, Forest City, NC, welcomed their newest member. From left, Adjutant/Treasurer Gaither W. Harwood, newest member Thomas R. Freeman and fellow Compatriot Charles "Mack" Logan.



Turner Ashby Camp 1567, Winchester, VA, members placed flags on Confederate graves for Confederate Memorial Day.



The **Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026**, Myrtle Beach, SC, Camp Adjutant Eddie Pippin was awarded the camp Compatriot of The Year Award by Camp Commander John Fisher.



Ted Kinder received a Certificate of Appreciation for all he does for the SCV as well as the **General Robert F. Hoke/William J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincolnton, NC.

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



The **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA, held their annual camp stew in Chatham, VA. Camp members took the opportunity to fire their cannon at the top of each hour. They are looking for anyone who can help identify exactly what kind of a barrel it is. It is thought it may have been for a ship.



Mike Ingram, Nathan Ingram and Adam Ingram and father Jim Ingram of the **Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466**, Smithfield, NC, use trowels, which belonged to their grandfather, who was the grandson of Private Nathan Ingram, as a way to remember their ancestor and to add bricks to the Memorial Walkway at Bentonville Battlefield, NC. Private Ingram served in the 50th NC Regiment.



At the Bedford War Between the States Museum, Bedford, VA, **Bedford Rifle Grays Camp 1475**, Bedford, VA, Commander Boyd Hubbard welcomed three new members into the camp.



Dearing-Beauregard Camp 1813, Colonial Heights, VA, held an installation service for new officers. VA Division 8th Brigade Commander Keith Ellis installed the following new officers: Commander Kenny Bage, 1st Lt. Commander Bill James, 2nd Lt. Commander Mike Wright, Adjutant Robert Vaughan, Quartermaster Bill Drumright, Chaplain Donald Ponton, Recorder/Historian Jerry Martin, Judge Advocate Bragg Simmons and Sergeant at Arms Skeeter Reelitz.



Members of the **33rd Regiment NC Troops, Co. F, Camp 1695**, Belhaven, NC, installed a new flag pole and bench, as well as repaired decking, reset monument and painted stars at the Engelhard Monument.



Donald Duncan was recently sworn into the **Roxboro Grays Camp 1932**, Roxboro, NC.



Army of Northern Virginia



Pettigrew's Partisans Camp 2110, Kinston, NC, Commander Walter Moore, right, presents new member Ronnie Basden, Jr. his membership certificate.



The **Carolina Grays of Pender County Camp 2174**, Burgaw, NC, delegation at the NC Winter DEC meeting. From left, Jacob Ramsey, Kenny Ramsey, Joe Henson and Steve Somberg.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, Commander Jeff Plummer is shown presenting a Law Enforcement Appreciation Award to the Lewes, Delaware Police Department in recognition of their service to the community.



Laura Stallings received a Certificate of Appreciation from **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, Commander Michael Scott and Joe Hampton.



Horry Rough & Ready's Camp 1026, Myrtle Beach, SC, member John Fisher was the speaker for the **Marion Camp 24**, Marion, SC, Confederate Memorial Day Service.



Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872, Gastonia, NC, member Bob Bigger stands at the gravesite of his great-great grandfather, Sergeant Moses Andrew Bigger at Bethel Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Clover, SC. He and his brother, Private Alexander Barnett Bigger, served in the 1st SC Volunteer Cavalry, Co. H, under the command of Captain Robin Jones. Alexander died of disease in Mount Jackson, VA and is buried there. The brothers also served under Generals J. E. B. Stuart and Wade Hampton. Andrew lived to the age of 80. Bigger likes to sing *Will the Circle Be Unbroken?* fully assured someday he will meet both of them.

Army of Tennessee



Raphael Semmes Camp 11, Mobile, AL, with assistance from Stephen Mallory Camp 1315, Pensacola, FL; Pvt. William M. Carney Camp 2088, Atmore, AL; Fort Blakeley Camp 1864, Baldwin County, AL, as well as reenactors from Gulf Coast Battalion, 3rd FL Cavalry, 15th AL, 24th MS, and the 3rd MS, held a Lee Jackson Salute in Magnolia Confederate Cemetery.



Due to the coronavirus causing schools to shut down, Capt. W. H. McCauley Camp 260, Dickson County, TN, was unable to present the H. L. Hunley award to the Dickson County High School JROTC cadet in May. Cadet Kendall Begley, left, was presented her certificate and medal by Camp Commander Shannon Hafner, right, and Adjutant Carl Garrett, rear center. Miss Begley's family was present and got to see her honored with this prestigious award.



The Sons of Confederate Veterans were well represented as the Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, participated in the Pigeon Forge Music in the Mountains Parade in Pigeon Forge.



KY Division Chaplain Dr. Tom Hiter swears in new members Richard Hicks, Glen Brown, Jeremy Thompson and Mike Knight to the Colonel Alfred Johnston Camp 276, Benton, KY.



Emma Sansom Camp 253, Gadsden, AL, Commander Frank Leatherwood, left, welcomes new members Joshua Todd and Larry Weeks. Both are veterans of the US Army and J. C. served in Afghanistan. J. C. joined under Private Thomas J. Todd of Russell's 4th AL Cavalry and Larry's ancestor is Private John H. Blanks of Co. E, 34th AL Infantry.



Sam Davis Camp 596, Biloxi, MS, Commander Bruce Roberts swears Compatriot Lawrence Tucei into the camp. Tucei joined on the service of his ancestor, Sgt. John Josiah Eakin, who was reportedly with Co. B, 28th VA Infantry, during Pickett's Charge at the Battle of Gettysburg.

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



Habersham Guard Camp 716, Demorest, GA, 2nd Lt. Commander Wallace Lewallen presents a \$500 donation to the Habersham County 4-H Archery Team. Each spring the archery team travels to the state tournament and for several years Camp 716 has helped sponsor the trip, as well as provide funds to pay for needed practice supplies.



The **McLeod-Moring Camp 1386**, Swainsboro, GA, and Heritage Roses Chapter 15 Order of Confederate Rose, with the cooperation of Library Manager Gladys Collins, donated a selection of books to Franklin Memorial Library. Pictured are Library Assistant Terkeitha Moye, Assistant Manager Windy Ward, Commander Daryl Hill, Camp member Joey Gibson, and Library Assistant Deana Patrick.



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, Commander Calvin Hart presents its annual Christmas Camp donation of \$300 to the Florida Children Home Society. The Children Home Society creates families for children through adoptions, with the goal of ensuring each adoption provides a child with a loving home for life.



Members of **Finley's Brigade Camp 1614**, Havana, FL, performed their quarterly road clean up of Natural Bridge Road.



Men of the **Stephen R. Mallory Camp 1315**, Pensacola FL, and 3rd Florida Cavalry Company B Reenactors help **Fort Blakeley Camp 1864**, Baldwin County, AL at Point Clear, AL, Confederate Cemetery.



Forrest's Orphans Camp 1744, Calhoun, KY, installed new officers. From left, Chaplain Kevin Kessinger, Sergeant at Arms Quentin Jett, Commander Trevor Jenkins, Lt. Commander Ron Jenkins, Treasurer Ronald Harris and Adjutant Keith Pate. The little Rebel in the middle is Brantly Jett.

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



Members of the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL, and the DeKalb County Chapter 1456, UDC, delivered "Appreciation Baskets" to law enforcement personnel all-across DeKalb County. Rainsville Police Officer Dean White receives the basket of goodies on behalf of the Department. Shown from left, Susan Dooley, Harold Bouldin, Linda Dasher, Dean White, Gary Carlyle, Gwen Williams and Evelyn Newsome.



Fort Blakeley Camp 1864, Baldwin County, AL, members Robert McMillan, Jr., Hector McMillan and cadet member Robert Lee McMillan recently cleaned, reset the headstone and installed a Southern Iron Cross for Private Edward M. Richerson of the 23rd AL Infantry.



From left are **Fort Heiman Camp 1834**, Murray, KY, Commander Barry Grogan, welcoming James Robert Nanney and Bearl Malcolm Darnell into the camp.



The **Robert Toombs Camp 932**, Vidalia, GA, hosted the first Annual Christmas in Dixie Festival. The camp was assisted by GA Society OCR Chapter, the Confederate Belles 16, parade entry by the **McLeod Moring Camp 1386** and their OCR Chapter 15, Heritage Roses from Swainsboro, and members of the Mechanized Cavalry Battleground Guard, CSRA and Clinches Crew. Funds were raised and many toys were collected for the 16 families blessed by this event.



Members of **Maj. Gen. Ambrose Ransom Wright Camp 1914**, Evans, GA, and **Brig. Gen. E. Porter Alexander Camp 158**, Augusta, GA, are shown at the GA Reunion. From left are Jim Davis, Ron Udell, Ben Creech and Carl Tommy Miller.



Klaus-Dieter Naumann, left, is the newest member of the **Major William M. Footman Camp 1950**, Fort Myers, FL, and welcomed to the camp by Adjutant Gerald Shell.



Army of Tennessee



Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade Camp 2102, Millen, GA, charter member Ray Garvin, left, was awarded the SCV Commendation Medal by the GA Division in recognition of more than a decade of outstanding service as camp chaplain. Chaplain Garvin received the medal and accompanying certificate from the Division's 5th Brigade Commander Thomas Miller.



Commander David McCallister of the **Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210**, Tampa, FL, invokes the spirit of Stephen D. Lee during a speech for Confederate Memorial Day.



Brent Clifton, left, and Alan Shults, right, were given Certificates of Appreciation from **Rawdon-Spears Camp 2113**, Summertown, TN, Commander Spike Spears and Adjutant William "Bear" Brewer.



Jim Pearce Camp 2527, Princeton, KY, swore in their newest member Michael Shannon Travis. His genealogy search took years, but he stayed with it and became a full member! Pictured from left, Chaplain Mitchell Ferguson, Adjutant Ed Georgen, Compatriot Michael Shannon Travis and Lt. Commander Robert Ward.



Members of **Lt. Gen. Stephen D. Lee's Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140**, Caledonia, MS, held a Ceremony at Rowan Cemetery in Honor of Capt. Montgomery M. Rowan, 24th MS Infantry.



N. B. Forrest Camp 215, Memphis, TN, Commander Alan Doyle presented camp member Howard Neal Bumpus with his SCV Life Membership Certificate as well as the SCV War Service Medal with the Iraq bar in recognition of his service while in the US Army.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



SCV members at Buck Owens Crystal Palace gather for good times. Attending their 26th Annual **California Reconfederation** are Ryan Williams, LA 2nd Lt. Commander George Gremillion, Russ Person, and CA Commander Robert Williams.



Members of **Beauregard Camp 130**, New Orleans, LA; **Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133**, Baton Rouge, LA, and **Camp Moore Camp 1223**, Tangipahoa, LA, as part of the Washington Artillery, fire their cannon at the Destrehan Plantation Summer History Camp. Campers were given a detailed presentation on artillery in the war and the role of each position of the gun crew.



Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153, San Antonio, TX, members presented Robert E. Lee Awards at Lee High School, San Antonio. From left are Cadet 1st Lt. Johnathan Marrero, Camp 153 member Scott Reed, Camp 153 member and TX Division Chaplain Sanford Reed and Cadet Maj. Mason Alonzo.



The **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, members welcomed new camp member Bryan Sewell into the camp. Pictured from left, Dan Dobler, Adjutant Dan Huskisson, Robert Rees, Bryan Sewell, Commander Steve Johnson and Lt. Commander Lance Baxter.



The **Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586**, Weatherford, TX, participated in the Weatherford, TX, Veterans Day Parade. The camps marching unit and float were cheered the entire parade route!



Members of the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, pose in front of the Alamo with Past Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling and wife Lynda.

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



Col. A. M. Hobby Camp 713, Corpus Christi, TX, Highway clean up included David Ward, Gary Cornett, Thomas Gomez, Jr. and Craig Young.



Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710, Sierra Vista, AZ, Com-patriot Greg Kelly proudly displays his new vehicle emblazoned with General Lee's HQ flag and his ancestor's name.



The **Captain Sherod Hunter Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, installed the officers for the new term. Pictured from left, Commander Ed Karnes, Chaplain Rev. Ron Cross, Surgeon Chester Manner, Adjutant Bill Styczkowski, Color Sergeant Grady Tipler, 2nd Lt. Commander Greg Bova, 1st Lt. Commander Larry Van Zandt and Treasurer/Historian Bobby Morris.



The large Third National flag was raised over the Jefferson Davis Monument and gravesite at Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, VA, by **Inland Empire Camp 1742**, Inland Empire, CA, Commander Hal Cardwell on a recent trip to Richmond.



The annual "Civil War in the Southwest" battle reenactments were held at Pioneer Village Living History Museum in Phoenix recently. The **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ, manned an SCV information and recruiting booth at the event. Pictured is 2nd Lt. Commander Jason Stratton.



Capt. William T. Anderson Camp 1743, Huntsville, MO, hosted its annual picnic at the Centralia Battlefield Park in northern Boone County, MO. Five MO Division Officers and several camp commanders were in attendance. Camps joining the host camp were **Maj. Gen. J. O. Shelby Camp 191**, Warrensburg, MO; **Brig. Gen. Mosby Monroe Parsons Camp 718**, Jefferson City, MO; **Maj. James Morgan Utz Camp 1815**, Florissant, MO and **Col. Joe Porter Camp 2055**, Shelbina, MO.

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



The **General Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1931**, Covington, LA, new camp flag was unveiled.



CA Division UDC President Christina Hurst-Loeffler and Ashley Cooper, Chairwoman of the Military Awards Committee, present the Stonewall Jackson Award to Kevin Street of **Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA. A few weeks prior, Kevin traveled to the California/Oregon boarder with Division Commander Bob Williams on a daring rescue mission. Leftist agitators were enroute to destroy the Jefferson Davis Highway monument at this location. The California team arrived just in time to deflect the vandals and swiftly recovered the monument. It was returned to its rightful owners following the mission.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, and **South Kansas Camp 2064**, Wichita, KS, held a joint military headstone dedication ceremony for Private Spencer G. Crain, Co. D, 27th AR Infantry, in Galena, KS.



On a recent trip to Australia, **Pvt. Nathan Terry Wanslee Camp 2096**, Safford, AZ, Past Commander Clyde England and his family displayed the AZ Division colors on the waterfront in Melbourne.



The **Lt. J. Y. Sanders Camp 2092**, Thibodaux, LA, took the muddy grave of Confederate Brigadier General Thomas Moore Scott with no headstone and made it look great.



Yuma Territorial Outpost Camp 2186, Yuma, AZ, Commander Sam Di Bianca was elected chairman of the Yuma Chamber of Commerce - Military Affairs Committee. The Military Affairs Committee, or MAC as it is known, is one of four sitting committees within the Chamber of Commerce, which hosts more than 750 member businesses.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Washington Rifles Camp 2211, Franklinton, LA, Chaplain Robbie Stringfield, left, Lt. Commander Joey Roberts, front, and Commander Matt Manning, hiding in the back, present a chainsaw to Ben Fussell and Dr. Cody Warren of the First Baptist Church relief crew as part of their efforts to aid in the recovery from Hurricane Laura.



Members of the **Brigadier Generals Buckner & Chilton Camp 2227**, Dodge City, KS, dedicated a grave stone recently erected on the previously unmarked site of the interment of Private Samuel Baker, Co. F, 9th MO Infantry CSA in Maple Grove Cemetery, Dodge City, KS. Camp members pictured from left, Kevin Lockwood, Gary Bennett, Adjutant Russ McBee and Indian Brigade Commander Kevin Ivey.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, held its annual Confederate Memorial Day Service at the Confederate Memorial and mass grave at Neosho IOOF Cemetery, Neosho, MO. Laying the wreath are Sara Gonzalez and Lora Webb.



The **Brigadier General Chief Stand Watie Camp 2300**, St. Charles County, MO, had a headstone dedication for Private Jacob Ball Neely in Franklin County, MO.



Members of the **Private C. W. Lucas - Forrest's Escort Camp 2316**, Prescott Valley, AZ, celebrated the births of General Robert E. Lee and Lt. General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson.



The **Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226**, Greenville, TX, held a flagging ceremony at the Kaufman City Cemetery to honor the veterans buried there. In attendance were members of the local Mechanized Cavalry.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES CAMP 11

MOBILE
PRITCHARD, III, JAMES ROSS
BOLTON, PATRICK CLARK
BUSH, DONALD J.
BOLTON, LUCAS
FRANKLIN
GLEN, NICHOLAS
BENNETT
WILSON, SR., TODD
RANDALL
WILSON, JR., IRA
THOMAS

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE CAMP 16
AUBURN
BASS, JR., MICHAEL
STEPHEN

EMMA SANSOM CAMP 253
GADSDEN
PURYEAR, KYLE C.
ELROD, MICHAEL L.

PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADY CAMP 385
TROY
INGLE, CHAD MITCHEL

MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO CAMP 443
JASPER
HERRON, CHRISTOPHER
PAUL

JOHN RAYBURN CAMP 452
GUNTERVILLE
WALLS, SHANNON LEE
HAUN, NOAH AIDEN

BIBB RIFLES CAMP 455
WEST BLOCKTON
SEAGLE, GREGORY S.

DENT'S ARTILLERY CAMP 486
EUFAULA
WHITE, GARY HAYES

THOMAS JEFFERSON DENNEY CAMP 1442
CULLMAN
MILSTEAD, JOHN
RICHARD

DEKALB RIFLES CAMP 1824
SYLVANIA
JOHNSON, TYLER EVAN
JOHNSON, RALPH LYNN

FORT BLAKELEY CAMP 1864
BALDWIN COUNTY
VINES, DWIGHT

MITCHELL
GARNER, EDWARD BEAN
CROWLEY, BRADFORD
SHANE
THREADGILL, JERRY
MARSHALL

ARKANSAS

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON CAMP 197
LITTLE ROCK
YOUNG, BRADFORD CLAY

JAMES H. BERRY CAMP 468
BENTONVILLE
THOMPSON,
CHRISTOPHER E.

COL. ALLEN R. WITT CAMP 615
CONWAY
MONTGOMERY, LARRY
EDWARDS, JAMES DAVID

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER CAMP 1655
JONESBORO
PRIVETT, THOMAS BRYAN

ARIZONA

CAPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY CAMP 1708
SCOTTSDALE
GARLINGHOUSE,
WILLIAM LEON

CALIFORNIA

GEN. GEORGE BLAKE COSBY CAMP 1627
SACRAMENTO
SMITH, EDWIN BITTLE

LT. COLONEL DAN SHOWALTER CAMP 2322
MISSION VIEJO
THORNTON, THOMAS
LANCE

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS CAMP 2068
SEAFORD
FRITZ, JR., CHARLES R.
CHUCK
PLUMMER, III, GEORGE
WINFIELD

FLORIDA

WAKULLA GUARDS CAMP 742
CRAWFORDVILLE
PAYNTER, SR., KENNETH
MICHAEL
STRICKLAND, RHETT
EDWARD

KIRBY SMITH CAMP 1209
JACKSONVILLE
LESTER, ROBERT
WILLIAM
TALLEY, MARIS LOWELL
ALLEN

WILLIAM WING LORING CAMP 1316
ST. AUGUSTINE
DAVIS, DARCY CARL

1st LT. THOMAS H. GAINER CAMP 1319
PANAMA CITY
WELCH, GERALD
GORDON
YOUNG, HENDRIX ALAN
MOTLEY, BRUCE
WILLIAM

WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS CAMP 1395
FT. LAUDERDALE
WATTS, JEFFREY
ROOK, JR., DAVID LEE

FINLEY'S BRIGADE CAMP 1614
HAVANA
BENNETT, SAMUEL A.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE CAMP 1786
OXFORD
SWINEHART, SCOTT
KEITH
WORD, TOMMY LEWIS

COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE ROGERS CAMP 1865
OCALA
ALBRIGHT, III, GEORGE
JACOB
McCLAIN, MATTHEW
HALL, STEPHEN K.

MUNNERLYN'S CATTLE GUARD BATTALION CAMP 2120
CHRISTMAS
FEEZOR, QUENTIN HAY
FEEZOR, DAVID COOPER

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN CAMP 2210
TAMPA
PARRISH, JAY

5th FLORIDA INFANTRY BLACKHEART RIFLES CAMP 2291
ST. MARKS
MAILK, ZACHARY
MALIK, ROLIN

GEORGIA

CAPT. HARDY B. SMITH CAMP 104
DUBLIN
BRITT, MICHAEL DWAYNE

JOHN McINTOSH KELL CAMP 107
GRIFFIN
MITCHELL, RONALD

GEN. NATHAN B. FORREST CAMP 469
ROME
ADAMS, II, JOHN

BLACK CREEK VOLUNTEERS CAMP 549
SYLVANIA
MALLARD, HENRY
GRADY

GENERAL STAND WATIE CAMP 915
CALHOUN
PARKS, DONALD
EDWARD

GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS CAMP 932
VIDALIA
PALMER, TODD PIERSON
CHAMBERS, JAMES RYAN
NATHANIEL
HUTCHESON, DUSTY LEE
VICKERS, CHRISTOPHER
DANIEL
DURRENCE, DEVIN
MORGAN

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET CAMP 1289
EAST POINT
LABORDE, ROBERT
CAUSEY, NORMAN

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL CAMP 1449
THOMASTON
HARWELL, CARLTON
RANDOLPH

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL CAMP 1642
CUMMING
GREENE, ELI THOMAS

DIXIE GUARDS CAMP 1942
METTER
FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN
HARDY
FRANKLIN, JACKSON
REMER

HEARD RANGERS CAMP 1996
FRANKLIN
ELKINS, SR., RICHARD
LEE

PINE BARRENS VOLUNTEERS CAMP 2039
EASTMAN
WATKINS, TIMOTHY
BRENT
STUCKEY, CHRISTOPHER
T.

BUCKHEAD - FORT LAWTON BRIGADE CAMP 2102
MILLEN
BURKE, JASON EARL
PAGE, JOHN ANTHONY

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200
MOULTRIE
GRAVITTE, ADAM
HASKELL, GLENN EMBRY
HAMBY, JASON
HORNBUCKLE, JOHN
CASEY, DAVID LEE
SHUMAN, RYAN
GOSCH, ALEXANDER
McDONALD, JAMES
HILL, DAVID EDWARD
ROLLEY, CHANCE
PRATT, JAMES
ROBERSON, CODY
DUNLAP, JOHN PRESTON
PELT, DAVID KEITH
WOOD, JUSTIN JOSEPH

GENERAL PATRICK R. CLEBURNE CAMP 2209
RINGGOLD
BROWN, JOSHUA BO
KING, MIKE DAVIS

C.S.S CHATTAHOOCHEE CAMP 2314
DONALSONVILLE
CHAMBLESS, THOMAS
BRANDON
BOYETT, KURTIS
GEORGE, RICKY
MULERO, LAWRENCE A.

IOWA

BOWENS MOUNTED RIFLES CAMP 1759
DES MOINES
HUBBY, CRAIG BERNARD

ILLINOIS

CAMP DOUGLAS MEMORIAL 516
CHICAGO
DURHAM, JOSEPH
RINALDO
MARTIN, III, THURLOW

INDIANA

SENATOR JESSE D. BRIGHT CAMP 2158
MADISON
LUSK, JACOB RANDALL

KENTUCKY

COL. ALFRED JOHNSTON CAMP 276
BENTON
KNIGHT, JR., MICHAEL

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN CAMP 1495
PADUCAH
GRIFFIN, JR., MICHAEL
ANTHONY

PRIVATE CALVIN UNTHANK CAMP 1787
HARLAN
BUTTERMORE, JR.,
RODNEY EVERETT

LOUISIANA

BEAUREGARD CAMP 130
NEW ORLEANS
DUPLANTIER, MICHAEL
A.
TEGETHOFF, DAVID M.

GEN. LEROY AUGUSTUS STAFFORD CAMP 358
ALEXANDRIA
BORDELON, RUSSEL
ANTHONY

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST CAMP 1931
COVINGTON
McCARROLL, DANYON
PAUL

ANACOCO RANGERS CAMP 1995
LEESVILLE
YELEY, JAMES E.

SABINE RIFLES CAMP 2057
MANY
GARVIN, REV. DAVID
KEITH
POTTER, JEFFERY
EDWARD

LT. J. Y. SANDERS CAMP 2092
MORGAN CITY
WILSON, DEREK RAY

MARYLAND

BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG CAMP 1582
SHARPSBURG
IMES, GEORGE SHELTON
IMES, HUNTER DIESEL

MICHIGAN

ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES CAMP 1321
DEARBORN
LASWELL, REV. SAMUEL
H.

**MAJ. GEN. PATRICK
RONAYNE CLEBURNE
CAMP 2257
GRAND RAPIDS**
LELLO, PAUL ANTHONY
(ADAMS)

MISSOURI

**STERLING PRICE CAMP
145
ST. LOUIS**
CHIPPERFIELD, LYNN

**BRIG. GEN. JOHN T.
HUGHES CAMP 614
INDEPENDENCE**
REID, DAVID E.

**GEN. JAMES H. McBRIDE
CAMP 632
SPRINGFIELD**
STITH, TROY GORDON

**BRIG. GEN. MOSBY
MONROE PARSONS
CAMP 718
JEFFERSON CITY**
STANSBURY, RUSSELL

**CAMPBELL'S COMPANY
CAMP 2252
REPUBLIC**
MOORE, KENNETH BRION
MITCHELL, SHAWN
DOYLE
VIMONT, ERIC VESTAL

**SURGEON JOHN
CRAVENS CAMP 2276
GALLATIN**
WHEELER, ROBERT A.

MISSISSIPPI

**SAM DAVIS CAMP 596
BILOXI**
SWORDS, MARTIN L.

**LT. GEN. JOHN C.
PEMBERTON CAMP 1354
VICKSBURG**
CARLISLE, STEVEN EARL

**EAST MISSISSIPPI
GREYS CAMP 1666
FOREST**
TATUM, JR., FRANKIE
LEWIS

**COVINGTON CO.
SHARPSHOOTERS CAMP
1676
SANFORD**
HENDRY, DREW
DOUGLAS

**SHIELDSBORO RIFLES
CAMP 2263
BAY ST. LOUIS**
WALLEY, JAMES DENTON
LEE, CAMERON JAMES

NOLAN, JAMES
CHRISTOPHER
HARRISON, WILLIAM
JONES, FINIS BRANDON
DIXON, DONALD C.
JONES, SR., MARK S.

NORTH CAROLINA

**FRANKLIN RIFLES CAMP
310
LOUISBURG**
ABBOTT, THEODORE
HARLARD
ABBOTT, PHILLIP
ANDREW
MOORE, TILLMAN DAVIS
SANDLING, WALTER
NATHANIEL

**LT. F. C. FRAZIER CAMP
668
HIGH POINT**
MAY, JAMES RANDALL

**CAPT. CHARLES F.
CONNOR CAMP 849
HICKORY**
JONES, JR., JACK D.
SETSER, BENNE LEE
BOST, LOGAN

**BRIG. GEN. J. JOHNSTON
PETTIGREW CAMP 1401
LENOIR**
CURTIS, JR., JOHN
ALBERT

**MAJ. EGBERT A. ROSS
CAMP 1423
CHARLOTTE &
MECKLENBURG COUNTY**
HARPER, MICHAEL W.

**COL. LEONIDAS
LAFAYETTE POLK CAMP
1486
GARNER**
FISHER, NICHOLAS
GARNER
MOORE, CHRISTOPHER
B.

**COL. WILLIAM F. MARTIN
CAMP 1521
ELIZABETH CITY**
REID, SAMUEL HAMPTON
REID, RICHARD WADE
LONG, TIMOTHY JOEL
KIRBY, THOMAS JAMES
WINFORD

**J.E.B. STUART CAMP
1598
MT. AIRY**
ATWOOD, II, STEPHEN
GRAY

**MINGO MILITIA CAMP
1717
SPIVEY'S CORNER**
JONES, CHANDLER
AARON

VILARDO, III,
JOHNATHON CLARKE
JONES, CASEY EDWARD
EDGERTON, JUSTIN
WALLACE

**JAMES M. MILLER CAMP
2116
MARSHVILLE**
EASON, ANDREW
CHADWICK

**CAPTAIN ROBERT
BINGHAM CAMP 2192
MEBANE**
FAUCETTE, JR., JACK
NEAL

NEW MEXICO

**REBELS ON THE RIO
GRANDE CAMP 1826
LAS CRUCES**
CHANDLER, ROY SCOTT

NEW YORK

**GEN. ARCHIBALD GRACIE
CAMP 985
NEW YORK**
McSWEENEY, THOMAS P.

OHIO

**QUANTRILL'S RAIDERS
CAMP 2087
MAYFIELD HEIGHTS**
LEWIS, ROGER DALE

**LT. L. J. McNEILL CAMP
2317
FRANKLIN**
GROSS, JEREMIAH LEE

**BRIGADIER GENERAL
JOHN HUNT MORGAN
CAMP 2325
OLD WASHINGTON**
LOANE, RICHARD LEE

OKLAHOMA

**CAPTAIN CLEM VANN
ROGERS CAMP 481
OKLAHOMA CITY**
JACOBS, III, LUSTER
IRVING

**COL. JACKSON F.
McCURTAIN CAMP 513
MOORE**
JENSON, CHRISTOPHER
DAVID

**CAPTAIN JAMES J.
McALESTER CAMP 775
McALESTER**
BRANHAM, ROBERT
DOUGLAS
BURNELL, DOYLE VAN

**COLONEL TANDY
WALKER CAMP 2207
SHAWNEE**
BAILEY, DONALD E.
WILSON, JOHNNY RAY
GARRINGER, JOHN S.

SOUTH CAROLINA

**SECESSION CAMP 4
CHARLESTON**
BURNSIDE, TIMOTHY
ALLEN
PARKER, JOSEPH
BROOKS
REYNOLDS, WES

**ADAM WASHINGTON
BALLENGER CAMP 68
SPARTANBURG**
EUBANKS, ALEXANDER H.

**WALKER-GASTON CAMP
86
CHESTER**
LYLE, JOHN W.

**LT. GEN. WADE
HAMPTON CAMP 273
COLUMBIA**
INMAN, WILLIAM
STEWART

**BRIG. GEN. MICAH
JENKINS CAMP 1569
ROCK HILL**
MACOMSON, WILLIAM
DWAYNE

**BRIG. GEN. BARNARD E.
BEE CAMP 1575
AIKEN**
HALL, TRACY EDWARD
SANDIFER,
CHRISTOPHER N.

**GENERAL JOHN BRATTON
CAMP 1816
WINNSBORO**
BERRY, JR., WILBURN
CLAYTON

**CAPT. ANDREW T.
HARLEE CAMP 2010
DILLON**
JOHNSON, VAN MONROE

TENNESSEE

**N. B. FORREST CAMP 3
CHATTANOOGA**
BATES, JR., WILLIAM T.
BATES, III, WILLIAM T.

**MURFREESBORO CAMP
33
MURFREESBORO**
SPAULDING, DALE
THOMAS

**LONGSTREET-
ZOLLICOFFER CAMP 87
KNOXVILLE**
ROWE, MILLARD OSCAR

BENSON, BRANDON LOY
GILES, DAVID MATTHEW
GALLOWAY, WILLIAM
TRAVIS
GALLOWAY, TRAVIS GREY
GALLOWAY, WILLIAM
HOUSTAN
GALLOWAY, WILLIAM
TERRY

**MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM D.
McCAIN HQ CAMP 584
COLUMBIA**
WOOTEN, JOHN LEE
HOUSTON, BRIAN GLEN
SINGLETERY, DANIEL
ARCHIE
CAMPOS, GARY DAVID
PERKINS, STEVEN A.
ORR, THOMAS DONALD
CRAIG, ROBERT L.

**WHEELER-LONG CAMP
709
DUNLAP**
MACKEY, JEFFREY S.

**GEN. GEORGE GIBBS
DIBRELL CAMP 875
SPARTA**
BURGESS, DALE C.
BURGESS, II, DALE
CLIFTON

**BATTLE OF SHILOH CAMP
1454
SHILOH**
PIPES, ROBERT THOMAS

**DeWITT SMITH JOBE
CAMP 1637
BARTLETT**
McALLISTER, MATTHEW
LOWERY
McALLISTER, DAVID
RANDALL

**DILLARD-JUDD CAMP
1828
COOKEVILLE**
MEADOWS, MICHAEL
RAY

**RAWDON-SPEARS CAMP
2113
SUMMERTOWN**
LITTELL, JR., OKIE M.
DUNN, JAMES MILLARD
BARNES, CHRISTOPHER
SHAY
BARNES, JOSEPH TYLER

**MAJOR NATHANIEL F.
CHEAIRS CAMP 2138
SPRING HILL**
CASTLEBERRY, STEVE L.

TEXAS

**ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON CAMP 67
HOUSTON**
JOHNSTON, III, LOREN
TRUMAN

**WILLIAMSON COUNTY
GRAYS CAMP 502
GEORGETOWN**
GRAY, DAVID ANTHONY
BARKS, KURT ALLEN
SESSUMS, TYLER LYNN
HENRY, JR., REESE
ALEXANDER

**COL. SYDNEY DRAKE
JACKMAN CAMP 977
SAN MARCOS**
McKEMIE, WILLIAM
MORRES

**ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON CAMP 983
DECATUR**
WHITE, HENRY BYRD

**ALAMO CITY GUARDS
CAMP 1325
SAN ANTONIO**
SWILLEY, JR., MASON
RUSSELL

**COL. THOMAS S.
LUBBOCK CAMP 1352
LUBBOCK**
FURLOW, ROBERT
JOSEPH

**COL. GUSTAV HOFFMANN
CAMP 1838
NEW BRAUNFELS**
McKENNON, JERICO K.

**W. W. HEARTSILL CAMP
2042
MARSHALL**
NORGARD, JEFFREY
HANNIS

**MAJ. GEN. PATRICK
CLEBURNE'S 7th TX
INFANTRY CAMP 2182
THE WOODLANDS**
YOUNG, DANIEL A.
BRATTON, ETHAN B.

**LT. ALEXANDER
CAMERON CAMP 2226
GREENVILLE**
O'NEAL, CHRIS

**FORT McKAVETT CSA
CAMP 2326
MENARD**
MASTERS, DANIEL
WARREN

VIRGINIA

**COLONEL D. H. LEE
MARTZ CAMP 10
HARRISONBURG**
HENSLEY, JOEL L.

**MAGRUDER-EWELL
CAMP 99
NEWPORT NEWS**
BROOKS, GARY EUGENE

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

**ARMISTEAD-HILL-GOODE
CAMP 749
CHASE CITY**
WALKER, WILLIAM
CURTIS

**GEN. JAMES
LONGSTREET CAMP 1247
RICHMOND**
WILLIAMS, STACEY LYNN
ROMITO, GABRIEL
MICHAEL

**THE BEDFORD RIFLE
GRAYS CAMP 1475
BEDFORD**
WHEELER, DALE
CHRISTOPHER

**APPOMATTOX RANGERS
COURT HOUSE CAMP
1733
APPOMATTOX**
KNIGHT, EMMITT F.

**STUART'S HORSE
ARTILLERY CAMP 1784
FLOYD**
PRUDEN, PAUL DANIEL

**DEARING BEAUREGARD
CAMP 1813
COLONIAL HEIGHTS**
JONES, JR., JAMES
BANKS
ELEY, JR., RICHARD CARY

**CAPTAIN JACK ADAMS
CAMP 1951
EDINBURG**
TODARO, TIMOTHY
CLARK

**JAMES CITY CAVALRY
CAMP 2095
WILLIAMSBURG**
VINCENT, BENJAMIN
WALTON
DUGGAN, JOSEPH JOHN



WEST VIRGINIA

**BEIRNE CHAPMAN CAMP
148
UNION**

KIRBY, WINFIELD F.
HAYNES, III, RUSSELL
EDWARD
HAYNES, WARREN
SHANE

**MCNEILL'S RANGERS
CAMP 582
MOOREFIELD**
HINES, KENITH J.

**A. G. JENKINS CAMP 628
GUYANDOTTE**
WITHROW, JASON
PORTER, WATT DOUGLAS

**MOUNTAINEER PARTISAN
RANGERS CAMP 2249
PAW PAW**
DePRINCE, MARC
ARMAND



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp
TIMOTHY R. HAGY	MD	1582
JAMES LITTLE	TN	52
PAUL T. ARMSTRONG	AL	1586
OLIN McKELLIP	KS	2064
LEWIS SULLIVAN, JR.	AL	2312
RICHARD A. WASHBURN	AL	1864
JAMES HOPKINS, SR.	SC	7
BRIAN G. HOUSTON	MS	584
JAMES SMITHSON	NC	813
EDWIN B. SMITH	PA	1627
JOHN HAYES, JR.	VA	21

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1861-1865

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www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org

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Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

"Before Manassas, there was Mexico"

Many Civil War leaders like Lee, Jackson, Bragg, Beauregard, Longstreet, Johnston and soldiers they commanded saw action in the Mexican War.

The Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

are men and women who have an ancestor, or interest, in the Mexican War 1846-1848.

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D.M.W.V. National Office

PO Box 461941

Garland, Texas 75046-1941

General Nathan Bedford Forrest Reinterment



The answer is “What is the question you get asked the most.” The question is “What about the Forrest Reinterment?” When traveling around and visiting camps, this question has been asked almost without exception. Because everyone is asking, I understand that it is a sensitive subject and people are curious. Currently our beloved Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife, Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest, are still buried in Health Sciences Park, originally Forrest Park, in Memphis.

Due to the pandemic shutdown of the court system, things have been delayed. In November of 2020, we received court approval to take over the remains; since then our permit was approved in January 2021 to begin exhuming operations. Now we must set a date and coordinate this with Greenspace. Both parties have to approve the dates to begin exhuming. Once this begins, it will be an exhaustive task due to it being an archeological exhumation. We also have to figure in the weather because of the granite and marble that makes up the pedestal and plaza. This time of the year will only crack and split such pieces. Thus, at this time, we do not even have a time frame. However, please rest assured in knowing that as soon as we know you will know.

With that being said, we have another big issue which is funding. To make the reinterment open to members of our organization, this will not be cheap. There is not a line item in the budget to cover the cost. Cost will include security, portable bathrooms, ambulance and fire services just to name a few. Everything will be needed for a large crowd which could be as large as the Hunley funeral. The expected cost is \$100,000. The bottom line is we have to raise these funds or the reinterment will be a closed private service for the family only.

This is to bring you up to date, so everyone knows what’s happening and what to expect. At a time when you are being asked to help with the museum and with the social uncertainty, you are being asked to dig deeper once again to make this happen.

I know it seems vague because we have not set a date but a date will be coming at some point in the next few months once exhuming begins. We need the funding to be in place. I know it is early but this gives us time to make it happen.

This is a once in a lifetime opportunity. Won’t you give to make this worthwhile event happen for General Nathan Bedford Forrest?

Larry McCluney, Commander-in-Chief
Paul Gramling, Past Commander-in-Chief
Jason Boshers, Lt. Commander-in-Chief

Please make a donation and make your check out to the Sons of Confederate Veterans. In the “for” line put “Forrest Interment” or call SCV headquarters and make a donation by credit card or debit. Call 1-800-mysouth and ask for Executive Director Adam Southern. Let’s bring the general and his wife back home and lay them in a final resting place provided by those who love him most.

Mail checks to
Sons of Confederate Veterans, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402



Join the Southern Victory Campaign

at MakeDixieGreatAgain.com



Join the Confederate Legion!

Confederate Legion membership dues and donations make the Southern Victory Campaign possible. We need 1,000 members from each of the 3 armies of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Dues are \$50.00 per year. With 3,000 members (1,000 x 3 = 3,000), we would have \$150,000.00 annually, enough to change the narrative in our favor!



Watch Commander's Comments Videos!

Watch these monthly videos for progress reports, news from the front, updates to plans, and strategic, tactical and operational guidance from the Commander-in-Chief, the Director of Heritage Operations and his staff. Share links to these videos with people who are sick of do-nothing organizations, then ask them to join us!



Launch Continuous Local Offensives!

We're designing tactics and weapons to launch offensive drives to "take back the narrative" and win millions of supporters. We're on the offensive at the national level, but we need our Confederate Legion groups to launch offensives in their local communities. It's not for the cheap and weak. It's for the convicted and courageous!



Build a Foundation with the *Southern Defender*™

This publication is the cornerstone of all offensive efforts. Almost anybody can distribute 10-15 *Southern Defenders*™ each month and jot down the names of the fired-up people he or she meets along the way. For maximum impact, insert it into newspapers 3-12 times per year. The *Southern Defender*™ is cost-effective and it works!



Boost Your Effectiveness with *Radio Free Dixie* Ads

Boost your offensive with radio advertising. It "softens the market," making everything else you're doing more respectable and influential. The key is timing and repetition. For example, if you're canvassing neighborhoods with the *Southern Defender*™, run radio ads at the same time. Think of radio ads as an artillery barrage!



Recruit Using *The Face of the S.C.V.* and *The Rest of the Story* Videos

If you're working the Southern Victory Campaign correctly, you're bound to meet people who appreciate the work you're doing. Get their contact information. Ask them for permission to send links to our videos. Send them the links, follow-up and sign 'em up!

Tactics Used by Successful Confederate Legion Groups:

Individuals, S.C.V. camps, other groups, businesses & churches can join. Independent Legion groups can be formed from scratch.

Basic Tactics

Each member distributes 10-15 *Southern Defenders*™ per month during his or her routine daily activities.

Displays are set up at festivals to distribute *Defenders*, talk to people & take names of membership prospects.

Educational videos are shared via email & social media. Training videos are shown at meetings.

Special Operations, when called for by Heritage Operations, are deployed by local group leaders.

Advanced Tactics

Radio Free Dixie ads & interviews of our national spokesmen are aired throughout the year.

Lectures, dinners, Old South balls, etc. are held to educate, motivate & recruit new members.

Thousands of *Southern Defenders*™ are inserted in a community newspaper 3-12 times per year.

Mass mail advertising is used to boost attendance at public events or generate support for our legislation.

Target: People Who Want to Defend Liberty in Dixie

For assistance & cost sharing info, call the Marketing Director of S.C.V. Heritage Operations at 844-772-4621 or email rayshores@victorystaff.org.

Share Us on Facebook
Make Dixie Great Again



The Last Roll

Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee's Caledonia
Rifles Camp 2140
Caledonia, MS
Howard Everett Hughes

Tallahatchie Rifles Camp 2287
Tallahatchie, MS
John Wallace Whitten, III

Capt. Charles F. Connor Camp 849
Hickory, NC
Keith Lynch

CSS Ram Neuse Camp 1427
Kinston, NC
Elwood J. Wade, II

Men In Gray Camp 2309
Lawton, OK
Rayful Allen Merchant
Stefiel Dean Johnson

Col. Isaac William Smith Camp 458
Portland, OR
Glen Lewis Edens

16th South Carolina Regiment Camp
36
Greenville, SC
William Nathan Gressette, Jr.

H. L. Hunley Camp 143
Summerville, SC
Mark J. Clark

General Paul Quattlebaum Camp 412
Batesburg-Leesville, SC
Lide Roy Gray

General Joe Wheeler Camp 1245
Aiken, SC
Tom Norwood Thomas, Jr.

Fort Sumter Camp 1269
Charleston, SC
Washington Reid Patrick, Jr.

Gen. States Rights Gist Camp 1451
Bogansville, SC
Herschel Robert Browne, Jr.

Battery White Camp 1568
Georgetown, SC
Walter David Cooper

General John Bratton Camp 1816
Winnsboro, SC
Ronald Gene Gantt

Capt. Andrew T. Harlee Camp 2010
Dillon, SC
Peter W. Baker

N. B. Forrest Camp 3
Chattanooga, TN
Larry J. Robinson

Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87
Knoxville, TN
William Rilie Bolt, Jr.
Lynn Carter Fox

Capt. William H. McCauley Camp
260
Dickson County, TN
Robert Earl Moore

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ
Camp 584
Columbia, TN
Jon R. Harrison
Alden R. Wilson

Gen. A. P. Stewart Camp 1411
Winchester, TN
William Sam Vanhooser

Gen. Horace Randal Camp 1533
Carthage, TX
Billy G. Bradley

Hill Country Camp 1938
Fredericksburg, TX
Samuel W. Smith

Col. W. H. Griffin Camp 2235
Haltom City, TX
William D. Agerton

Thirteenth Virginia Mechanized
Cavalry Camp 9
Norfolk, VA
Douglas Chester Hoadley, Jr.

Clinton Hatcher Camp 21
Leesburg, VA
Timothy Jay Richards
Arthur H. Debutts

Stonewall Camp 380
Virginia Beach, VA
Garland C. Butler, Jr.
Dwight Alexander Dixon

The Stuart-Hairston Camp 515
Bassett, VA
Kevin Wayne Reamey

Fincastle Rifles Camp 1326
Roanoke, VA
Roy T. Hedrick, Jr.

High Bridge Camp 1581
Farmville, VA
John Cooper Pigg

Charlotte County Grays Camp 1964
Charlotte Court House, VA
Clarence J. Southall, Jr.
L. Carroll St. John

Brig. Gen. W. C. Wickham Camp 2250
Mechanicsville, VA
Linwood Ryland Tignor, Jr.

Fr. Emmeran Bliemel Camp 1626
Milwaukee, WI
Joseph M. Mikolajczak



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

July/August 2021 May 1

September/October 2021 July 1

November/December 2021 . Sept. 1

January/February 2022..... Nov. 1

March/April 2022 January 1

May/June 2022 March 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 2021 Metairie Reunion should be submitted by all Division commanders, chairmen of national committees, army commanders, the chief of heritage operations, adjutant-in-chief, chief of staff, chaplain-in-chief, historian-in-chief, lieutenant commander-in-chief and the commander-in-chief. The reports should be submitted as an MS Word document, if at all possible, without any letterhead, photos or imbedded images. If the report cannot be submitted in MS Word, it should be sent as text in an e-mail message. The length of the report should be two typed pages or fewer.

Reports are generally due by April 1, 2021. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2021, 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, 2021.

Reports should be submitted to Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell at fbpowell@bellsouth.net and Chief of Staff Darrell L. Maples at pvtmape@embarqmail.com.

Online training now available for commanders and adjutants

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

National Membership Coordinator Eric Previti is now offering online training via Zoom. The training will be extremely helpful for officers (especially adjutants) and will cover how to use the Salesforce Community Login

to download camp rosters and change member's information (addresses and e-mails). The training also covers how to pay National dues online and how to efficiently use the online discussion forum.

To attend one of the classes, send an e-mail to Eric Previti at membership@scv.org. Include your name, Membership ID, camp, and current office held. Classes will be held on Wednesday afternoons/evenings. Links to join the class via Zoom will be e-mailed the day before the class.

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

Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern
Executive Director

19th Annual Nathan Bedford Forrest Boyhood Home Festival

The 19th Annual Forrest Homecoming and Southern Heritage Festival is scheduled for Saturday, June 19, 2021, from 9 AM to 4 PM. This event is held at the Nathan Bedford Forrest Boyhood Home located at 4435 Pyles Road, Chapel Hill, TN.

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

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

Help replenish our Heritage Defense Fund

Make your donation today! Help replenish our Heritage Defense Fund! All donors will be listed in future issues of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine.

Cleburne Guild	\$1,000
Platinum Level	\$250
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Thank You!

Headquarters needs more e-mail addresses

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

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

Eric Previti
National Membership Coordinator

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.

Estate Planning

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

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James R. Kennedy

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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 \$1,000,000 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 for more information.

Deo Vindice!

www.orderofsoutherncross.com

Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

Mr. Miller's thoughts/letter as a topic of discussion as I believe it will help the organization be able to grow and engage the public more freely.

Deo Vindice,

Jay Burchfield
A.H. Belo Camp 49
Dallas, Texas

Offers plan to design new logo for SCV

To the Editor:

I've been reading with great interest about a proposed idea to change the logo for the Sons of Confederate Veterans. I personally believe this is a great idea for several reasons. Note: I have the same love of our Southern Cross that every SCV member I've ever met has. I will continue to fly it, both privately and at SCV events. I do not suggest we ban the flag altogether, or that we even give ground on its display elsewhere. But I think such a change would be warranted. It appears to me that one of, if not the most, frustrating problems the SCV has in its recruitment. It's wonderful when anyone joins, but let's also be honest about the group we need to attract. I'm a 24 year old member, joining in late 2018 as a 22 year old member. I am also one of the youngest members I've seen in the SCV. The biggest reason for this lack of young support is that we have a huge PR problem, because in much of our modern media, anything displaying a Southern Cross ought to be "canceled". This is the same media which influences other young men who might otherwise be interested in joining. An image is a powerful tool, and "cancel culture" has targeted no symbol like the Southern Cross. Neither "Southern" or even "Lee" has the same level of venom thrown at it as the "Confederate flag," as it's popularly known. And if we can't reach our own youth, then we are really failing in our mission. So, let's do what we can to change the narrative. Starting with our logo.

I propose we create four new ideas for the symbol displayed on the SCV logo. The first would use the Bonnie Blue flag as its centerpiece. The second, our First National flag. The third with our First Naval Jack and the fourth consisting of the red-white-red horizontal stripes and the interlocked SCV letters. These four ideas, along with our current symbol, should be presented to all camps and Divisions in our organization. Not the Armies, this is to encourage participation from the smaller divisions along with larger ones. After a set amount of time (I would argue six months would be appropriate), the camps can inform their Divisions which option they would like to vote for. The Divisions then empower two delegates to speak and vote on their behalf. This can be done through an online chat (since sending someone out to GHQ could be costly), or via e-mail. Once this has been accomplished, and all votes are accounted for, whichever one has the most votes will be implemented as the new logo. In the event of a tie, then the lieutenant commander-in-chief will hold the tie breaking vote.

I would encourage this step to be taken sooner rather than later. We have been under constant attack for decades, and we can still use our cherished battle flag elsewhere, but let's take at least some of their ammunition from the people who would indoctrinate our youth to hate us, all the while preaching that they are tolerant.

Eric Farmer
Jefferson Davis Camp 175
Colorado Springs, Colorado

They will continue to hate us because we are us

To the Editor:

The author of the message, "Time we should consider changing our logo" in the January/February 2021 *Confederate Veteran* Dispatches From The Front may have some merits, not to say I agree with him. Our logo has been in existence for well more than one hundred years. True our beloved and sacred Battle Flag was hijacked and continues to be used by hate groups who are in the minority. In the cur-

rent political climate our sacred banner has been attacked and called racist and pro slavery by a group of ignorant hate filled leftists and their counter culture minions.

Oh, point of note, some years ago they attempted to raise the First National Flag on the Court Grounds at Palestine, TX, and the NAACP raised a fuss referring to it as a flag promoting slavery if I remember correctly. My question is by changing it from what it currently is to the First National, isn't that what Mississippi did by changing the old flag to the thing they now have? They kowtowed to the SEC despite the voters overwhelming vote to keep the old flag which had the Battle Flag.

That group of haters are going to continue to hate us and the national media and their leftist local media will continue to hate no matter what logo we use. They hate us because of our very name, Sons of Confederate Veterans, because in their warped minds our group and the UDC represent not heritage but hate and racism. If the logo is changed then do so because you decide to so, not because of pressure either from politically correct groups nor members from the SCV. *Deo Vindice.*

Glenn Wayne McDonald
Gen. John A. Wharton, 8th Texas
Cavalry Camp 2105
Wharton, Texas

We should work to take back K-12 education

To the Editor:

While I found our Commander-in-Chief's article "How to Face Political Correctness" (*Confederate Veteran* January/February) interesting, the challenges we face today are less about political correctness than about the threat from a fully formed and dangerous ideology which seeks to destroy all aspects of what we call Southern Heritage. Political correctness concerns itself with regulating word usage, i.e., words which might be offensive to ANYONE. The era of political correctness, which has infiltrated our schools, universities, government offices, and private businesses was only the forerunner of the more serious threats we will be encountering in the years ahead.

Since the monument-removal period began I have debated on the radio, television, a *New York Times* podcast, legislative committees, and public forums against individuals who want to destroy our heritage and symbols. Logic, facts, and rational thought have no effect whatsoever on those who have been indoctrinated by a far-left ideology. North is good — South is evil — the only reason the War for Southern Independence began was because of slavery and nothing else — Robert E. Lee was a traitor — Confederate monuments were erected to intimidate blacks. etc. To the person who states to me that Lee was a traitor, I have responded, “Robert E. Lee was a traitor? Well, three US Postage stamps honored Lee, a US Navy submarine carried Lee’s name, a large army fort in Virginia is named after him, FDR dedicated his statue in Dallas, Eisenhower hung his portrait in the White House and Winston Churchill praised him, so what do you know about Lee that Churchill, Roosevelt, Eisenhower, and Kennedy did not know?” How do they react? They usually respond, “well, he still was a traitor.” My point is we waste our valuable time and brain cells by trying to make inroads with individuals who have been programmed.

Am I suggesting we simply give up? Absolutely not. Our adversaries have been fed a recipe of lies and distortions and they are cooked to the point of no return. Our hope lies with our children and grandchildren. Confucius taught the Chinese people the sure way to be prepared for the future was to value education and make sure one’s children were well educated. We were asleep at the wheel for the past forty years while our K-12 schools and universities fell into the throes of Marxist and Globalism ideology. Two entire generations have been indoctrinated into a belief system which worships diversity and a one-world-order while abhorring the racist past of the United States and its evil white men. If you do not believe me, just look closely at Antifa protestors and you will see they are mostly white males and females between the age of 18 and 35.

Little can be done to weaken the hold Marxist ideology has on our nation’s universities. Our hope should be

placed on the K-12 education received by our children and grandchildren. It took forty years to get where we are today, and it will take another forty years to bring about real change. We must encourage our children and grandchildren to become K-12 teachers; we should inspire highly qualified people to run for seats on county and city Boards of Education; we should take an interest in what our children and grandchildren are learning in their history, civics, and sociology classes. Simply put, we need to become activists in how our children and grandchildren are educated in the K-12 system.

Finally, all of us can teach our children and grandchildren what we know to be factual and encourage them to challenge teachers who espouse anti-South sentiments and who distort historical facts. K-12 education is our best hope to turn things around and we all can make a difference if we remain dedicated and stay the course.

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

Refrain from using Marxist words

To the Editor:

For years now, the Kennedy brothers and others of our leaders have urged us to “take back the narrative.” We cannot do that if we adopt the language created by the enemy of American culture in the twentieth and now the twenty-first century, Cultural Marxism.

In at least one of the letters to the editor in the current issue of *Confederate Veteran* (March/April 2021), I note the use of the Marxist-invented term “hate group” (page 53). This term, along with “hate speech,” is evidence of the control of thought which has been imposed on Americans during the last half-century, but indeed beginning more than a century ago. The foremost example of such thought-control terms are the words “racist” and “racism,” which were invented less than a century ago, and not even in English but in Russian. These two terms don’t even appear in American dictionaries until after World War II.

The word “racist” was first used by radical communists like Leon Trotsky to apply to any nation which did not want to join the International Communist Movement but preferred to adhere to its own customs and culture. Isn’t that the way it’s applied now in this country, to all those who don’t believe that “we are all the same,” to anyone who doesn’t want to surrender his particular culture and join “the global community”? Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary dates the term to 1933, omitting it first occurred in the Russian language. As stated above, it didn’t get into English dictionaries until a couple of decades later. So here’s a word which hasn’t been a part of our language even a century but at this time is one of the most frightening words to be uttered, especially if you are in business or politics. Similar but more recent Marxist-generated terms are “homophobe,” “sexist” and the like.

I urge all traditional Americans to avoid the use of these politically-motivated terms, which were created to control our thinking and speech, and certainly offer the same admonition to anyone writing a letter to the *Confederate Veteran*.

*D. Tyrone Crowley
Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524
Prattville, Alabama*

Thanks CIC McCluney

To the Editor:

I’d like to commend CIC McCluney for this recent “How to face Political Correctness” article.

He hit the nail on the head, and this should be read and discussed at a camp level. Sun Tzu’s *The Art of War* touch’s on this subject thru out its thirteen chapters.

I used to listen to the local Pacifica Broadcasting (HARD left) FM stations morning call in show. I considered it eavesdropping on the enemy. We’ll need to adapt and upgrade as often as needed to survive.

Looking forward to more from our CIC.

*Bob Brewer
Col. W. Norris Camp 1398
Darnestown, Maryland*



Books in Print

us indispensable support, not only in the defense of our Confederate heritage and our Southern civilization, but also provide us with ample ammunition to go forward on the offensive, to begin the arduous, difficult, but still possible, effort of regaining our history, our culture and our birthright.

The late Mel Bradford used the expression “remembering who we are” in several of his works. Indeed, his 1985 book of trenchant essays carries that title: *Remembering Who We Are: Observations of A Southern Conservative*. But for Bradford, as also for the Kennedy brothers, it is not just the imperative to awaken the memory and legacy of our ancestors and of their inheritance, but to fathom it in its fullness and to know that inheritance, that culture, those beliefs and that faith are profoundly nourished by traditions and foundations which go back two millennia, that are real.... And that despite their apparent eclipse by our contemporary society which despises them and seeks to abolish them, they still offer sustenance and illumination for us — if we let them.

Certainly, such a return to, as the pro-Southern poet Robert Lee Frost once wrote, “the truths we keep coming back and back to” (cf. “The Black Cottage”), is fraught with extreme risks and severe danger in our day and time. We are called racists and neo-Confederates, or “white supremacists” and worse if we defend our heroes of 1861-1865. Our reputations are besmirched; we are doxxed by vicious radicals; even our livelihoods are threatened.

Yet, in our heart-of-hearts we know with President Jefferson Davis, that “Truth crushed to earth is truth still and like a seed will rise again.”

The Kennedy brothers understand, they fathom this, and they have set upon the path of both defending “who we are” and reclaiming our real history and existence as a people from

those who would destroy and eradicate them. Here, in this volume, is a veritable goldmine of vital factual information and history grounded in a foundation of truth and faith which we all should digest and know. For once armed and strong in the Faith we may go forward and do battle as our ancestors once did on the fields on Manassas and Chancellorsville.

We have only that choice — or, the ignominious and miserable disappearance from the annals of history. The Kennedys chart our course, and we should follow them.

Authors: James R. Kennedy, Walter D. Kennedy
Publisher: Shotwell Publishing
www.shotwellpublishing.com
Hardback \$45.00 — Paperback \$24.95

Reviewed by Dr. Boyd D. Cathey

The Legion's Fighting Bulldog

The identity of the “Fighting Bulldog” is William Gaston Delony, a Lieutenant Colonel of Cobb's Georgia Legion Cavalry.

This volume has basically three parts. Primary, are the letters between William Delony and his wife Rosa Delony. Secondary, is correspondence between Thomas Cobb and his wife Marion. The last part consists of well-written background details provided by the editors; details that pull the story together perfectly.

In the Foreword noted historian Emory M. Thomas, has one of the best introductions to any work. “Congratulations, Gentle Reader. You have a genuine treat ahead of you. Whether you have bought, borrowed, or simply be-

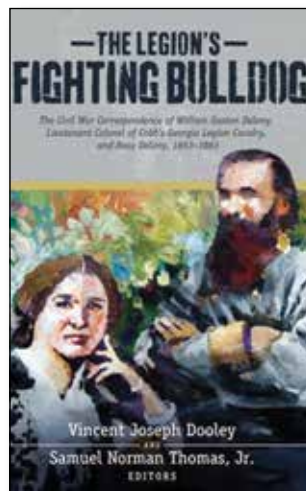
gun to browse this book, you are about to encounter two fascinating people. One of the pleasures and perks of history is the opportunity to read other people's mail.”

The University of Georgia (then known as Franklin College) is a key element, both then and now. Delony graduated from this institution in 1846, and in 1848 became Instructor of Foreign Languages. The young couple established their home in Athens where Delony soon became involved in politics and later served in the WBTS. Both editors have ties with Athens, Georgia and the University. Vince Dooley was a highly successful head coach of the Georgia Bulldogs. Samuel Norman Thomas, Jr. is a prolific writer and museum curator in Athens.

Quite evident in their correspondence is Rosa and Will Delony's love for each other and for their family. Through the War, through spotty Postal delivery, through various wartime camps with names ranging from “Camp Mud Hole” to “Camp Marion” (the latter named for Thomas Cobb's wife, presumably a nicer camp), the letters continued. Battles raged, and the letters came. In January 1863 Delony wrote to Rosa, “I told the Genl. I was utterly demoralized and could do no more fighting until I saw my wife and children.”

Delony entered the War with prophetic thoughts. Although many believed Southern Independence “... would be as peaceably done as a summer's morn.” (General Cobb); Delony wrote Rosa, “My opinion is that we are on the verge of a revolution, not a peaceful one, but a bloody war.”

The story of this volume starts in antebellum times and ends with Delony's wounding and death while prisoner in a Union hospital, 2 October 1863. Chapter 14 gives closing details. A “magnificent metallic coffin” was found on the hospital steps with a note, “for the remains of Colonel Deloney.” Who provided this coffin has never been identified, although Rosa Delony tried to determine the person and thank them for their kindness; a mystery to this day. After the War's end, Delony's body was brought back to Athens and buried in Oconee Hill



Cemetery, next to the campus of the University of Georgia.

Beautifully written, the format could not be better for this collection of letters. Portraits, artwork, and photographs are well used. Included is a necessary biographical roster to aid the reader.

A window on a Southern family in trying times, this is an interesting tale. The reader should be aware of this story to add to their overall understanding of the War. It is impossible to study the "big picture" without including the individuals of the epic.

Quotes to begin each chapter are meaningful additions. Words from the Bible, a song, Sir Walter Scott, and Crow Indian lore, are appropriately used. Example: "The soil you see is not ordinary soil, it is the dust of the blood, the flesh, and the bones of our ancestors — Curly, Crow Indian, 1912."

As this book begins with a great Foreword, it ends with great words from Shakespeare.

"From this day to the ending of the world,
But we in it shall be remembered —
We few, we happy few, we band of brothers;
For he to-day that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my brother."

— Shakespeare

William and Rosa Delony are well remembered through the work and words of Dooley and Thomas.

Editors: Vincent Joseph Dooley and Samuel Norman Thomas, Jr.
Publisher: Mercer University Press
www.mupress.org
Hardback \$35.00

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

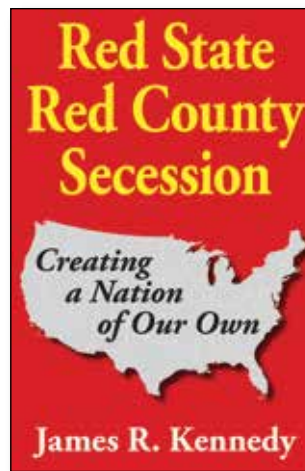
Red State Red County Secession: Creating a Nation of Our Own

Ron Kennedy has given us a political Handbook, a manual for using Constitutional MEANS to return our government to the republic of sovereign states which the Founding Fathers es-

tablished. With examples taken from today's headlines, the author has developed a plan to take our current unresponsive behavior which we call the federal government, and rein in its abuses of power. *Red State Red County Secession: Creating a Nation of Our Own*, envisions a more responsive government of sovereign states protecting the rights of 'we the people.'

Building on the recently published Third Edition of Ron and Donnie Kennedy's *The South Was Right!* (Shotwell, 2020), this latest work tackles the nuts and bolts of what it will take to 'bypass' the Swamp in Washington, DC, (Babylon on the Potomac) and reestablish representative government answerable to 'we the people.' The plan will establish 'shadow governments' in each Red State (or Red Counties within Blue states) to ensure the message of traditional American-values citizens are not only heard, but respected and reflected in legislation. It is only through state action that we can effect change, hold elected officials' feet to the fire, and insure that legislation reflects our values.

Mr. Kennedy proposes a comprehensive program, which will leverage our resources, and let us pit our strengths against our enemy's weaknesses. The Swamp is geared to win elections, and uphold the status quo. We have no audience or power in the federal district, but locally we can muster support and effectively use it to carry our message to our neighbors, then through state legislatures, and from there to a national audience. This book covers how to influence local media and politicians, so they will listen to our concerns, and work to protect our Christian-Western-Confederate values — American values held by the major-



ity in Red states and Red counties.

A major object of this movement is the passage of The Sovereign State Constitutional Amendment. This would basically put teeth into the Ninth and Tenth Amendments by returning the power to judge the extent of federal power and the constitutionality of federal laws back where it belongs....the people of the sovereign states. Until we have such an amendment, where there is no doubt the states are sovereign, backed up by the rights of nullification and secession, we will continue to live in a country where our opinions do not matter. Our values and rights will continue to be exercised at the whim of federal bureaucrats and judges who do not have such powers under the Constitution. Only when politicians realize their waste and corruption cannot continue with the remedy of nullification available to 'we the people,' can we hope to see positive change. And if they will not listen, we would have available the right of secession, for states, or counties within states. This is a call for REAL representative government, for both Red and Blue states.

Secession is once again a topic of conversation in political circles. Most people do not realize this subject was often bandied about in the early decades of the republic. It was only when the South, trying to protect itself from the ravages of a government of commercial interests, used it as a last resort to uphold their Constitutional rights, was it rejected. We know how that experiment in government by the unfettered consent of the governed turned out. Now we see a nation once again split, with virtually no common ground between two polar opposite views of government and society. The remedies in this book offer solutions which may be our only hope, if we only have the courage to act.

Author: Ron Kennedy
Publisher: The Scuppernon Press
www.scuppernonpress.com
Paperback \$7.99

Reviewed by Brett Moffatt



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

ship status are tools of oppression, power, and privilege. Through their history classes, they are taught about colonialism, state violence, racism, intergenerational trauma, and heteropatriarchy. Students are then graded on how well they apply these concepts in writing assignments, performances, and community organizing projects. We are starting to see a generation of young people who will become future leaders of this nation who have been taught to despise their own history and apologize for it.

More people are starting to view Confederate symbols with “woke” scrutiny and want them hidden in museums so they can be interpreted “properly.” Perhaps we should ask the question of what “putting it in a museum” really means. For “museums, and the museumizing imagination, are both profoundly political,” as Benedict Anderson wrote in his book, *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*.⁷

As a result of this, more and more museums are starting to rethink the message they are presenting to the public and we are seeing artifacts being removed from display because it is deemed offensive by some. Take for example the Nash Farm Battlefield Museum in Henry County, Georgia. Henry County Commissioner Dee Clemmons told museum staff they needed to remove Confederate artifacts from the museum site and “requested” removal of a Confederate flag from a pole mounted outside the museum back in 2017. Some museums have merged with others such as the American Civil War Museum in Richmond, Virginia, formerly the American Civil War Center and the Museum of the Confederacy, who are presenting a “Woke” theme in their narrative as they present their version of the war. The “Woke” Culture paints a “victimized history” and they are becoming more and more successful in presenting this propaganda.

As a close friend of mine wrote during a late-night discussion on the internet, “Our ancestor’s story is still the same and has been since the founding of this nation. Relax and tell their story.” No matter what propaganda is thrown at us, our ancestor’s story is still their story, and the history of this nation is still the history of this nation regardless how they try to erase it or rewrite it. So how do we fight it? The following are

some ideas on how to combat this when confronted with “Woke Culture”:

Remind yourself, right now, of the following truth: You are free. Free to have an opinion and to back it up with facts just as they are free to have their opinion. No one said you have to agree with it but agree to disagree if need be.

Educate yourself. Do not say anything you know is not true. Make sure your facts are accurate and remember telling the truth may inspire others to speak out and support your principle. There are many fact checkers out there, make sure you know what you are talking about and be able to back up your statements with facts, not hearsay. In other words, know your history.

Stick to your principles. Our ancestors fought for a just cause against a tyrannical government. They had principles they lived by as well.

Set an example for others in your camp and your community. That means being courageous. I understand that it is hard. Really hard. But in other times and places, including in our own nation, people have made far greater sacrifices. (Think of those “honored dead” who “gave the last full measure of devotion.”) If enough people make the leap, we will achieve something like herd immunity. Get your camp involved in your community through community service. We are a patriotic and service organization as well as historical and genealogical. When the community see’s your good works, they are more likely to support your cause when you need them.

Make like minded friends. Then stand up for them. Two good tests: Are they willing to tell the truth even if it hurts? And do they think humor should never be a casualty, no matter how bleak the circumstances? These people are increasingly rare. When you find them, hold on tight. These people also become great recruits for your camp because they are like minded. New recruits also are energetic and want to help the camp be all it can be.

Stay Informed! Read your *Confederate Veteran* magazine and keep up with news around the Confederation. Sign up for the SCV Telegraph to get immediate notices as they come out about important events, news, and issues. Watch SCV Chat every Monday night. This is a 21st Century method the SCV is now using to keep its members informed as well as educated (Go to Facebook and search SCV Chat).

⁷ SuperSummary.com, Anderson, Benedict, *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*, (Retrieved February 25, 2021).

Trust your own eyes and ears. Rely on firsthand information from people you trust rather than on media spin. When you hear someone generalizing about a group of people, imagine they are talking about you and react accordingly. If people insist on spouting back headlines and talking points, make them prove it, in their own words. We live in a society today where the press spouts out information which is inaccurate or generalized. Take for example recent news releases about the General Forrest Reinterment where too many of our members have read this or that and have e-mailed or called me about such but yet no information which would collaborate such a story has come from this office. Be calm and inquire. Check the dates on the information before you believe it because it just may be outdated information which is being recirculated on the internet.

Use your money to support OUR cause! Support the National Confederate Museum at Elm Springs. This is a surefire way to combat "Woke" because we are telling the truth and that truth can be told to future generations. Help support worthwhile Camp, Division, and National Projects such as the Forrest Reinterment. This will create satisfaction and pride as well

as fighting the "Woke" Culture.⁸

Our goal as scholars of history should be neither to present a blemish-free, false vision of a subject nor a virtually all-warts critical presentation. Rather, we should examine the realities of history accurately and honestly — "warts and all." The goal should be, in other words, to tell the truth. By doing so, we can combat these "Woke" ideas and allow us to get back on the path of educating the general public the truth about our ancestors and the Cause they fought and died defending. Remember, they are promoting propaganda, we have truth and facts on our side. All we have to do is arm ourselves with it and know our REAL history.

Deo Vindice,
Larry McCluney, Jr.
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans
cicscv_76@yahoo.com



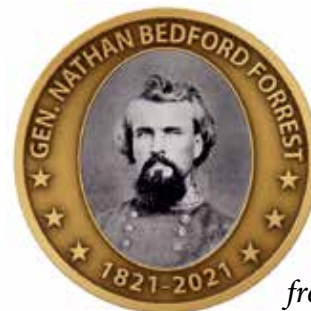
⁸ The eight points made in this article were inspired by the article by Bari Weiss, "The ways to fight against "Woke Culture", taken from the *New York Times*, January 31, 2021 (Retrieved February 26, 2021).

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The Siege of Charleston

as you were here, still with a comfortable shelter, where you can at least obtain the necessities of life & feel secure, as secure as possible, from the invasion of our vandal foes. When I read in the papers, & especially the late ones, of the sufferings & hardships now undergone by so many, so very many of our fellow citizens, my heart wells up in gratitude to Our Father that those dear to me are so comfortably settled as you are in comparison, for instance to the poor exiles from Atlanta. Truly we should be grateful.

In another letter of September Gus reported:

The Yankees are shelling continually now with fuze shells. Tuesday one went corner King & John Sts. another King & Hudson, another in Orphan House yard. There was great excitement up town, women running about with their babies etc. & one colored woman was killed. They have not been up as high as that since. Another the same day went up corner Smith & Calhoun St. They are much more dangerous than the other shells, as they burst in the air & the fragments scattering all about produce quite a scatteration among any crowd of persons around. The pavements all about the city are marked with spots where they have fallen ... a shell went into Mr. Burckmyer's house in Charlotte St. this afternoon & wounded more or less severely all his family, five in number.

In December of 1864, while General Sherman was threatening Savannah, Georgia, the Signal Corps sent Gus out of Charleston, down the coast on a mission, which he described in a letter of December 19th, writing:

After spending four or five days tramping along the Savannah River, here I am back again in [Charleston] 12 safe & hearty. Our objective going was to establish a line of signals from Hardeeville to Savannah, but it was impossible to be done. The Islands in the River, Argyle & Hutchinson's were & are in the hands of the enemy, & of course not to be used for signal posts, while all the headlands along the bank which would have answered for that purpose are in such close proximity to the enemy that if we raised our flag there, they could run over in the night & take us without the least trouble, there only being at those points picquets of two or three men. So we have had to return unsuccessful, must to my regret, for I did wish the thing done. It was not possible tho.' The Yankees holding the Islands in the River & the Georgia Shore, we could not have kept the line up, as the only places from which we could signal would be the large

rice mills on the banks of the river & they are so isolated, only connected with the mainland by long dams that the Yankees could with no trouble cut us off, & thus break up the line. We got back last night, late in the night, pretty tired for we have done a great deal of walking. ...

There is little news there. Persons from Savannah talk pretty blue, some of them, of its chances of holding out. The Yankees have formed a complete cordon around the city, from the Savannah River round to the Ogeechee at Ft. McAlister & from there to the sea. This is only broke at one place, Scriven's Ferry, which is now the only way left us of communicating with Savannah. But I don't believe they will take the city, & so many from there say. [Gen.] Hardee has a large army, & abundance of provisions, so there is no danger of his being starved out, & the fortifications around the city are excellent. Still it is a ticklish position. There are a great many troops on this side of the River, & the country is despoiled, Wheeler is in command & is there with his cavalry & the people say that it is a question which they should prefer, Wheeler's cavalry or the Yanks. In truth they do act most shamefully, robbing every house they meet, stealing the horses & mules & leaving emptiness behind them. The planters there are in a great state of alarm. Many of them have had all their negroes taken from them & their crops burnt by Yankees; while others have saved their servants, but then know not where nor how to send them for safety, nor how even to feed them. At Pocatigo things seem quiet. The Yankees still shell every train passing along the road. Going down we got thro' scot-free, but coming up they struck one of the cars in front, a horse car, fortunately not injuring any of the running gear. So we got up [to Charleston] all right. Just think! Next Sunday will be Christmas. Oh how differently do we look forward to it now from what we did in the good old times. ... Well, the war must end before very long, it cannot last always.

As Gus mentioned in his letter, the cavalry troops of General Joseph Wheeler had a bad reputation for being undisciplined and plundering civilians, but there is evidence that much of it may have been undeserved. A recent book about these cavalymen by John R. Poole, *Cracker Cavaliers*, asserts that, although there is no doubt "isolated cavalry took what they needed from civilians," Wheeler's men were not responsible for "the worst of the depredations" attributed to them. In a letter to Confederate President Jefferson Davis dated January 8, 1865, General William J. Hardee defended Wheeler, stating: "Wheeler's cavalry has been reorganized under my direct supervision. ... It is a

well organized and efficient body. The reports of its disorganization and demoralization are without foundation, and the depredations ascribed to his command can generally be traced to bands of marauders claiming to belong to it." A biography of General Wheeler by John W. DuBose identified some of these marauders as enemy soldiers, claiming a US officer under the command of Union General James H. Wilson confessed "the invading army had hundreds of their men distributed through the country, representing themselves as 'Wheeler's cavalry,' sent out on their work of theft and insult."

During the war, Gus Smythe became engaged to a Miss Louisa McCord of Columbia, and his correspondence includes a few of her letters. The McCord family was in Columbia when the town was occupied by General Sherman's army in February 1865, and Sherman's second in command, General O. O. Howard, quartered himself in the McCord house, which his own soldiers attempted to burn. Louisa wrote several letters about the burning of Columbia, and in one she described what happened when the soldiers arrived at her residence:

We bolted upstairs ready for them & well it was we did, for in a short time the yard was crowded with these vile creatures on foot & on horseback, kicking open doors, picking locks & altogether tearing up the place as effectually as it could well be done. They stole everything — literally everything that could be carried — actually stuffing lard into their pockets. Everything not to be carried was smashed. ... Just in the midst of all the fuss downstairs, while Mamma was having a nice time one of the men having pushed her up against the wall and dragged her watch off while another flourished a handful of stolen knives in her face ... someone rang the bell & in walked Gen. Howard & his staff. ... The house caught twice but was put out — the general to do him justice trying to save it, though his men did their best to let it burn & vowed in the yard that it should burn the next night. ...

That evening, as fires began consuming Columbia, young Louisa went out to the upper porch of the house to see what was happening outside, and wrote of it in her letter:

We seemed almost surrounded by the flames and with the wind blowing so furiously we thought it impossible that any house should escape. ... That was an awful night ... it was a horrid feeling to be so at the mercy of these men when you could see how they rejoiced at all their work. The whole night long there was a most horrid confusion. Yells & curses worse than all their horrid laughter & jokes, & then by

way of adding to it they were throwing shells & hand grenades about the whole night. Crowds of women and children gathered in the park & the Yankees actually stood on the hill above & threw hand grenades among them. ... Oh the hypocrisy of those Yankees! It was wonderful to see how the officers tried to make us think the fire accidental as if we had no eyes & ears to find out for ourselves. I could scarcely keep my countenance.

In one of Gus Smythe's last letters written before the end of the war, as Sherman's army was making its destructive march across South Carolina, he said this:

To-day I hear the Rail Road is cut at Orangeburg, & I suppose it will not be long before they reach Kingsville & then all communication will be stopped. I sincerely trust not however. Sherman's plan seems to be to destroy as much Rail Road as possible in his rear & then push on for Lee's army, getting start of our troops behind him. May God aid us to frustrate him.

General Sherman made his way across the state with little effective opposition, and it was not until his army moved into North Carolina that they met with real resistance by Confederate forces. Gus Smythe moved northward from Charleston when Confederate forces abandoned the city in mid-February 1865. He joined the 5th South Carolina Cavalry and participated in the battles in North Carolina which would precipitate the surrender of Confederate forces under General Joseph E. Johnston. Afterwards, Gus returned to South Carolina, and on June 27, 1865, more than two months after the conclusion of hostilities, he married Louisa McCord. For a while he attempted to make a living as a planter on his mother-in-law's plantation near Fort Motte, SC, but after about a year he and his wife returned to Charleston, where Smythe would later become a successful attorney and civic leader.

The wartime letters of Augustine T. Smythe were published in 2017 as *Days of Destruction: Augustine Thomas Smythe and the Civil War Siege of Charleston*, edited by W. Eric Emerson and Karen Stokes.

About the Author

Karen Stokes, an archivist with the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston, has edited and authored numerous non-fiction and fiction books about South Carolina Confederate history. Her most recent non-fiction works are *An Everlasting Circle: Letters of the Haskell Family of Abbeville, South Carolina, 1861-1865*, and *Incidents in the Life of Cecilia Lawton: A Memoir of Plantation Life, War, and Reconstruction in Georgia and South Carolina*, both of which were published by Mercer University Press.



We Stand on Dunkirk:

forced to divide his forces to allow for contingencies. Then Houston attacked Santa Anna at San Jacinto on April 26, 1836 and wiped-out Santa Anna's headquarters in short order. If he had acted sooner, Houston would likely have lost, and his precious resources would have been wasted.²⁴

One should look no further than the books of Genesis and Exodus in the Bible for a choice example. The Jewish people sought refuge in Egypt, to survive a great famine, at the invitation of Joseph. The Jews adopted the ways of the Egyptians and turned away from God. They forgot who they were and became slaves, but God never forgot them and, in His time, delivered them into the Promised Land. Once in the Holy Land, they came under the oppression of first the Persians, then the Greeks. Many adopted the "Hellenistic" lifestyle of their Greek oppressors. Then Judas Maccabeus and his successors took a stand and rescued their culture.²⁵

So, now we circle back to where we started with the British army standing on the beach at Dunkirk in France. In September of 1939, the British army joined with the French to attack Germany in retaliation for the invasion of Poland. By the end of May of 1940, the British had been defeated. Their army stood with its back to the ocean at a place called Dunkirk. Their doom was so certain the German generals ordered a halt to regroup and strengthen their lines. They were in no hurry, the British had nowhere to go. The Royal Navy lacked the troop ships necessary to evacuate so many soldiers so quickly.

They had two options. They could surrender and spare their lives or they could turn inland for one last charge. Sacrificing themselves as a point of honor. Great Britain would be undefended and ripe for the taking, but like the Japanese on Saipan, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa, at least they would have

died with honor. Earlier that month, Britain had elected a new Prime Minister named Winston Churchill. Imagine being a national leader for all of three weeks and knowing that almost all of your ground forces were about to be destroyed. The British army had not only been defeated; they were about to be eliminated. These options did not suit Churchill and he had other ideas.

He sent everything that would float. Fishing vessels and luxury yachts were all pressed into service. They volunteered to go, and the owners crewed the boats themselves. They brought their army home; they had survived to fight another day. The British had many hard months ahead. If Germany had possessed a better navy, they would have promptly invaded Britain as they originally planned, but they decided to reduce Britain from the air first. Churchill knew England could not survive without help from the United States.²⁶

The US was very isolationist and refused to send troops, but there was building sympathy and help eventually came with the passage of the Lend/Lease Act which provided material support during the months the English had to endure the nightly bombings of the Battle of Britain.²⁷ Even with increasing sympathy for the British, most Americans still wanted to stay out of this European conflict. World War I was little more than twenty years in the past and Americans had no desire to enter another European war. Things looked dark for Britain. Then Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, still most Americans saw Germany as Britain's prob-

24 James L. Haley, *Sam Houston* (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 2004), 121-141.

25 Henry F. Henderson, *The Age of the Maccabees* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippencott Co., 1900).

26 "By Winston Churchill: The Second World War: Volume II -- their Finest Hour Book I -- the Fall of France Installment 4: The Deliverance of Dunkirk by Winston Churchill..." *New York Times* (1923-Current File), Feb 08, 1949; "How the Dunkirk Evacuation Was Organized: Handling the 'Horde of Little Boats'" *The Manchester Guardian* (1901-1959), Jun 10, 1940; Byas, Steve. "Dunkirk Miracle Or Blunder?" *The New American*, Aug 21, 2017.

27 Gambone, Michael D. *Documents of American Diplomacy: From the American Revolution to the Present*. Documentary Reference Collections. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Publishing Group, 2002, 259.

lem and wanted to focus on Japan. They said we were not at war with Germany. Then four days later, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States.²⁸

After months of being alone and hopeless in their national defense, everything changed. Great Britain was no longer alone. The road was long, but four years and two days from when the last British soldier evacuated Dunkirk, with the help of Americans and Canadians, the British landed on another French beach at Normandy. When the British had last stood on French soil, it was as a defeated army. Their doom seemed certain in 1940, but in 1944, victory was in sight.

Nobody has a crystal ball, so the future is unknown. Our leaders have found themselves blindsided by the events of the last few years as completely as the rest of us. As I have tried to illustrate in these paragraphs, our opponents are actively

28 "Adolf Hitler's Declaration of War against the United States," Wikisource, the free online library (Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., November 11, 2018), https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Adolf_Hitler%27s_Declaration_of_War_against_the_United_States.

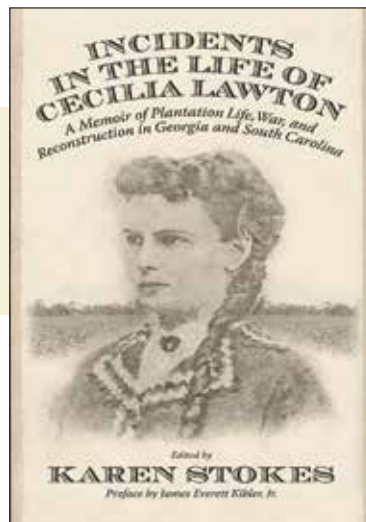
overplaying their hands and their arrogance is their weakness. We have gained more allies quietly than any of us can know, such things take time to reveal themselves. Our hard times are far from over and like Sam Houston, we cannot afford to squander our resources on filing lawsuits for show or to walk into setups to prove we are brave, but there will be battles we can win, and those we must fight. As with the British, our top job is survival. What our enemies want more than any monument or banner is our culture. We are a distinct people with our own regional culture — like the Scottish, Irish, or Italians — and as long as we survive as a people, then there is hope for the South and all her native children. Today, we as Southerners stand on Dunkirk, dark times are ahead, but Normandy is out there and we can reach it, if we survive.

Award winning author J. Keith Jones is a member of the Forsythe Rifles Camp 2245, Winston Salem, NC. Visit his website at www.jkeithjones.com.



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threat to their political comfort. While our people are daily distressed by neo-Marxist activism, our elected officials remain very comfortable.

It is well past time for those of us who love liberty more than government and love our Southern heritage to comfort the distressed and distress the comfortable! How do we, the SCV, comfort the distressed? Our people are distressed because they see what is happening and feel that we who should be leading the fight for our Rights are not doing enough. This is why we initiated the Southern Victory Campaign which includes the Confederate Legion and its Southern Counter attacks. When SCV members and John Q. Public hear our ads on the radio, read our newspaper or internet ads, pick up one of our 'Southern Defender,' or see our posts on social media, they will receive "comfort" in knowing the truth is being told at last. Just as important is the political establishment will begin to view us not as a nuisance but, as a real threat to their 'comfort.' We will therefore, distress the politically correct or timid comfortable!

There is a big difference between something that is a nuisance and something that is a threat. A fly buzzing around your head is a nuisance, whereas a coiled Rattle Snake is a deadly threat. The SCV is little more than a nuisance to the establishment powers-that-be. But if each SCV Camp will become an activist camp and join in our effort to "take back the narrative," we will become a threat to the comfort of the elected establishment. Every other month, the Confederate Legion promotes a Confederate Counter Attack. The Confederate Legion will provide radio ads, Southern Defenders, and letters your camp can send to civic and elected groups. Our information promotes a positive view of our Cause. This type of activity in the local community is seen by our fellow Southerners as well as the political establishment. Little by little, we can affect a change in attitude about who we are and what our symbols truly represent. It also has the potential of making the politically correct establishment very uncomfortable.

The struggle we find ourselves in today is not just a Confederate flag problem. America's neo-Marxist enemies are aggressively attacking Constitutional rights such as Freedom of Assembly, Freedom of Speech, and our right to proudly and publicly display our pride in our heritage. Our religious values are being assaulted by the same group of neo-Marxists who are attacking our Right to display pride in our history and heritage. We must use every legitimate means at our disposal to

let our fellow citizens know this fight is not just about the Confederacy but about American values. We must "educate, motivate, and activate" our fellow citizens to the dangers before us and them or one day all freedom will be taken from us as is noted in the following poem:

First They Came After Confederate Monuments

First, they came to deface Confederate monuments
I did not speak out
Because I have no interest in Confederate monuments.
Then they came to destroy and pull-down Confederate monuments.
I did not speak out
Because I have no interest in Confederate monuments.
Then they came after Kate Smith because she sang
God Bless America.
I did not speak out
Because I was not interested in Kate Smith's music.
Then they came with mobs to deface religious statues
I did not speak out
Because it was just an isolated incident which would never happen here.
Then they came to deface and burn my church
And by now, everyone was fearful to speak-out.
No one spoke out in defense of my church.
Then they came for me and my family
And there was no one left
To speak out for me and my family.
Freedom is seldom lost all at once but, thanks to people's apathy, Freedom is gradually eroded and eventually destroyed.

— James R. Kennedy

Don't be so foolish as to believe it will never happen here! Those who drink from the well of mediocracy and complacency, drank to their own family's enslavement or death. Don't be a wearer of a "Never" button. Become an activist in the defense of traditional American values, which of course, includes traditional Southern values. Let the words of John Randolph of Roanoke warn and inspire us to the struggle we must fight: "we shall keep on the windward side of treason — but we must combine to resist, and that effectually, these encroachments, or the little upon which we now barely subsist will be taken from us." John Randolph did not wear a "Never" button!

Walter D. Kennedy
Chief of Heritage Operations, SCV



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Jerry Setzer	Catawba, NC	James Richards	Lexington, KY
Robert Gunn	Dublin, VA	Thomas Sinclair	Shoal Creek, AL
Daryll Samples	Fripp Island, SC	David Rollman	Cape Coral, FL
Richard Cochran	Grants, NM	William Ziebold	Waterloo, IL
James Rook	Roanoke Rapids, NC	William Morris	Alexandria, LA
Hershel Goar	Burleson, TX	Maurice Woodard	Pulaski, TN

Note: this is not an all-inclusive list — just a list of processed donations at press time. SCV Headquarters has not been able to process all donations as of the date of submission, but all donors who meet the criteria will be recognized in future issues. Thank you for your donations and patience.

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

Confederate Gifts from GHQ

Introducing new colors
for your Spring & Summer
fashion!



SCV 1896 Ball Caps \$15

Now in Pink and Sky Blue! Classic Gray and Camo also available. Please specify color upon ordering.



SCV 1896 Tees

The new Ocean Blue and Yellow tees are sure to brighten up your wardrobe this season! Designed with Friends of the SCV and non-member supporters in



mind, this unisex, short sleeved, crew neck t-shirt is made with 100% superior combed and ring-spun cotton. Also available in Black, Orange, Gray, Green and Pink. Please specify color and size upon ordering.

Small – X-Large	\$11.99
2X	\$12.99
3X	\$14.99
4X	\$15.99



Father's Day Back Pack Bundle

\$170 Value for only \$100!

Leed's Back Pack (\$39.99) filled with Leed's Portfolio (\$25), Paperweight (\$40) Regimental Neck Tie (\$42.50), and MORE! A great gift idea- just in time for Father's Day!

National Confederate Museum Can Coozie \$4

Available in Lime Green, Orange, Ocean Blue, Yellow and Pink!



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

SCV Fishing Shirt S916

Available in Gray, Blue, Fossil, Green and Yellow.
Please specify color and size upon ordering.

Small - Large	\$50
X-Large	\$55
2X	\$60
3X	\$65
4X	\$68



SCV Oxford Short Sleeve S602

Available in White or Blue. Please specify color and size upon ordering.

Small - XL	\$34
2X	\$36
3X	\$37

SCV Tie Chain \$20

A handsome accessory for business attire- this sleek, dark metallic chain features an original Sons of Confederate Veterans logo. The weighted chain is perfect for lasting durability for every day wear.



NEW! SCV Tartan Tie \$42.50

Neck Tie and Bow Tie options available.
Please specify upon ordering.

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	Add \$2.25 extra for every \$25 increment over \$100
\$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	Tennessee Residents add 9.25% Sales Tax

Confederate Classifieds

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.

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

WANTED family and service information on 1st Lt. John W. Mayo, Company B, 44th Virginia Infantry from Goochland County, Virginia. mayo5304@cox.net or 703-389-1505.

WE COULD ALL USE a good laugh these days. Amusing, witty and hilarious reminiscences of a Southern boyhood. All about fishin,' huntin' and growin' up in the Deep South. Soft cover \$12. Enter Amazon.com *Dixie Days* by Garry Bowers. The same author who gave you the non-fiction success *Slavery and the Civil War*.

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

Subscribe to the Confederate Veteran.

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

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Calling All Sons and Daughters to the 19th Annual Sam Davis Christian Youth Camp

Eastern Camp: Sunday, July 18 to Saturday, July 24 at the Wildlife
Actions Camp, Mullins, SC
The deadline for applications is July 8, 2021.

Western Camp: August 9 -13

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

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 one week, our Southern young men and ladies (ages 12-17) will gather to hear the truths about American History and the War for Southern Independence. The camp (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, the Founding Fathers, the Constitution, examples of great men of the Faith, and special programs and sessions for our Southern ladies!

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

**Please go to the www.samdavisChristian.org for details
or contact a Camp Director listed below:**

Eastern Camp

Jack E. Marlar, Director
marlars3@bellsouth.net

(864) 616-0042

Tracy Clary, Director
brunswickreb@gmail.com

(434) 774-4341

Western Camp (Texas)

Mark Brown, Director
markrhs@yahoo.com

(972) 479-9341

Proposed Constitutional Amendments

To be considered at the 126th National Reunion in Metairie, Louisiana — July 20-22, 2021

13.4. Procedure

Charges shall be proffered in writing to the Commander-in-Chief who shall promptly refer the matter to the Disciplinary Committee. The accused shall be presented a copy of the charges and invited to provide a timely response. The Committee or sub-committee may conduct additional inquiries as necessary. A two-thirds majority shall be necessary to decide any question of guilt. Once charges have been proffered to the Disciplinary Committee, the accused's membership shall be temporarily suspended until the charges are resolved or the General Executive Council votes to lift the suspension.

Purpose: The SCV's parliamentary authority specifies when a member whose actions bring discredit on the SCV, such as someone who is charged with a serious felony, is therefore subject of a disciplinary proceeding, "all or some" of his "authority, rights, and duties as an officer or rights as a member (except those rights that relate to the trial)" are suspended pending disposition of the case. RONR (11th ed.), p.662, ll. 25-31. This amendment specifies the GEC can lift the automatic temporary suspension prior to the Disciplinary Committee's conclusion if that is in the best interests of the organization.

Proponent: Approved and sponsored by the General Executive Council

AMEND **Article 11** of the SCV Constitution so as to read if and when adopted:

Article 11, Section [# next in order] Any long-term debt contracted or other evidence of indebtedness issued on behalf of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, incorporated, shall be reported to the membership at least thirty (30) days prior to issuance. This limitation is not applicable to short-term debt or accounts payable incurred in the normal course of business.

Explanation: This amendment simply requires if the GEC puts the Confederation into any substantial debt they have to tell the membership before they do it. This is basically the same method we use for approving our annual budget and dues increases.

In accounting, "long-term debt" is any money borrowed with a maturity greater than one year. In financial statement reporting, long-term debt and its associated payment obligations must be reported on financial statements. Lawyers use the term "evidence of indebtedness" to mean a note or any written promise to pay a debt.

Proponent: Army of Northern Virginia Commander Kevin Stone, Camp 803, Sanford, NC

AMEND **Article 11, Section 7** of the SCV Constitution so as to read if and when adopted:

11.7. Asset protection. The General Executive Council shall take care to ensure the monies and assets of the Confederation are properly cared for and that all assets are protected. No assets for which the Investment Committee is responsible may be sold, exchanged, obligated, transferred, monetized or otherwise converted to cash without the prior approval of the Investment Committee. Except as otherwise provided for in the Constitution and Standing Orders, no cash may be disbursed from those accounts for any purpose without the express consent of the Investment Committee. Any such transaction must be executed within sixty (60) days of receipt of the required Investment Committee permission to remain valid and in compliance with this section.

Explanation: The SCV has certain investment accounts, most of which were contributed by Compatriots for specific restricted purposes. The management for these endowments are entrusted to the supervision of the Investment Committee, which is appointed by the Commander-in-Chief and confirmed by the General Executive Council. It is the Investment Committee's fiduciary responsibility to manage these assets in the best interests of the SCV. If the GEC wants to drain these accounts, they should be required to get at least two of the three Investment Committee members to agree with them. Furthermore, this amendment would deprive the Investment Committee of the excuse that they did not know that the GEC was depleting the endowments.

Proponent: Army of Northern Virginia Councilman, Christopher M. Sullivan, Camp 36, Greenville, SC.

Add new **Article 8.1.1** Dress code for all business sessions, all organized meals and awards, and memorial services.

Article 8.1.1 At all organized meals and awards gentlemen should wear coat and tie or period uniform or civilian dress. No head wear will be worn indoors, with few exceptions (honor guard, religion) or during meals, especially when ladies are present.

When a memorial service is held dress should show respect for our Confederate ancestors. National should state dress for special memorials or events.

Explanation: As it stands now there is no set code of dress or it is not enforced. This dress code will state that all members of the sons confederate veteran in good standing who wish to be admitted to the official business sessions will be wearing slacks and a coat and tie, and will have to have all other ID issued by the credentials committee. No head wear will be worn in the business sessions except when the honor guard etc... then they will be removed. Head covering because of medical reasons will be addressed by national officers.

If our Confederate ancestors could wear their Sunday best whenever they gather in reunion. After fighting the Yankee on the field of battle and coming home to a pillaged home front. Yet they still carry their heads high and show the manners of the Southern gentleman and family man. So it is time we show this same spirit and show our respect to our ancestors.

We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans not only have the Charge to carry on the good name of the men who wore the Gray. But we must be aware that the media and everything anti South are now looking at every major SCV event. By making these changes we will be putting our best foot forward, so they see us as any large group of stockholders attending annual business meeting and paying respect to the men who wore the Gray.

Submitted by Michael H. Semmes, Col. W.P. Rogers Camp 321, Cornith, MS

AMEND **Article 11, Section 5** of the SCV Constitution so as to read if and when adopted:

11.5. Budget. A proposed budget shall be annually approved by the General Executive Council and submitted to the Convention for approval. The budget presentation shall include, for each account reported, the previous fiscal year's budgeted amount, the previous fiscal year's actual amount expended, as well as the projected budgeted amount for the coming fiscal year, as well as a general report of any non-budgeted expenses and revenues from the previous fiscal year.

Explanation: the budget will be presented in three categories (columns): the amount budgeted for the previous fiscal year, the amount actually spent, the amount budgeted for the coming fiscal year. Providing this additional information will allow Delegates to better understand what the budget categories represent.

Proponent: Army of Northern Virginia Councilman, Christopher M. Sullivan, Camp 36, Greenville, SC.

Proposed Amendment to Standing Orders

Under 10. SEAL, BADGES, MEMORIAL DAY

ADDED:

10.9 All Divisions, camps, and subdivisions or subordinate organizations of the Sons of Confederate Veterans will incorporate in their Constitutions and or By-Laws the following Charge from Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee and nothing will be added or removed from The Charge as stated below in order to maintain its historical accuracy as it is also published in The Constitution of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish."

Any current or future publications of The Charge of Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee will use The Charge as stated above.

The rationale is to establish and document The Charge as it was given so the SCV has this clearly defined for the benefit of the SCV going forward so there is no doubt as to the factual text.

Sponsored by 73rd Past Commander-in-Chief Charles Kelly Barrow



BE A MAN AMONG MEN!

Join the Sons of Confederate Veterans Mechanized Cavalry



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

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

We have “Back Patches” that you may wear, if you wish, at appropriate places and times. Had the motorcycle been in existence during the War Between the States, our ancestors would certainly have utilized that mode of transportation. We are then the present day mechanized cavalry, Confederate States of America, on-going. There is a one-time application fee of \$100.00 to cover an attractive back patch. This fee also helps us pay for the expenses of the group and membership activities. There are currently no annual dues or fees. We are a Heritage group. We are not a motorcycle club. We follow a set of standing orders necessary to uphold the ethics and values of our organization.



<http://www.csascvmc.org>

Kevin Stone Commanding: scvmchcav@hotmail.com

We are the Special Operations of the SCV!

COLLECTOR'S ITEM — Never Before Produced

The Commemorative

FORREST REVOLVER



1851 Colt Navy .36 Revolver

200th Anniversary Limited Edition — only 200 produced !!

RESERVE YOURS NOW

ALL PROCEEDS GO TOWARD RESTORATION OF THE FORREST EQUESTRIAN MONUMENT

The Forrest Tribute Revolver is being offered for the first time ever – and you can own one. For the 200th anniversary birthday of General Forrest, The N. B. Forrest Camp 215 has partnered with world-famous Pietta Firearms and Baron Technology to bring you this extraordinary Commemorative Forrest Revolver. This is a working repro Colt 1851 Navy .36 with the same superb action of the revolver that Forrest himself carried into battle. These revolvers are engraved with a portrait of Forrest, his 12-star battleflag, and his motto: “First With the Most”, and an etching of the Forrest Equestrian Monument.

Walnut grips, case-hardened steel, and 24k gold trigger guard and backstrap, 24-karat gold engraving.

Own one of the finest commemorative guns ever made: **the FORREST TRIBUTE REVOLVER**

Each revolver is numbered and registered within the limited edition of 200, and is accompanied by a numbered Certificate of Authenticity.

All proceeds go to restoration of the famed Forrest Equestrian Monument and gravesite.

Send your \$200 deposit now, and the balance of \$1195 + \$30 shipping upon shipment,
or make it easy and pay the entire \$1395 cost now and get FREE shipping.

Send your check to:

**Forrest Camp 215
PO Box 11141
Memphis, TN 38111**