

Confederate Veteran.

May/June 2022

In This Issue ...

Raid And Revenge

— Dr. Michael Bradley

Why Do They Hate the South and Its Symbols?

— Dr. Paul Gottfried

Were the Confederate States of America Invaded to End Slavery?

— John H. Land

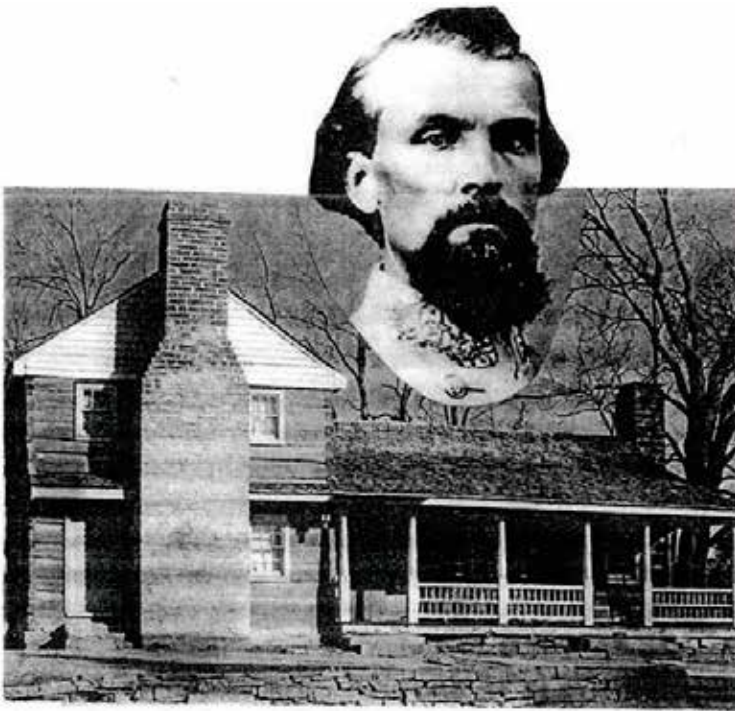
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and

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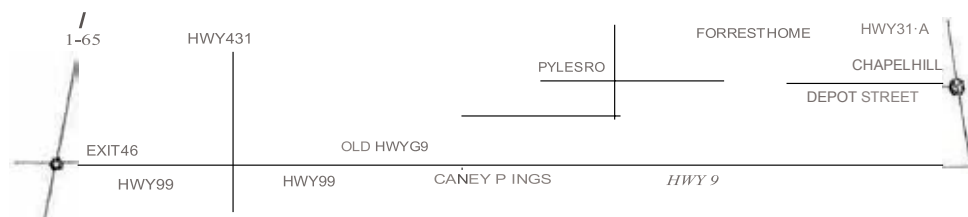
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S. A. Cunningham

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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.*

Raid And Revenge

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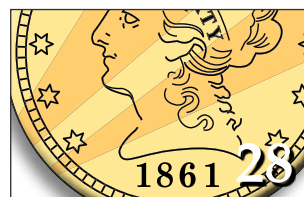
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ON THE COVER — Lincoln County Confederate Monument on the courthouse grounds in Fayetteville, Tennessee. Photo courtesy of James G. Patterson.



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 ($1,000 \times 3 = 3,000$), 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.

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

You will find inserted into the protective bag for this issue the proposed amendments to our constitution and standing orders. These will be considered at our upcoming National Reunion in Cartersville, Georgia on July 19-23. Please save and bring these with you when you attend our Reunion. There is also updated information on our Reunion included in this issue on page 27. I do hope to see many of you in Cartersville this summer. Remember, this is an election year so your attendance is important.

Once again we welcome back one of our sesquicentennial authors this issue. Dr. Michael Bradley shares his essay titled *Raid And Revenge, War In Lincoln County, Tennessee*. This is a story of more yankee atrocities on civilians in Tennessee. We should never be surprised by the actions of the invading heathen yankees. There seems to be no boundaries in their behavior.

Dr. Paul Gottfried shares a speech he delivered on Confederate Flag Day in 2007 in Raleigh, North Carolina. *Why Do They Hate the South and Its Symbols?* is even more relevant in today's climate than it was originally. I hope we all realize those people don't just hate our symbols, but they hate us as well.

We welcome Alabama Division 2nd Lt. Commander John H. Land to our pages this issue with his essay *Were the Confederate States of America Invaded to End Slavery?* He goes into great detail to prove the War for Southern Independence was not fought to end slavery. Of course, we always knew this, but it is nice to have some facts and figures to use against our enemies. I thank Commander Land for his efforts.

It is better, but I'm still receiving some photos from our website form. Don't use the form on our website to send photos to me. It strips the photo from the e-mail so I don't receive them. Send an e-mail directly to eic@scv.org and attach your photo. Please remember, when sending in photos of camp activities please send them at actual and/or original size. Don't reduce the image even if you are asked to do so by your software. I still receive too many photos which are too small for printing even though they look fine on a screen. Also, thanks for your letters to the editor, please keep them coming. 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 You Leave Charitable Gifts to the SCV 2.0

By the time you receive this issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, a lot has transpired on the grounds of Elm Springs as this organization continues its goals of moving forward such as:

The General Forrest Equestrian Statue is now on our property for viewing. Near the end of February, Lt. Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers oversaw the transporting of the statue to a spot near the front of the Elm Springs mansion close to the graves of General Forrest and his wife Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest. We are now evaluating the wear and tear on the statue and assessing repairs which need to be done in the restoration of the pedestal and plaza.

The pediment from Confederate Memorial Hall, which once was at Vanderbilt University, has been restored on our property thanks to the ladies of the Tennessee Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

A statue of General Robert E. Lee will also be up or in the process and was generously donated by a compatriot. When you visit the property, you will find more memorial park benches are going up as well as historical markers being placed as our beautification project continues on the Elm Springs property. This will draw more and more visitors, making our property the place to visit and learn more about the truth of our ancestors.

In the National Confederate Museum, the Museum Committee I created is moving forward, bringing our story to life so we may educate the general public about the true history of our Southland, the Cause our ancestors fought for, and about our organization. Through the efforts of politicians which have allied themselves with us, we have created legislation which is in various committees in the Tennessee legislature. If passed, this legislation will produce hundreds of artifacts such as flags, uniforms, the bust of Nathan Bedford Forrest, and many other personal affects which will fill our museum. Work is also being done to overhaul our SCV and National Confederate Museum websites so they can be more efficient and user friendly. As one can see, much is being done, and in the few months left of my administration, but much more remains to be done.

During my time as your commander-in-chief, one of my many tasks is to educate our membership with many inciteful, thought provoking, and educational articles. Most of you know I am an educator and author, thus my intentions with my writings have always been to be as transparent as possible on the National level as well as informing our members with what is taking place at Elm Springs, and at the National Confederate Museum.

This brings me to my next point. As we continue moving the colors forward, the question arises “What can you do to insure the SCV continues making advances on all fronts and perpetuating the Cause and memory of our ancestors?” In the last issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, I shared my views on “leaving something to the SCV.” I know we, as an organization, have been asking a lot from our members lately, but go back to my motto, “If not us, who? If not now, when?” and then ask yourself, “How much is enough to preserve our Cause and to perpetuate it for future generations?”

We take care of our families, build a home, somehow amass a small, or large, fortune. What do you do with it when you die? For many families, sharing their time, talents and resources with others is a way of life. If your children are adults and successful on their own, do you plan to provide adequate support for your children and continue giving to your causes? The emotional attachment one has with the SCV can touch one’s life in such a way that it creates an excellent reason to give.

Death is something no one wants to think about. Failure to put your estate in order can cause unnecessary costs. Preserve the maximum value of your estate by making a charitable gift to the SCV at death through a will or trust. This reduces the amount of the taxable estate, and thus any estate taxes your children need to worry about. Preplanning also reduces unnecessary drama and squabbles, the expenses of probate and uncertainty. If you own a business, estate planning affects not just your family, but the families of all of your employees and customers. For those reasons, in this issue I want to continue discussing and encouraging our members to give for the various ongoing projects, and most importantly, to create an endowment for the museum as well by leaving something behind for the SCV and ensuring the financial stability of our Cause so it may be perpetuated for future generations.¹ Passing on your assets after death requires some advanced planning. You don’t need to be a multimillionaire to make an impact. You have many choices to give within your estate plan that have options for charitable giving for favorable tax advantages now and in the future.²

When people do estate planning, they often don’t think about supporting the causes which have been important to them. Yet, it turns out most people do want to use their estates to help further a cause and have an effective impact. When asked about giving during the estate planning process, people give up to six times more if they’re reminded to think about it.³

I know this because of an online tool called FreeWill which helps people with estate planning and encourages them to think about

1 “5 Ways to Incorporate Charitable Giving into Your Estate Plan,” Rhodes Law Firm, PC, Blog, September 6, 2021.

2 Ibid.

3 Schmitt, Patrick and Xia, Jenny, “How to include charities in your will to leave a legacy,” *New Avenue*, December 30, 2018.

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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Our Museum for our future decendants

To the Editor:

In the November/December 2021 *Confederate Veteran* magazine, in Commander-in-Chief McCluney, Jr's, column on; "Why Heritage Preservation Is Way More Important Than You Thought," he states OUR National Confederate Museum at OUR National Headquarters could be paid off if each member would contribute \$250 to the Museum Fund over the next year.

To that I say; "VERY Proudly and Happily Done Good Sir!" I want nothing more than to permanently secure "the defense of my Confederate soldiers good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, and the perpetuation of those principles which he loved" (and we love) at OUR Museum INDEFINITELY. Thank you for the opportunity to be a part of something BIG within SCV! WE can do this Compatriots! Let's step, as positive role models, so our children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren know we had a part in making OUR (THEIR) Museum debt free! *Deo Vindice*,

John Coffindaffer

*Captain John Rayburn Camp 452
Guntersville, Alabama*

We must do our own educating of young people

To the Editor:

Thanks to Mr. Traywick for his article on "Our Marxist Revolution." I am a college professor of chemistry in New York. I will refer to my college as the Marx Lenin Institute (MLI), which is not its real name. New York is beginning to resemble the USSR under Stalin with its excessive and arbitrary rules to "fight COVID" even though those rules have failed to stop the pandemic.

Instead, they serve to dumb down the student population and replace education with indoctrination. Many universities, including some outside of New York, have taken student's tuition money and then pulled a bait and switch to online learning, and often have imposed lockdowns the students had never agreed to. Those who refused to comply were suspended or expelled without tuition refunds. The former president of my college made George Floyd out to be a hero instead of the thug and career criminal he was. By New York law, I have the right to walk in and use the women's rest rooms, and women can use the men's room. I can declare myself a female according to their law, and presumably I can have an abortion.

To combat falling tuition revenue, most colleges and universities have pressured faculty to pass students no matter what. That problem also exists in Dixie. I have been pressured to lower my teaching standards under the threat of being denied tenure. MLI has frowned upon my efforts to crack down on cheating, which is so rampant that the non-cheaters are in the minority. Many northern schools mandate students take a class in women's studies, gender studies, or some form of racial studies. The latter was also mandated in Nazi Germany. It isn't hard to guess who is hired to teach those classes or what material they teach.

I am so disgusted that I plan to retire from MLI ASAP and move to Alabama, where I am starting my own business. What can we do about the problem?

1. We can encourage our youth to stop patronizing these institutions and instead, learn a trade. The vast majority of young people will be financially better off with technical training and little or no student debt. This will also help bring manufacturing back to Dixie

instead of buying our goods from Red China.

2. We can instill our values starting at home and continuing in our local schools. Let's collaborate with the UDC to create a "curriculum" of Southern Manners to teach children. That will also help to institute pride in being a Southerner. What children don't enjoy being complimented on their good manners?

3. We can lobby our elected officials to prohibit affirmative action in college admissions and hiring, so the most qualified people will be hired and students will be admitted to places where they can succeed without lowering the educational standards. Get rid of the Marxist teachers, professors, and administrators in our educational system.

4. We can withhold our business and tourist dollars from these Marxist states. Due to defunding the police and prosecutors who won't prosecute crime, it is unsafe to walk around New York or use the subway anyway, and you must show an ID and vaccine card just to eat at a restaurant. Don't spend our Southern dollars there.

Deo Vindice.

Lawrence M. Pratt

*Friend of the SCV Camp 768
Athens, Alabama*

Parallels seen between Lincoln and today

To the Editor:

After reading Dr. Cathey's article on Lincoln and Marx in the March/April issue, my thoughts about Ukraine started to crystallize. There are significant parallels between what Putin is doing to the Ukraine and what Lincoln did to the Confederacy, i.e.; Goal — Like Lincoln, Putin's goal is to restore the Union, Attitude — Like Lin-

coln, Putin's attitude is that Ukraine was once a part of the Union and had no right to leave, Ukrainians have no say in the matter of who governs them, strategy — like Lincoln, Putin's strategy is military conquest, and tactics — like Lincoln, Putin's tactics are to make war on civilians, to bombard the cities, to cut Ukraine off from foreign aid, to imprison people who disagree with his policies, and to put news organizations who disagree with his policies out of business. When I see people expressing outrage at what Putin is doing, I think of Lincoln and wonder, where is the outrage at what he did and how is it even possible the history of it could be so distorted for so long?

What I expect from this hypocritical world we live in is most people would consider this comparison outrageous.

*William Dyer
Friends of the SCV
John B. Gordon Camp 46
Atlanta, Georgia*

More information about Berry Benson

To the Editor:

I enjoyed reading Compatriot Tom Fagart's account of Berry Benson and his many exploits. Berry's 'Civil War Book' is one of the great first person accounts of life as a Confederate soldier.

On May 25, 1864, Berry escaped from Point Lookout prison at dusk. The sinks (latrines) were on platforms over the river/bay and Berry walked out and slipped over the edge into the water keeping the latrine stilts and platform between himself and the guards. He backed slowly out into the bay till the water was to his chin. Then when dark he began wading to his right up the northerly or Chesapeake shore till he was more than a mile above the camp. He did not swim across the Chesapeake. Over the next few days he worked his way across the peninsula

and up the Potomac. Using two fence poles as flotation devices he swam the Potomac to reach Virginia where he was recaptured on May 31. From there he went to Old Capitol Prison and then on to Elmira.

In his book he does not mention his activities from his furlough in November till his return in January. What is the source for his joining the defense of Augusta? How would the fall of Savannah have anything to do with his return to Petersburg when his furlough expired?

Berry and Blackwood Benson were at Appomattox on April 9 and chose to escape and not surrender because Berry did not want to go to a prison camp. They walked away on the 9th and caught a train in Danville to Greensboro, a few days later, hoping to join Joe Johnston's army but on arrival, on April 19, found a surrender was imminent so they walked on to Greenville, SC and arrived home in Augusta, GA on August 15, 1865. The Bentonville battle was March 19-21 which was 21 days before Berry left Appomattox and a month before he arrived in Greensboro. The Bentonville statement is a mistake.

Every SCV member should read Berry Benson's Civil War Book.

*Glen Toalson
James City Cavalry Camp 2095
Williamsburg, Virginia*

Don't believe half of what you see and hear

To the Editor:

Mr. Walter D. Kennedy's excellent editorial in 'Forward The Colors' once again demonstrates how true the old adage that says, believe only half of what you see and nothing of what you hear continues to be true.

It is my belief certain people and most politician in particular don't believe half the stuff they are saying either, it just happens to be beneficial at

least in their mind, to say it at that time.

For anyone to continue the praise of Lincoln for his fight to free the slaves, in light of all the documented evidence of his true feelings towards slaves is just disingenuous. Maybe the only thing Lincoln should be credited with is he was one of the first to use sympathetic humanitarian issues to promote his cause. As the population of the North began to sour on the war and despise the accumulation of casualties, Lincoln needed something to jolt them back on board with his war effort. His desire to save the union as his justification to wage war against the Southern people was beginning to lose its appeal. So he just pivoted his war justification into an humanitarian effort, something politicians have been doing ever since.

As my father-in law liked to say, if a politician tells you good morning you may want to check because few can actually be relied on to tell the truth on anything.

*Milton J. Allemand Jr.
MG William D. McCain HQ Camp 584
Columbia, Tennessee*

Questions about stripes on United States flag

To the Editor:

Just received the March-April issue of the *Confederate Veteran* It's another great issue, but a clarification is needed in the 'Forward the Colors' editorial by Walter D. Kennedy.

In addressing Senator Tom Cotton, he wrote, "Sir, the flag which flies over the US Capitol building has thirteen stripes on it, each stripe represents a slave holding-state." If slaves were held in Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts at the time the flag was adopted in 1776, that may be a true statement. But most sources of information say the 13 stripes represent the

Continued on page 52

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
JASON BOSHERS**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Retention, Retention, Retention and Three Other Words

I recently sent out Membership Delinquent Letters to men who had not paid their dues since 2018. We sent 4,627 by e-mail and 3,963 were sent by mail for a total of 8,590 delinquent letters. We had 8,590 men who did not reinstate over a three year period. With our membership numbers staying consistent with 28,000 to 30,000 this means we are losing what we gain. I know COVID and COVID related deaths have taken a toll. I know several members we lost due to the virus. COVID isn't the only reason. Over the last 10 years our membership numbers have stayed consistent except when the Charleston incident happened and we went to 36,000 members which we lost over the next two years to return to our usual membership number.

I know recruitment is difficult because you have to put the organization and your camp out in the public eye to get potential members to see you and that is just the beginning. You have to convince him and his family this is a good thing to do. Then you get his lineage and do the research. Then you get him to give up hard earned money to join. We go through all of that to lose them within three years. Getting them is difficult but the really hard work is over once you convince them to give up valuable resources such as time and money to join. What are we doing wrong?

I know we have people who join just to get the certificate and you never see or hear from them. Some of those men still pay their dues, at least for a little while, before vanishing. Let's be generous and say

that is half of the 8,590. That leaves 4,295 men. Why can't we keep those men? It can't be one single factor. It has to be multiple factors.

Some join the wrong camp. Having visited camps all over, I can say camps have different chemistries. Some are very laid back. Some are more formal. Some have food. Some don't. Some have a place to meet. Some meet wherever they can whenever they can. Some camps have speakers and host a meeting. Some camps meet, eat and retreat with no order to the meeting. Pay attention to the new member in your camp and if your camp is not a good fit, please help him find a place he fits in. Don't ignore him and don't let him leave confused or disappointed. He is new and remember, all of us were new at one time.

One of the biggest turn offs is infighting. I know it happens and unfortunately I have been part of it but I try to avoid it because I saw the damage it can cause. One of those I was involved in, the infighting started during camp elections and it caused a relatively new member to question his decision to join and he spoke to me about it. Men will disagree but let's keep our eyes off of ourselves and focus on the bigger picture and one of the pieces of that picture is we will conduct ourselves as Godly Southern Gentlemen. If we were to do that one simple thing, just look at the problems we would avoid and the endless possibilities. At some point and time the IAMCTY (I Am More Confederate Than You) syndrome is going to get us. Yes, IAMCTY is real and it leads to more bitterness and

infighting than just about anything else because it is the root cause for most disagreements.

Make use of a new member. Ask them to do something simple with you or other camp members to get to know the person so you can welcome them into the family. How else are they going to earn a nickname? Give them a sense of purpose and belonging. None of us want to go where we are not welcome or don't belong, even if it is the family reunion.

We need to be aware that for some people perception is reality. How we are perceived is how we are. Your actions as a camp member directly affect your camp. If you and another camp member become argumentative during a camp meeting then the perceived reality is the members of this camp don't like each other. If you have a meeting and everyone is talking and getting along then the perceived reality is this is a band of brothers. Which one do you want to be a part of?

The most important person in our organization is you, the member. Without each and every member we will have gaps in our defense to guard against the many attacks hurled at us daily. The most important entity in our organization is the camp. Without good active camps to protect, preserve and remember the sacrifices of the local community we will die of a thousand cuts. We are dependent upon the local camps to be involved locally and to make sure the community knows you are there. Without good active members in good active camps, our history and our way of life, we will bleed out.

The task is simple but the work is busy, complex and takes effort. The tasks are to grow a camp's membership and to build a great camp. That takes effort by current members to recruit good members and develop them to be everything you wish you were so he can replace you because you will not live forever. It takes having good camp meetings which takes planning and effort. It takes having camp projects which takes planning and effort. If the planning and effort are not put in then it will not succeed. Earlier I wrote about GHQ staying consistent in their membership numbers. Camp officers, have you stayed consistent, grown or lost? Answer you own questions with a why. Why have you stayed consistent, grown or lost? Only you can answer those questions. Camp members, have you assisted your camp officers, have you attended camp meetings or attended camp functions, are you do-

ing your part?

We could take everything I said and use it as a football analogy. The camp members are players. The camp is the team. The officers are coaches. Are you going to build a winning team which will show up on game day prepared to play? A team has to be built by players who want to play and coaches who can lead. Camp officers, if you are not doing your duty then find or let someone who can and will. Camp members, are you a player or sitting in the stands watching?

Protect, Preserve and Remember. Or as Stephen D. Lee put it in *The Charge*, "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." Commit the vindication, defend the good name, guard the history and emulate the virtues ... Protect, Preserve and Remember.

I believe in *The Charge* because it was given to us by the very Confederate Soldiers themselves and nobody is or was more Confederate than those men and women. We pale in the shadows they cast. Our duty as members of this organization is to keep *The Charge* and my simple humble belief is if we follow those three words ... Protect, Preserve and Remember ... we will do our duty and then some. American History is Southern History. Southern History is Confederate History.

I ask each member to remember he is important to this organization and the next time you gather together, you look around and realize every man gathered together is just as important as the other and what your camp is doing is critical to the survival of our history, heritage, culture, society and organization. If we don't do this nobody will. If we do not do this now we will run out of time. In my humble opinion we are at the two minute warning. As Commander McCluney and I have been saying, "*If not us, who? If not now, when?*"

I again want to thank our editor. I am nearly two weeks late on this article. Frank, I thank you for doing the job you do.

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



Forward The Colors

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

An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure

As the Sons of Confederate Veterans have consistently pointed out, the attack upon the South was just a prelude to an attack upon all traditional American values. By assigning ignominious guilt and infamy to anyone or anything even remotely associated with slavery, the neo-Marxists are setting the stage for the final destruction of the United States flag and ultimately the Constitution. Remember, the thirteen stripes on the United States flag represent thirteen "slave-holding states." If one can condemn the Confederate flag because each star represents a slave-holding state, it is therefore only reasonable to condemn the United States flag and that is now being done. If one condemns the Confederate States of America because of slavery, what will be done to the Constitution of the United States which in three places recognizes, defines, and defends, slavery? A correct understanding of Southern history will destroy the neo-Marxist's falsehood about traditional American values. Thus, as it is stated herein, the South is "America's Hope." Now, more than anytime in American history, the truth about Southern and American history must be defended and proclaimed.

In a recent poll conducted by Television Station WKRN in Nashville, Tennessee, 84 percent of the more than 10,000 respondents expressed their

desire to maintain Confederate monuments and memorials in their current location. This unscientific public opinion poll is similar to the scientific poll conducted in 2016 in Louisiana in which 88 percent of white and 47 percent of black Louisiana citizens expressed a desire to protect and maintain Confederate monuments. Even a liberal/progressive news service, CNN, was shocked when it did a survey of Americans, not just Southerners, and found 57 percent of those surveyed favor maintaining Confederate monuments. These surveys demonstrate the vast majority of Americans and especially Southerners, agree with us and not the NAACP, ANTIFA, BLM, or other neo-Marxist groups. We have a vast and enormous pool of inactive or passive public support for maintaining Southern heritage. Our problem is not that we do not have public support but our problem is we have failed to tap into this vast reservoir of passive support. The SCV's effort to "take back the narrative" began as a means of tapping into that vast reservoir of passive support and converting passive supporters into active supporters. The growth of SCV membership will parallel the growth of the pool of active Southern heritage supporters.

The previous paragraph was written in 2018. As described, a Nashville TV station reported an

amazing 84 percent positive view of Southern heritage. Nashville is the seat of government for the State of Tennessee. Recently, 2022, in an effort to obtain articles related to Confederate history, a committee of the Tennessee State Legislature completely snubbed efforts of the Sons of Confederate Veterans to have these articles publicly displayed. The committee determined such artifacts were better not seen than displayed UNLESS the "correct" interpretation of said artifacts was given. Why did the legislature not fear the 84 percent of the public who love and respect Southern heritage?

In St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, the local government has determined the Confederate monument, which has stood at the courthouse since 1920, must be removed. It was reported that speaking for the Parish government, former St. Landry Parish District Attorney Charles Cravins said, "People refer to them as Confederate monuments. I don't believe that's entirely accurate. I think they're more accurately referred to as monuments of the Knights of the White Camelia and the Ku Klux Klan." Without any supporting evidence, this "attorney" assumed the role of prosecutor, judge, jury, and executioner. Why is this possible in St. Landry Parish? Is this area of Louisiana populated by advocates of Black Lives Matter and Antifa? No! In the most recent presidential election, 56 percent of the parish voted for the conservative presidential candidate while 42 percent of the parish voted for the liberal presidential candidate. It appears that in both Nashville and St. Landry Parish, the tail is wagging the dog. If these two incidents were an oddity in government it would be a curiosity but as we know only too well, it is common placed. Is there nothing to be done? Are we like unto cattle at the slaughterhouse, merely awaiting our turn to be killed and gutted? Is the only strategy we now have to hope that somehow the butcher will forget us or overlook us?

There is a story about an old fisherman who was trying to process a rather reluctant catfish. Understanding his imminent fate, the catfish thrashed and flopped about making the fisherman's job impossible. Seeing his problem, the old fisherman began to lightly stroke and pet the catfish while speaking softly to him. "Lie still little catfish, all I's gonna do is gut you." Like the old fisherman, so-called conservative politicians give

the South soft words, only to calm Southerners down so weak-kneed politicians can, "gut you!" In the March/April 2022 issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, it was noted Senator Tom Cotton of Arkansas, like most other so-called conservative politicians, elected from "Red" states, have embraced the BLM/ANTIFA hate-the-South mantra. These so-called conservatives will proclaim "everybody" knows all things Confederate are evil. But the polling evidence disputes the less than stellar logic of the Tom Cottons of the world, be they in the US Congress, Nashville, St. Landry Parish, or anywhere in the South.

Is there a remedy to this on-going neo-Marxist attack upon Southern history and culture? Yes, indeed there is a remedy but like all remedies (medicines), a little pain and effort is needed to acquire the benefits of the medicine. Growing up in the deep South, I often heard my parents say, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." What is true in life is very much true when trying to influence elected officials. Taking medicine is out of the normal things we like to do but it must be done if we are to receive its benefits. Likewise, the SCV must become much more active in doing those things which will either prevent such ridiculous comments and attacks as seen in St. Landry Parish or, it will set the stage in our favor when we must defend our heritage. When less than intelligent and unsubstantiated remarks are made, such as those made by the former district attorney in St. Landry Parish, the SCV should use all means available to point out his error. Also, every conservative voter in the Parish should be notified that they have someone speaking for them who is verbalizing the talking points of BLM and ANTI-FA. Such actions cannot undo the damage already done but it will put every other elected official in the Parish and State on notice that they are being watched. If elected officials adopt the neo-Marxist mantra, they will be called out and the voters will be reminded of their treachery on and before election day.

Four years ago, the SCV began creating tools (weapons) to be used by SCV camps to inform the general public about their glorious heritage as Southerners. The Confederate Legion was formed

Continued on page 68

Chaplain's Comments

Dr. W. Herman White
Chaplain-in-Chief



I Will

**"And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." (John 8:32).
"So then faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God."
— (Romans 10:17)**

Not too long ago a waitress at the Plaza Cafe was expressing her concern about what was taking place in our country, and the world. I told her that the word of God described what was going on in II Timothy chapter 3:1 – 5. I then quoted her these verses that read as follows: "This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy, Without natural affection, trucebreakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, traitors, heady, highminded, lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God: Having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof; from such turn away."

She then exclaimed this sure does describe the situation! I

told her there were many other places in God's word which is even more relative to the end of the Church Age.

In the age we are living in today, far too many are confused about what is truth, and what is not truth. The word of God in I Corinthians 14:33 tells us "God is not the author of confusion," so that should tell us from whence the problem comes. A great part of the cause for the confusion lies with them who stand behind the pulpits of the church world. For as Ezekiel said about them in 12:10, "Because, even because they have seduced my people, saying, Peace: and there was no peace; and one built up a wall, and lo, others daubed it with untempered mortar." Also we find accusations against those who were supposed to be feeding the people God's word in Israel. For in Isaiah we read in 5:20, "Woe

unto them that call evil good and good evil; that put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter." I could go on with many other examples from God's word, but those above should be sufficient.

Too many in the church world go to be entertained rather than to truly worship God; for they are like Cain of old; they worship with their basket of fruit and reject the blood-bought way. They have been daubed with untempered mortar, and when some one endeavors to tell them the truth they are like the example given to us in Jeremiah's word from God. For in Jeremiah 6:16 we read the following: "Thus saith the Lord, Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your



soul. But they said, we will not walk therein."

So I ask, who will you listen to? Will it be those who obey the Lord Jesus Christ and "Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all longsuffering and doctrine?" Or will it be those who "Will not endure sound doctrine; but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears; And they shall turn away their ears from the truth, and shall be turned unto fables?" To that end I will give a contrast between the One who is always truthful, and the one who is the father of lies.

God's I Will in Exodus 6:6 – 8.

What did God promise Israel?

I will bring you out from un-

der the burdens of the Egyptians.

I will rid you out of their bondage.

I will redeem you.

I will take you to me for a people.

I will be to you a God.

I will bring you into the land, concerning which I swore to give to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

I will give it you for an heritage.

Did the Lord God perform all this for Israel?

The answer is a resounding yes! The Lord God did all as promised to Israel!

Lucifer's I Will in Isaiah

14:13 – 14.

What did Lucifer promise?

I will ascend into heaven.

I will exalt my throne above the stars.

I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation in the side of the north.

I will ascend above the heights of the clouds.

I will be like the most high.

Did Lucifer perform all that he said?

No! He is still trying to carry out his evil plan, and we know God's word reveals he never will accomplish his goal.

Jesus said the devil, "is a liar, and the father of it," (John 8:44b).

So then, who should we believe? Will it be a liar and the author of confusion, or will we believe the One who is Truth? I choose to believe the One who loved me, and died that I might have life, and life more abundantly!

In Christ, and For Their Memory and Cause!



The Last Roll

CSS *Shenandoah* Camp 1820
Anchorage, AK
Kirk A. Foster
Robert Scott Gartin

Woodall Bridge Camp 296
Hartselle, AL
Thomas A. Hill

John Rayburn Camp 452
Guntersville, AL
Billy Wayne McClendon

Gen. Isham Garrott Camp 764
Marion, AL
Jimmy O. Hoggle
Luther Dean Johnson

Thomas Jefferson Denney Camp 1442
Cullman, AL
Carl David Young

Dekalb Rifles Camp 1824
Sylvania, AL
Louie Franklin Hood

Fort Blakeley Camp 1864
Baldwin County, AL
Raymond A. Campbell, Jr.
Herb Watson Reed, Jr.
Charles Lee Stewart, Sr.

Holland M. Bell Camp 1997
Fayette, AL
James Lewis Turner, Jr.

Capt. Henry C. Semple Camp 2002
Montgomery, AL
Thomas Miller Derickson, Jr.

James M. Keller Camp 648
Hot Springs, AR
George Dell Harvey

Col. Robert G. Shaver Camp 1655
Jonesboro, AR
Harold L. Hunt

Pvt. Nathan Terry Wanslee Camp 2096
Safford, AZ
Wayne R. Demarsico

Gen. Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804
Fresno, CA
Richard Elvin Burke, Jr.

Kirby Smith Camp 1209
Jacksonville, FL
Joe Carl Rogers, Sr.

William Wing Loring Camp 1316
St. Augustine, FL
Charles Newton Cody
Van Leroy Zetrouer

St. Johns Rangers Camp 1360
Deland, FL
Jay Vernon Cross

Maj. William M. Footman Camp 1950
Ft. Myers, FL
Jim Rigsby

Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210
Tampa, FL
Paul William Vaccaro

Clement A. Evans Camp 64
Waycross, GA
J. Luther Thrift

Gilmer Light Guards Camp 89
Ellijay, GA
Steven Kent McDonald

Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb Camp 97
Athens, GA
Thomas L. Glenn, Sr.
James William Herringdine, Sr.

John K. McNeill Camp 674
Moultrie, GA
Charles R. Crisp

Bowens Mounted Rifles Camp 1759
Des Moines, IA
James B. McNeil

Capt. Arthur M. Rutledge Camp 1413
Bluffton, IN
Kenneth Ray Amburgey

Maj. Thomas J. Key Camp 1920
Johnson County, KS
C. Milton Wallace

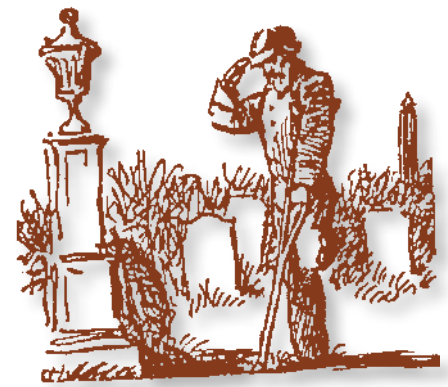
South Kansas Camp 2064
Wichita, KS
Lawrence Manon Halloran
Maynard Paul Robertson, Jr.

Jim Pearce Camp 2527
Princeton, KY
James Clinton Davis
Richard Morris P'pool

Jefferson Davis Camp 474
Lafayette, LA
Alvin Young Bethard

Claiborne Invincibles Camp 797
Claiborne Parish, LA
Horace Slaton

Sterling Price Camp 145
St. Louis, MO
Charles Ray Sitton
Dale L. Wiseman



Brig. Gen. Mosby Monroe Parsons Camp 718
Jefferson City, MO
Albert L. Bogg

Captain William T. Anderson Camp 1743
Huntsville, MO
Robert Earl Roberts

Campbell's Company Camp 2252
Republic, MO
Nelson Page Vaughn

Rankin Rough And Ready's Camp 265
Brandon, MS
Steve Lampkin

Col. William P. Rogers Camp 321
Corinth, MS
James O. Embrey
Richard Wayne Godwin

Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373
Picayune, MS
Russell E. Foster

Jefferson Davis Camp 635
Jackson, MS
George Riley Roberts

Gen. William Barksdale Camp 1220
Columbus, MS
Jerry W. Franks

Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1353
Hattiesburg, MS
James Dent Everitt

Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton Camp 1354
Vicksburg, MS
William Bart Bell

Brig. Gen. Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp 1625
Indianola, MS
Darrel Elden Haley

Zebulon Baird Vance Camp 15
Asheville, NC
Ronald Glenn Baldwin

Continued on page 48

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery

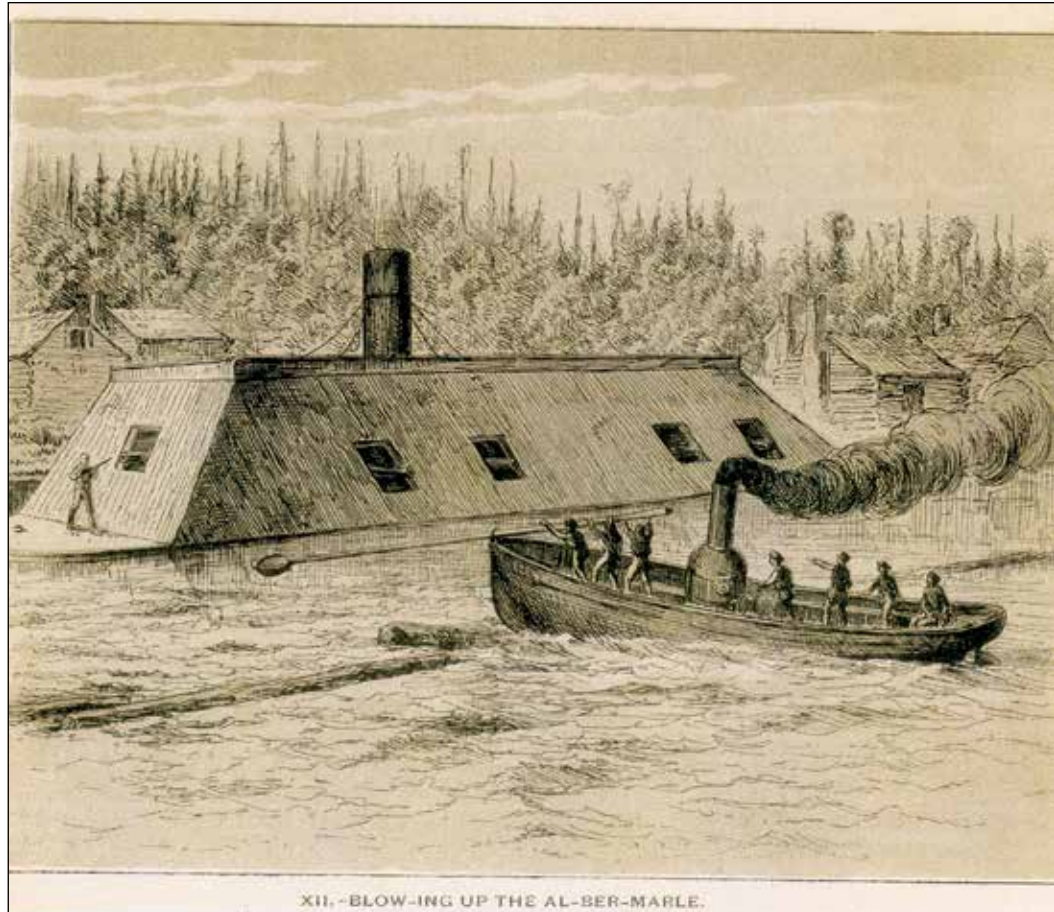


CSS *Albermarle*

In January 1863 construction of the *Albermarle* began in a cornfield by the Roanoke River at Edward's Ferry, North Carolina. The ironclad ram was designed by John Porter, the Confederacy's chief naval engineer, who had helped rebuild the USS *Merrimack* into the CSS *Virginia*. It was built with a flat bottom for ease in navigation of shallow waters, had an overall length of 152 feet by 45 feet at the beam and was protected by two layers of two-inch thick iron plates.

Construction was hampered by no available railroad service, shortages of materials and lack of laborers. By January 1864 Commander James W. Cooke took charge of construction. On March 16, the vessel made its way downstream in support of Confederate troops recapturing Plymouth. On the 19th of March the ram sank the USS *Southfield* and crippled the USS *Miami*, which helped Confederate forces retake Plymouth.

At New Bern, North Carolina, the *Albermarle* struck US ships in a battle which lasted two hours on May 5. Supported by two other vessels they captured the USS *Bombshell* during the fight. After suffering damage from fighting seven Federal ships the *Albermarle* returned to Plymouth for repairs. Periodically throughout the summer Commander Cooke would steam downriver to alarm the Federal blockade flotilla. During this



Attack on the Albermarle, October 28, 1864.

time, Cooke was replaced by the famous Captain Maffitt for a short time and eventually Lt. Alexander Warley took command of the ram in September 1864.

On October 28, US naval Lt. Cushing led a squad of 14 sailors in a 30-foot launch to sink the Confederate ram with a spar torpedo. Confederate sentries opened fire

at about 3 AM on the launch crew but Cushing crashed it over a log barrier and detonated the torpedo against the hull. Only Cushing and one other man survived the suicide attack.

In April 1865 the *Albermarle* was raised, towed to Norfolk, Virginia and sold for scrap in 1867.



Raid And Revenge

War In Lincoln County, Tennessee

By Dr. Michael Bradley

June 15, 1864, was a pleasant summer day in Fayetteville, Tennessee, the county seat of Lincoln County. All was quiet, if not peaceful. The main focus of the war had moved east and south of Fayetteville almost a year ago when the Army of Tennessee fell back to Chattanooga at the conclusion of the Tullahoma Campaign. Major battles had been fought at Chickamauga and around Chattanooga and now the major Confederate forces were confronting the Union armies commanded by William Sherman in north Georgia.

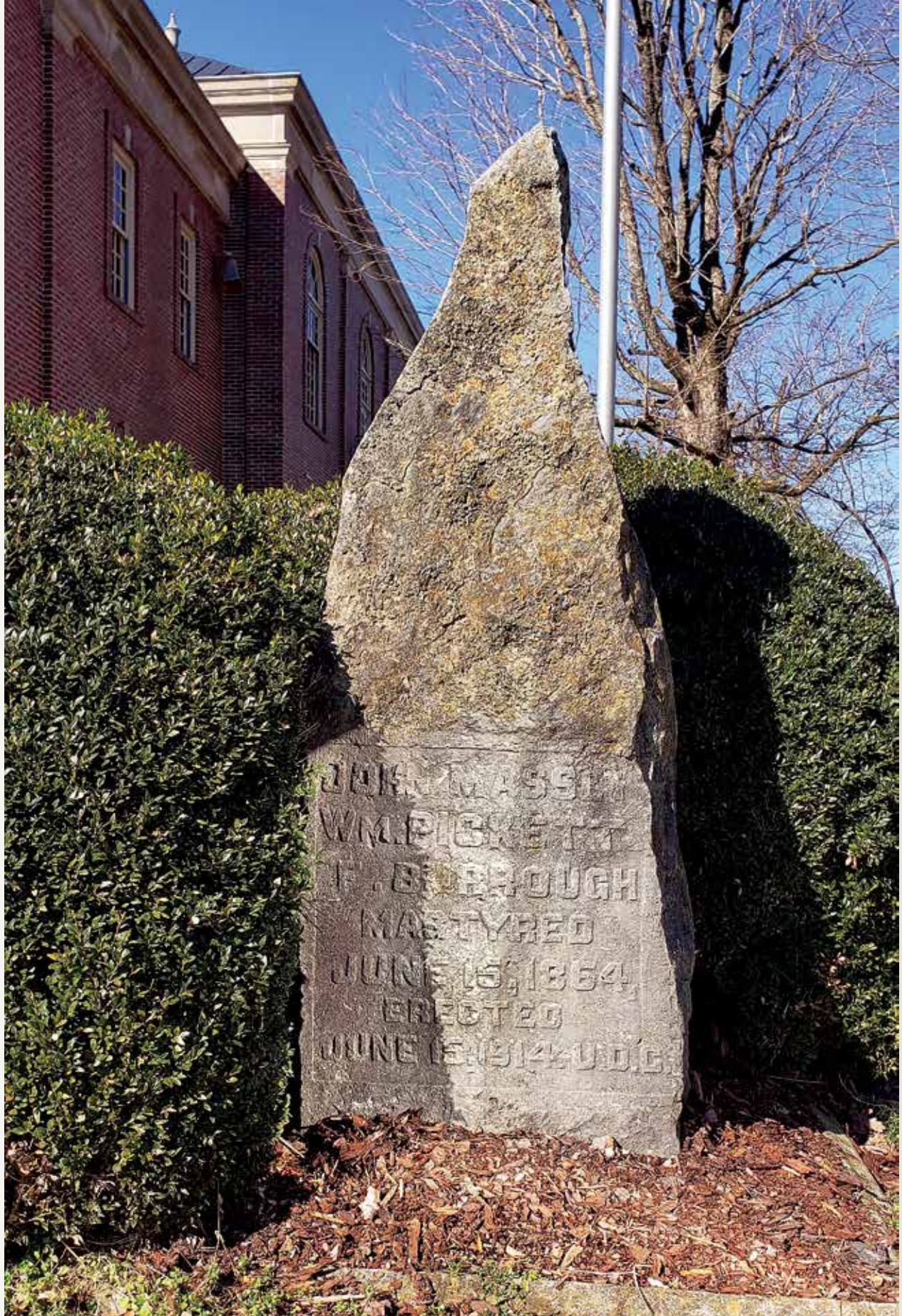
But Lincoln County was not peaceful. The Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, the major supply line for Sherman's forces, ran just to the north and east while a secondary supply line, the Nashville & Decatur Railroad (sometimes called the Tennessee & Alabama) ran from Nashville to Decatur, Alabama, where supplies were transferred to boats for the rest of the journey along the Tennessee River to Chattanooga. These supply lines were a magnet for Confederate Partisan Rangers, called "bushwhackers" or guerrillas by the Yankees, and their constant pin-prick raids made life miserable for the Union troops guarding the railroads.

The morning quiet of June 15 was shattered as a cloud of dust approached Fayetteville along the Mulberry Road and entered town, swinging past the Presbyterian Church and turning right toward

the courthouse and public square. Soon the men in blue, members of the 42nd Missouri under the command of Brigadier General Eleazer Paine, a 1839 graduate of West Point who had left the army in 1840 to practice law. Active in Illinois politics, Paine was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln but had proved to be an unsuccessful combat commander. Like a great many others who failed in command, he was assigned to rear area duty and took out his frustration on the Southern civilians who fell under his control. June 15 would provide an egregious example of his disregard for law and his thirst for blood.

As the 42nd Missouri spread out around Fayetteville, barns were set on fire, chicken yards were stripped bare, and hostages were taken. The hostages were Franklin Burroughs, a young man who had gone to the courthouse to secure a marriage license; William Pickett who had come into town from his farm to purchase some household supplies; Thomas Massey, a young man with a family who was on his way to work; and Dr. D. W. Miller, a recently released prisoner of war. Paine's purpose in taking these hostages was to coerce the residents of Fayetteville to give him information about the location of guerrilla camps. Word was quickly spread around the little town that if information was not given by 3:00 that afternoon the hostages would be killed.

Dr. Miller was sitting under a tree with the



Memorial on the Fayetteville, Tennessee courthouse dedicated to the martyrs of June 15, 1864.

other hostages when his ten year old son arrived with a plate of hot food for his dinner. The boy begged for his father's life but was gruffly sent away with the parting words, "Good bye, my little boy. I'll never see you again." Just then a horse galloped up and John Massey dismounted.

John had enlisted in Peter Turney's 1st Tennessee in 1861 but had been discharged in 1862 for medical reasons. Confronting General Paine, Massey explained that his brother, Thomas, had never been in the Confederate army, that he had a family of young children, and that the guerrillas were camped miles away from Fayetteville in locations they shifted regularly and kept secret. Paine was unmoved. Then John said, "Well, if you must take Massey blood, take mine." Paine agreed and John took his seat with the hostages while Thomas went home.

At three o'clock Paine ordered the hostages taken to a location near the present public library. A detail from the 42nd Missouri was ordered to load their rifles. Burroughs and Pickett, overcome by emotion, fell to their knees but Massey took each by the shirt collar:

"Kneel before God, but not before dogs like these." Massey then gave the order to fire. At a range of ten yards the execution squad failed to kill Massey, he was dispatched with a sword. A little later Miss Molly Goodrich, the young woman engaged to Franklin Burroughs, ventured to the spot and found the three bodies. Dr. Miller had been taken some distance away by the officer ordered to kill him but had been released because both men were Masons.

The events in Fayetteville were not the first instance in which General Paine had shed innocent blood. During 1863 and part of 1864 Paine had been the commanding officer of the Union garrison at Gallatin, Tennessee, and had left behind a long record of killing civilians and Confederate prisoners of war. His acts at Gallatin and Fayetteville were known to his superior officers, including the Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton, and President Lincoln. Paine's actions were clearly in violation of General Order #100, issued in 1863, which laid out the laws to be followed by the armed forces of the United States. This order clearly forbid the taking of hostages and the killing of unarmed civilians. Although his acts were well known and are docu-

mented in official US government documents, no action was taken to stop the commission of war crimes by this officer.

But, if the United States government refused to punish crime, a form of rough justice was coming.

South and a little west of Fayetteville was a large stretch of low-lying, poorly drained land which contained large pools of standing water for much of the year. Overgrown with scrub timber and briers, this uninhabited area was known as Banyan's Swamp. It provided a good hideout for Confederate partisans and scouts passing through the area.

On September 24, 1864, Robert Blackwell was moving through Banyan's Swamp, returning toward his home base near Shelbyville, Tennessee. Blackwell had been sheriff of Bedford County before the war and had become the leader of a guerrilla band in 1862. The county-seat, Shelbyville, was pro-Union (to the extent it was sometimes called "Little Boston") but the rural areas were fiercely pro-Confederate. Blackwell became famous — or infamous — depending on where one's allegiance lay — by keeping up attacks on the pro-Union population and protecting the Confederates. On September 24, Blackwell was traveling with a fellow guerrilla, Joe Kelly. About three miles east of the village of Toney, Alabama, these men met Josh and Tom Kelly, members of the 4th Alabama Cavalry which was carrying on partisan activities under the command of Captain Frank Gurley. Blackwell learned of the deaths of Pickett, Massey, and Burroughs from the Alabama cavalymen and the four joined forces. Before they reached Fayetteville they had met seven other partisans and had formed a plan to revenge the deaths in Fayetteville.

A garrison of twenty-one Union soldiers was stationed in Shelbyville, just over twenty miles from Fayetteville. Blackwell and his men planned to enter Shelbyville on September 26, hide in the homes of residents who supported them, and attack the small garrison during the night of the 27th. They thought surprise would make up for the disparity in numbers.

This assumption proved correct and the eleven guerrillas and partisans captured the entire garrison plus three wagon-loads of ammunition and food.



John Massey

Arriving back in Fayetteville during the afternoon of September 27, Josh Kelly and Blackwell began discussing the fate of the captured Union soldiers. As a regularly enrolled soldier, Kelly wanted to parole the men. Blackwell had other plans. Finally, a compromise was reached. Eleven of the prisoners proved to be from northern states and Kelly wrote out paroles for each of them, allowing them to turn themselves in at the first U.S. army post they reached and then return home.

Ten of the prisoners were "galvanized Yankees," Tennesseans who had chosen the Union side, some of them deserters from the Confederate army. On the night of September 27, 1864, these men were led out of Fayetteville to the top of Wells Hill and shot. To the coat of each man was pinned a note "Remember Massey."

The Union response was to send a cavalry force to Shelbyville to arrest all women suspected of "disloyalty" and to burn the house of Robert

Blackwell.

No major battles were fought in Fayetteville or the adjoining counties. Many of the rural residents of the area never saw a column of troops belonging to the major armies, but the area did not escape the hard hand of war nor were the lives of women, children, and old men safe from US military authorities. The small-scale warfare which flowed over the area produced death, suffering, and heroism whose legacy is part of the enduring history of the conflict.

Documentation for these events is found in the following:

Provost Marshal's Records, US Army, Microfilm Roll 416--27

O.R., Series 1, Vol. 39, p.238ff

Walter Durham, *Rebellion Revisited*, pp. 190-91

Michael R. Bradley, *With Blood and Fire*, pp. 76-82



Why Do They Hate the South and Its Symbols?

By Dr. Paul Gottfried

Those Southern secessionists whose national flag we are now celebrating have become identified not only with a lost cause but with a now publicly condemned one. Confederate Flags have been removed from government and educational buildings throughout the South, while Confederate dignitaries whose names and statues once adorned monuments and boulevards are no longer deemed as fit for public mention.

The ostensible reason for this obliteration or dishonoring of Southern history, save for those civil rights victories which came in the second half of the twentieth century, has been the announced rejection of a racist society, a development we are persistently urged to welcome. During the past two generations or so, the South, we have been taught, was a viciously insensitive region, and the Southern cause in 1861 was nothing so much as the attempt to perpetuate the degradation of blacks through a system based on racial slavery. We are being told we should therefore rejoice at the reconstructing of Southern society and cul-

ture in a way which excludes, and indeed extirpates from our minds, except as an incentive to further white atonement, the pre-civil rights past, also known as "the burden of Southern history." This last, frequently encountered phrase is from the title of a famous study of the South by C. Vann Woodward, who in his time was a liberal-minded Southern historian.

Arguments can be raised to refute or modify the received account of Southern history now taught in our public schools and spread by leftist and neoconservative journalists. One can point to the fact that a crushing federal tariff falling disproportionately on Southern states contributed to the sectional hostilities which led to the Southern bid for independence. One can also bring up the willingness of Southern leaders to free blacks and even to put them in grey uniforms, as the price of the freedom Southerners were seeking from Northern control. And even if one deplores slavery, this commendable attitude, which was also shared by some Confederate leaders, does not justify the federal invasion of the South, with all of



its attendant killing and depredation. That invasion took place, moreover, in violation of a right to secede, with which several states, including Virginia, had entered the Union.

A comparison is drawn nowadays between two supposedly equivalent evils, the Old South and Nazi Germany. This comparison has entered the oratory of the NAACP and the Black Caucus; it has also appeared with increasing frequency in social histories which have come from the American historical profession since the Second World War. A bizarre variation on this comparison, and one frequently heard from the American political Left, is between the Holocaust and Southern slavery. First brought up by the historian Stanley Elkins (when I was still an undergraduate), this seemingly unstoppable obscenity is resurrected whenever black politicians demand reparations. Not surprisingly, those who claim the Holocaust was unique, and comparing it to any other mass murders, particularly those committed by the

Communists, is an impermissible outrage, have never to my knowledge protested the likening of American slavery or segregation to the ghastliness of Auschwitz.

The benign acceptance of this comparison by would-be Holocaust-custodians has more to do with leftist political alliances than it does with any genuine reaction to Nazi atrocities. At the very least, reason would require us to acknowledge that Southern slave-owners were vitally concerned about preserving their human chattel, even if they sometimes failed to show them due Christian charity and concern. Unlike the Nazis, these slave-owners were not out to exterminate a race of people; nor did Southern theologians and political leaders deny the humanity of those who served them, a point which historians Eugene Genovese and Elizabeth Fox-Genovese have demonstrated at some length.

But all of this has been by way of introduction to the gist of my remarks. What interests me

as a sympathetic outsider looking at your culturally rich region, goes back to an agonized utterance made by someone at the end of William Faulkner's magnificent literary achievement, *The Sound and the Fury*. The character, Quentin, who has journeyed from Mississippi to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to study at Harvard, and who will eventually take his life, tries to convince himself that "No, I don't hate the South." This question is no longer a source of tortured embarrassment, but part of a multicultural catechism which requires an immediate affirmative answer. That is to say, every sound-thinking (*bien-pensant*) respondent is supposed to hate the "real" South, as opposed to warm-weather resorts who cater to retirees and in contrast to places commemorating Jimmy Carter and Martin Luther King. The South, as the location of the Lost Cause and of Confederate war monuments, is one we are taught to put out of our minds. It is something a sensitive society should endeavor to get beyond — and to suppress.

Looking at this anti-Southernness, in whose filter displaying a Confederate Battle Flag, particularly in the South, has been turned into a hate crime, one may wish to consider the oddness of such an attitude. Why should those associated with a defeated cause, and one whose combatants were long admired as heroic even by the victorious side, become moral pariahs for their descendants? Is there anything startlingly new about our knowledge of Southern history since the early 1950s, when my public school teachers in Connecticut spoke with respect about Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, which would account for the present condemnation of the same figures? A few years ago, following my viewing of *Gods and Generals*, a movie which deals with the personality and military career of Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, I was struck by the widespread attacks on the movie director, Ron Maxwell. Apparently this celebrated director had failed to use his art to expose "Southern racism."

In fact there was nothing in the movie which suggests any sympathy for human bondage. In one memorable scene, for example, Jackson's black manservant raises a question in the presence of his master, about whether it is proper to hold a fellow-Christian as a slave. The devout Presbyterian Jackson, who ponders this question,

has no answer for his manservant, with whom he has just been praying. How any of this constitutes a defense of slavery is for me incomprehensible, but it does confirm my impression that there is something peculiarly twisted about the current repugnance for the Old South — and indeed for any South except for the one reconstructed by federal bureaucrats in the last fifty years. On visits to Montgomery, Alabama, I have noticed two local histories, which, like straight lines, never intersect, but nonetheless confront each other on public plaques. One is associated with the birthplace of the Confederacy; and the other with the political activities of Martin Luther King and the distinctly leftist Southern Poverty Law Center. The headquarters of the SPLC, this watchdog of Political Correctness, stands obliquely down the street below the state capitol.

It may have been a pipe dream that the two historical narratives, divided by culture as well as race, could be either bridged or allowed to function simultaneously. What has happened is entirely different. One of the two competing narratives, the one about the South as a bigoted backwater until the triumph of revolutionary forces aided by the federal government changed it, has not only triumphed but has been used to drive out its rival narrative. It might have been a happier outcome if Southern whites and Southern blacks could have agreed on a single narrative which would not demean either race. The second best outcome would have been if both had retained their accounts of the Southern past, as separate non-intersecting ones that nonetheless remained equally appropriate for different groups. The worst outcome, however, is the one we now have. It is one in which the descendants of the defeated are taught to vilify or treat dismissively their ancestors, so they can demonstrate their broadmindedness and remorse about past racism. As a result of this inflicted attitude one is no longer allowed to speak about the South as an historical region without focusing on its real or alleged sins.

But this has not always been the official situation. Certainly this was not the case, even in the North, from the years after Reconstruction up until the second half of the twentieth century, when even veterans of the Union army praised their former foes. It was also not always the case even af-

terwards, as Shelby Foote's treatment of the losing side in his work on the War, a classic which has gone through multiple printings, would indicate. The venting of hate and contempt on the South, as found in such predictably unfriendly authors as Eric Foner and James McPherson, is a relatively recent phenomenon. It underscores the fact the Old South has been defeated twice — and the second time at the level of historical memory even more disastrously than in a shooting war it lost in the 1860s.

The American white South has fallen victim to the "politics of guilt," a dreary subject, albeit one on which I have written widely. The Yankee victors of the 1860s, who overwhelmed the Southerners by virtue of their numbers and superior industrial power, did considerable wartime damage. They also subsequently occupied the land of those whom they had vanquished militarily, but then did something which was equally important. They went home, and permitted their devastated opponents to rebuild without an occupying army. What I mean to say is the first occupation was morally and psychologically less destructive than

the ever deepening humiliation which is going on now.

The first victors were mostly Yankee Protestants, who in some ways were similar to those they had invaded and occupied. Once the passions of fratricidal war had cooled, these Yankees were able to view their former enemies as kindred spirits. Although they were establishing a bourgeois commercial regime, one that differed from the prevalent Southern way of life, the winning side had also recruited farmers and those whose culture did not diverge significantly from that of those who had fought on the Southern side. In a certain sense Socrates' observation about Greeks once applied to Americans as well. While they could fight brutally with each other, they were still brothers, and so some form of "reconciliation" was eventually possible for the former enemies. And both North and South came up with a narrative about their past differences which bestowed honor to the heroes on both sides. This was possible with the Yankee Unionists, who wished to draw

Continued on page 62

Free Documentary: *American Monument*

**The True Reason We Build Statues, and
Why They're Coming Down**



www.laststandstudios.org





GEORGIA 2022



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

127th National Annual Reunion



The Atlanta Campaign Battlefield Tour Reunion

July 19 to 23, 2022

Clarence Brown Conference Center
Cartersville, Georgia

Hosted by: William J. Hardee Camp #1397
and Kennesaw Battlefield Camp # 700

www.2022reunion.gascv.org

THREE DAYS OF BATTLEFIELD TOURS FOLLOWING THE 1864 ATLANTA CAMPAIGN WITH SOME OF THE MOST INTACT TRENCHES AND FORTIFICATIONS IN THE COUNTRY. FOURTH DAY CLIMAX SEE THE 1886 CYCLORAMA THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

July 20, Battlefield Tour of Chickamauga.



July 21, Battlefield Tour of Ringgold Gap, Resaca & Dalton.



July 22, Battlefield Tour of Kennesaw Mountain & Cheatham Hill.



July 23, Personal Tour of the 1886 Cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta.



Sons of Confederate Veterans 127th Annual Reunion

Clarence Brown Conference Center (CBCC), Cartersville, GA

Reunion Schedule

Tuesday, July 19, 2022

- Chickamauga Dinner at the CBCC..... 6:00 pm - 8:30 pm

Wednesday, July 20, 2022

- Vendor Set-up and Sales CBCC..... 8:00 am - 5:00 pm
- Registration - Lobby CBCC 8:00 am - 5:00 pm
- Credentials - Lobby CBCC 8:00 pm - 5:00 pm
- Tour to Chickamauga Battlefield 10:00 am - 5:30 pm
- UDC Tour “A Southern Tea Outing” 1:00 pm - 5:00 pm
- GEC Meeting CBCC 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm
- Dinner at the Savoy Antique Car Museum 6:30 pm - 9:30 pm

Thursday, July 21, 2022

- Vendor Sales CBCC 7:00 am - 5:00 pm
- Registration - Lobby CBCC 7:00 am - 5:00 pm
- Credentials - Lobby CBCC 7:00 am - 5:00 pm
- Opening Ceremonies CBCC..... 8:00 am - 8:30 am
- Business Session 1 CBCC 8:30 am - 12:00 pm
- UDC Tour “A Day in 1850 Cartersville” 9:30 am - 3:30 pm
- Tour to Resaca & Ringgold Gap 12:15 am - 5:30 pm
- Heritage Luncheon CBCC 12:30 pm - 1:30 pm
- Dinner at the Booth Museum 6:30 pm - 9:30 pm

Friday, July 22, 2022

- Vendor Sales CBCC 7:00 am - 5:00 pm
- Registration - Lobby CBCC 7:00 am - 2:00 pm
- Credentials - Lobby CBCC 7:00 am - 2:00 pm
- Prayer Breakfast CBCC 7:00 am - 8:00 am
- Business Session 2 CBCC 9:00 am - 12:00 pm
- Tour to Kennesaw Mountain & Cheatham Hill..... 12:15 pm - 5:30 pm
- Award Luncheon CBCC 12:30 pm - 1:30 pm
- UDC Tour “Gone with the Wind Tour” 1:00 pm to 5:00 pm
- Memorial Service - Cassville Confederate Cemetery 6:00 pm to 7:00 pm
- Oratory Contest and Entertainment CBCC 8:00 pm to 10:00 pm

Saturday, July 23, 2022

- Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast CBCC 7:00 am - 8:00 am
- Vendor Sales CBCC 7:00 am - 4:00 pm
- Registration - Lobby CBCC 7:00 am - 12:00 pm
- Credentials - Lobby CBCC 7:00 am - 12:00 pm
- Army Meeting CBCC (3 Armies) 8:00 am - 9:15 am
- Business Session 3 CBCC 9:30 am - 12:00 pm
- Tour to Atlanta History Center 12:30 pm - 6:00 pm
- Vendor beak-down 4:00 pm to 6:00 pm
- GEC Meeting CBCC 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm
- Banquet, Debutante Ceremony & Grand Ball at CBCC..7:00 pm - 11:00 pm



Sons of Confederate Veterans

127th National Annual Reunion, July 2022

Official Registration Form

Cartersville, Georgia * July 19 - 23, 2022 *

www.2022reunion.gascv.org

NAME (Print): _____

SCV CAMP NAME & NUMBER: _____

TITLE/POSITION: _____

PERSONAL ADDRESS: _____ Zip _____

PHONE: _____ EMAIL: _____

~ Tickets Purchased ~

Event / Date	Price	Qty.	Total
Reunion Registration (After July 1, 2022 = \$75) includes Reunion Medal	\$65		
Chickamauga Dinner & Presentation at the Clearance Brown Conference Center <i>Tuesday, July 19, 2022 @ 6:00 pm</i>	\$50		
Chickamauga Battlefield Tour (lunch included) / <i>Wednesday, July 20, 2022 @ 10:00 am</i>	\$68		
UDC Tour - "A Southern Tea Outing" Historic Woodstock / <i>Wednesday, July 20, 2022 @ 1:00 pm</i>	\$65		
Resaca Dinner & Presentation at the Booth WBTS / Cowboy Museum. (Admission included) / <i>Wednesday, July 20, 2022 @ 6:30 pm</i>	\$55		
UDC Tour- "A Day in 1850 Cartersville" / <i>Thursday, July 21, 2022 @ 9:30 am.</i>	\$35		
Battlefield Tours of Resaca, Ringgold Gap, & Dalton (lunch included) <i>Thursday, July 21, @12:15 pm</i>	\$68		
SCV Heritage Luncheon / <i>Thursday, July 21, 2022 @ 12:30 pm</i>	\$40		
Kennesaw Mountain Dinner & Presentation at the Savoy Antique Automobile Museum. (Admission included) / <i>Thursday, July 21, 2022 @ 6:30 pm</i>	\$55		
Prayer Breakfast / <i>Friday, July 22, 2022 @ 7:00 am</i>	\$30		
Battlefield Tours of Kennesaw Mountain, Cheatham Hill & Marietta Confederate Cemetery (lunch included) / <i>Friday, July 22, 2022 @ 12:15 pm</i>	\$68		
SCV Awards Luncheon / <i>Friday, July 22, 2022 @ 12:30 pm</i>	\$40		
UDC Tour - "Gone with the Wind Tour" / <i>Friday, July 22, 2022 @ 1:00 pm</i>	\$45		
Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast / <i>Saturday, July 23, 2022 @ 7:00 am</i>	\$30		
Personalized Tour of the Cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta and Atlanta History Center Museum. (Admission & Chick-fil-A lunch included)/ <i>Saturday, July 23, 2022 @ 12:30 pm</i>	\$68		
SCV Banquet, Debutante Ceremony & Grand Ball / <i>Saturday, July 23, 2022 @ 7:00 p.m.</i> Note: Dress/Attire is Coat & Tie or Period Uniform/Civilian	\$70		
Honor your Confederate Ancestor by including his name in a special Remembrance section of the official program book; two lines of 45 characters. Write on back of this form.	\$10		
Final Total - total of Registration, Tours and Meals			

Make Checks Payable to: Georgia Division, SCV

Mail Form & Check to: Georgia Division, SCV, P.O. Box 1081, Macon Ga. 31202

For more information contact Secretary@gascv.org or (478) 305-7862

*The Debutante Presentation Ceremony
Returns for 2022!*

*Present your Daughter or Granddaughter,
Niece or Other Relative
At the 2022 SCV Annual
National Reunion in
Cartersville, Georgia
July 23, 2022*

*Download the Debutante Registration
Forms*

from the Reunion Website

<https://2022reunion.gascv.org/forms>

*A Debutante must be a Descendant of a Confederate Soldier;
Never been married or had a child; Cannot be engaged;
Must be between 16-23 years of age; Cannot have been
Presented previously at a NATIONAL SCV Reunion.*

Were the Confederate States of America Invaded to End Slavery?

By John H. Land, 2nd Lt. Commander, Alabama Division

In modern discussions of the War for Southern Independence, the Mainstream Media and Academia promote the narrative that the War was fought over the issue of slavery. The morally superior Northern States fought to end slavery, while the Southern States fought to keep slavery. However, is this narrative supported by the evidence of history?

In a court of law, evidence is presented to substantiate the guilt or innocence of an accused party. Then an impartial jury makes a decision based upon such evidence. Today, physicians practice 'evidence-based medicine' in which therapies are only used which have evidence they are effective and safe. Is it not time the mainstream media and academic historians practice evidence-based history?

Part of the narrative promoted today is the Northern States invaded the Southern States to end slavery. But what evidence is there that this is true? Consider the following historical evidence.

In the history of these United States, prior to the War for Southern Independence no major political party or presidential candidate ever proposed and campaigned on ending slavery in the States where it existed. This includes the presidential elections of 1860 in which Abraham Lincoln was elected president with less than 40 percent of the popular vote.

The Republican Party platform of 1860 consisted of 17 'declarations,' stating the position of the Party on the issues of the day. Declaration 4 said each State has the right to determine its own internal affairs, which would include slavery. This is the principle of States' Rights.

That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of states and especially the right of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of powers on which the per-

fection and endurance of our political fabric rests.

(quoted by President Lincoln in his First Inaugural Address)

Declaration 8 of the Republican Party platform opposed the extension of slavery into the territories of these united States, but said nothing about existing slavery. "We deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, or any individual, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States." The Republican Party was concerned States created from the territories might ally with the Southern States and the Northern States would lose their dominance of the central government.

President Abraham Lincoln in his First Inaugural Address, delivered on March 4, 1861, said he has no desire or authority to end slavery in the States where it exists. "*I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no right to do so and I have no inclination to do so.*"

In that same address, President Lincoln endorsed an amendment to the Constitution which would prevent Congress from passing laws abolishing slavery.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, an amendment which I have not seen, has passed Congress to the effect that the Federal government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service ... holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The amendment to which Lincoln referred is known as The Corwin Amendment, proposed by Representative Thomas Corwin of Ohio. "No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will give to Congress any power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including

that of persons held to service”.

The amendment passed the House of Representatives on February 28, 1861, by a vote of 113-65, and the Senate, on March 2, 1861, by a vote of 24-12. Thus it met the required two-thirds majority vote for a constitutional amendment. These votes did not include the Representatives and Senators of the seven Deep South States as they had already left the Union. The amendment was ratified by Kentucky, Ohio, Rhode Island, Maryland, and Lincoln’s home state of Illinois. Further ratification ceased as the War progressed.

Two Union generals issued proclamations freeing slaves in the areas under their command. President Lincoln revoked the proclamations of both, relieving one of his command. On July 1, 1861, President Lincoln appointed Major General John C. Frémont commander of the Department of the West, based in St. Louis, MO. Sixty days later, on August 30, General Frémont issued an order freeing the slaves of any owner who will not swear allegiance to the Union. President Lincoln ordered Frémont to withdraw his order but Frémont refused. Lincoln then revoked Frémont’s order on September 11, and on November 2, 1861, relieved Frémont of his command. Frémont is replaced by General David Hunter, one of his Division commanders.

General Hunter is transferred in March 1862 to command the Department of the South, comprised of Union troops occupying parts of Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. May 5th, General Hunter issued Order No. 11, freeing all slaves in those three States. “Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible; the persons in these three States – Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina – heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free”.

Two weeks later, May 19, 1862, President Lincoln revoked Hunter’s order.

I, therefore, Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, proclaim and declare that the government of the United States, had no knowledge, information, or belief, of such an intention on the part of General Hunter to issue such a proclamation . . . And further, that neither General Hunter, nor any other commander, or person, has been authorized by the Government of the United States, to make proclamations declaring the slaves of any State free; and that the supposed proclamation, now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

The US Congress passed the Crittenden-Johnson Resolution on July 25, 1861, stating the purpose of the War was to restore the Union, and Congress had no interest in interfering with the internal affairs of the States, which would include slavery. This resolution is

also known as the War Aims Resolution.

“This war is not being waged in any spirit of oppression, or for the purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the established institutions of those States but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity and rights of the several States unimpaired, and as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.”

Horace Greeley was the editor of the *New York Tribune*, the largest newspaper of that day. An ardent abolitionist, he urged President Lincoln to take action to end slavery. On August 22, 1862, President Lincoln replied to Greeley with a letter, saying he had no interest in freeing slaves but would do what he thought effective in winning the War, whether that involved freeing some, all or none of the slaves.

My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not to either save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because it helps save the Union.

A month to the day after his letter to Greeley, September 22, 1862, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation to take effect on January 1, 1863. The proclamation said it was a “war measure” and is only to take effect in States “in rebellion.” Therefore, it did not apply to States in the Union which still held slaves: Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and New Jersey.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a States, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free.

The Proclamation provided a path for a Confederate State to return to the Union by electing Representatives and Senators to the US Congress, and not be affected by the Proclamation. None did.

Any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto by elections wherein a majority of qualified voters of each State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof are not

then in rebellion against the United States.

- Areas of the Confederacy occupied by the Union were exempted from the Proclamation:
- The State of Tennessee
- Twelve parishes of lower Louisiana, including the city of New Orleans
- Forty-eight counties of Virginia which would become the State of West Virginia.
- Seven counties in eastern Virginia, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln . . . as a fit and necessary war measure . . . designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following to wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts, are for the present, left precisely as if the proclamation were not issued.

West Virginia is admitted to the Union on June 20, 1863, six months after the Emancipation Proclamation took effect, as a slave holding State.

The Hampton Roads Conference was a conference held on February 5, 1865 at the request of the Confederate government seeking resolution to the War. President Lincoln and Secretary of State William H. Seward represented the Union, while Vice-President Alexander Stephens, Asst. Secretary of War John A. Campbell and Senator Robert T. M. Hunter represented the Confederacy. The Southerners sought recognition of the Confederate States of America but Lincoln was adamant the Southern States should rejoin the Union. At that time, the 13th Amendment had passed Congress and was in the process of ratification. Secretary Seward offered the Southern States, in returning to the Union, would be eligible to vote in the ratification process and prevent its becoming a part of the Constitution. The only outcome of the Hampton Roads conference was an agreement on prisoner exchange.

Slavery in the Union ended only with the ratification of the 13th Amendment on December 6, 1865, eight months after the War ended.

There is no evidence the Confederacy was invaded to end slavery in the Southern States. The available evidence is to the contrary, the Southern States were not invaded to end slavery.

Why Were the Southern States Invaded, if Not to End Slavery?

All the historical evidence supports the assertion the Southern States were **NOT** invaded to end slavery in those States. Why then, were they invaded? Throughout human history wars were fought over money and power, not moral issues. The War for Southern Independence was no different.

In 1860, the economy of the Southern States was the fourth largest in the world. The US Census of 1860 asked respondents to list the value of their real estate and personal property. This revealed the average Southerner had twice the wealth, \$1,293.18, of the average person in the North, \$558.48. Mississippi was the state with the greatest per capita wealth in the country. Arkansas was the Southern state with the lowest average wealth, yet it was greater than Connecticut, the Northern State with the greatest per capita wealth. Three hundred thirty-five Southern counties had greater per capita wealth than the wealthiest Northern county.

Per Capita Wealth, 1860 U.S. Census

1. Mississippi	\$ 2,128	18. Massachusetts	\$ 625
2. South Carolina	\$ 2,017	19. Missouri	\$ 612
3. Louisiana	\$ 1,677	20. New York	\$ 597
4. Alabama	\$ 1,497	21. Rhode Island	\$ 593
5. Georgia	\$ 1,153	22. California	\$ 571
6. Texas	\$ 1,075	23. Pennsylvania	\$ 571
7. Florida	\$ 1,050	24. Vermont	\$ 570
8. Tennessee	\$ 1,005	25. Ohio	\$ 543
9. Virginia	\$ 980	26. New Hampshire	\$ 530
10. North Carolina	\$ 832	27. Illinois	\$ 528
11. Kentucky	\$ 814	28. Indiana	\$ 463
12. Arkansas	\$ 811	29. Michigan	\$ 461
13. Connecticut	\$ 771	30. Iowa	\$ 402
14. New Jersey	\$ 734	31. Wisconsin	\$ 380
15. Oregon	\$ 726	32. Maine	\$ 354
16. Maryland	\$ 696	33. Minnesota	\$ 350
17. Delaware	\$ 666	34. Kansas	\$ 288

Soltow, Lee; *Men and Wealth in the United States, 1850 -1870*, Yale University Press, 1975

As a society based on agriculture, the South manufactured few of the goods it needed. With greater wealth than their Northern counterparts, Southerners eagerly imported European goods, which were of higher quality and lower cost than Northern made goods. And Britain was a major purchaser of Southern cotton.

In 1860, 90 percent of the Federal government revenue came from tariffs (also called customs, duties, and imposts), and excise taxes. The remaining 10 percent came from the sales of land. Approximately 75 percent of tariff revenue came from the Southern States. This

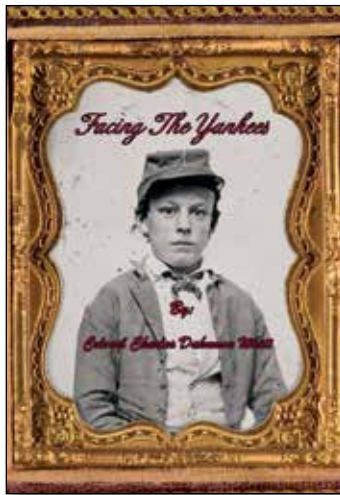
Continued on page 58

Books in Print

Facing The Yankees

This slim volume is centered on a Union advance and the October 2, 1864, Battle of Saltville, Virginia. In 1864, a patchwork of local Confederate forces was able to hold off Union hordes.

Southwest Virginia had natural factors and access by railroad which attracted Union strategists. Their aim was to disrupt as far as possible those valuable resources. Both the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, and the essential salt-works



at appropriately named Saltville, Virginia, were their targets. Colonel Whitt writes, "They knew that if the salt, lead and railroad transportation was stopped the Army of Northern Virginia would not survive."

This is an interesting story of local boys and old men attempting to slow the advance of a Union army under the command of Major General Stephen G. Burbridge. As the notes included in the back state: Colonel Whitt's "books are mostly historical by nature, but he adds conversations and emotions to the fact ..." The reader will realize the main plot is supported by accurate research; however, there are no footnotes to identify sources.

The description at the beginning of the volume clearly states its subject as follows: "This is a story based on truth. It tells

about the little army of around 300 boys and old men as they faced a Yankee Army of eight thousand men.

"The plan was to slow the Yankees down by mini assaults along their march.

"The Confederate Army had to get all the men and cannon placed in Saltville to protect the salt works.

"There [were] assaults near Raven, Indian (Cedar Bluff) and Jeffersonville (Tazewell) which had to work to give Saltville, Va. time.

"Most of the Confederate Army was with General Lee in northeastern Virginia."

Southwest Virginia was a small, and mostly forgotten part of the War Between the States. This volume adds light to the situation.

Author: Colonel Charles Dahnmon Whitt

Publisher: Dahnmon Whitt Family

www.amazon.com

Paperback: \$10.00

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

The Blood of Stonewall

Several books have been written about Lt. General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, but none of the writings addressed what happened to Jackson's wife, Anna, and daughter, Julia, after his death. Until now! In addition, this book tells about the lives of Stonewall's two grandchildren and his great-grandson who, more than any other, simulated the attributes of his famous ancestor.

The author, Ron Rissler, and his wife, live in Jefferson County, West Virginia on a farm owned by his family since 1852. Ron has four direct ancestors who served in the Stonewall Brigade during the War of Northern Aggression. Ron spent eight years researching the lives of Stonewall's wife

Anna, daughter Julia, and her descendants.

The Blood of Stonewall tells the story of the Stonewall Jackson family - A Legacy of Duty to Country and Love of Family. The book is thoroughly researched and contains 120 pages of endnotes.

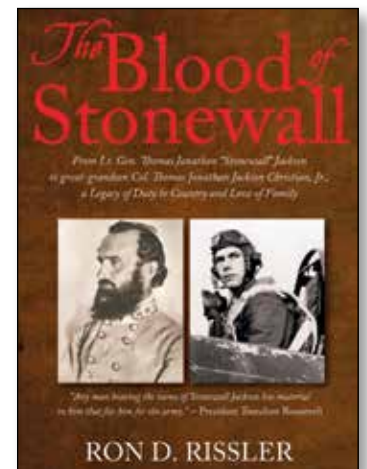
Lt. Gen. Thomas Jonathan Jackson: "So upright was his life, so profound his faith, so exquisite his tenderness, that Jackson's many victories are almost his least claim to be ranked amongst the world's true heroes." —

Col. George Francis Robert Henderson, British Staff College professor and author of the two volume series *Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War*.

Julia Jackson Christian: "The daughter of Stonewall Jackson, may she live to perpetuate to future generations the lineal blood of her immortal father." — *Richmond Examiner* (Richmond, Virginia, February 12, 1866)

Thomas J. J. Christian: "I appointed a grandson of Stonewall Jackson to West Point because I did not want Jackson's blood to be out of the army." — President Theodore Roosevelt (1911).

Thomas J. J. Christian, Jr. "[Stonewall Jackson's] distant heirs seem likely to continue his blood strain in the American army. A great grandson, Thomas Jonathan Jackson Christian,



Continued on page 54

Army of Northern Virginia



From left are **Secession Camp 4**, Charleston, SC, Officers for 2022-2024: Adjutant John B. Waring, 1st Lt. Commander Sid Shingler, Newsletter Editor Bill Norris, Judge Advocate/Past Commander Randy Burbage, Commander Charles Long, Quartermaster Rob Dillon, Treasurer Cain Griffin, Chaplain Gene Patrick, 2nd Lt. Commander Michael Dixon. Not pictured is Color Sergeant Mark Blalock.



New members were sworn in at the Lee-Jackson Banquet and monthly meeting of the **Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68**, Spartanburg, SC. They are, from left, Chris Scarborough, Camp Commander Robert Merting, Michael Sims, and Mike Sims. The true history of the South is being passed on to future generations, with the induction of young Sims into the camp.



The in memoriam candle is lit by **13th VA Mechanized Calvary Camp 9**, Norfolk, VA, Commander Mike Armistead, for Commander John Sherritt, Dismal Swamp Rangers.



Shown are **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, members at a Confederate Memorial Day Service in Lexington, NC.



Captain Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC welcomes new Compatriot Grayson Jolly. From left, Grayson Jolly, 3rd Brigade Chaplain Andre Parker, Camp Commander Randon Thomas and Color Sergeant Jordan Dill.



John Flora is sworn in as new commander of the **Pvt. Lorenzo Leigh Bennitt Camp 773**, Durham, NC, by outgoing Commander Matthew McGuigan.

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



Stonewall Camp 380, Portsmouth, VA, John Sharrett welcomes new members Bobby Scott, Jr. and Bobby Scott, III.



Shown are two newest Life Members of the **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA. From left, Historian Ricky Pritchett, Adjutant Steve Shields and Commander Frank Harvey, as they join several others from the camp who are Life Members.



Summers-Koontz Camp 490, Luray, VA, commander and adjutant receive recognition from the brigade commander on behalf of the VA Division at the annual Lee-Jackson Dinner. The camp welcomed Jacob Jenkins into the organization during the annual Lee-Jackson Dinner.



Fort Sumter Camp 1269, Charleston, SC, Past Commander Preston Wilson, Commander James Holland, Adjutant Steven Earnhardt and Color Sergeant Matthew Locke are shown while attending the Commander's Reception in Honor of the 214th Birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee, at the Confederate Home and College, Charleston, SC. They hold the Fort Sumter Camp Charter dated 8th February 1965



The men of **R. E. Lee Camp 726**, Alexandria, VA, along with the Samuel Cooper Chapter, MOS&B celebrated the 90th consecutive Lee Banquet to celebrate the 215th birthday of Commander-in-Chief Robert E. Lee.



Andrew Johnson and Charlie Gent, new members of the **Maryland Line Camp 1741**, Bowie, MD, with Camp Commander Tome Dale and Lieutenant Commander Mike Hinton.

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



Rains Brothers Camp 1370, New Bern, NC, Commander Robert Looney presents Mr. T. C. Hall and son Braden a 36 Caliber Black Power Pistol with Confederate Flag inlayed into the grip. Mr. Hall's winning ticket was drawn during the Rains Brothers Camp Christmas Party in December. Both Mr. Hall and Braden are members of the **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC.



General Robert F. Hoke/Colonel William J. Hoke Camp 1616, Lincolnton, NC, performed highway cleanup.



Members of **Colonel Leonidas Lafayette Polk Camp 1486**, Garner, NC, prepare sprayers to clean headstones in Oakwood Cemetery, Raleigh. From left are Judge Advocate Robbie Broyles, Genealogist Jim Farmer and Color Sergeant Keith Hargraves.



The new officers of the **Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835**, Mayodan, NC, are installed. From left, Chaplain Randy Furches, Commander Steven Smith, Sgt. at Arms Jeremy Williams, Quartermaster Hunter Coleman, Adjutant Charles Goard, 2nd Lt. Larry Calhoun, Judge Advocate Stan Allen, Historian David Ricketts, Surgeon Bill Powell and 1st Lt. Commander Chad Joyce.



Col. John B. Palmer Camp 1946, Burnsville, NC, picked up trash for their Adopt-A-Highway project in Spruce Pine, NC.



Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948, Taylorsville, NC, new member Dakota Monday, fourth year seminarian at Concordia Theological Seminary of Ft. Wayne, IN, with Commander Harold Dagenhart.



Army of Northern Virginia



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, welcomes new member Clayton Bunting. His Confederate ancestor is Pvt. Henry W. Burrows, Co. F, 13th VA Cavalry. Shown, from left, camp members Tom Drummond, Clayton Bunting and Commander Jeff Plummer.



Seven members of the **Gen. James Longstreet Camp 1247**, Richmond, VA, met at Enon Methodist Church, on the site of the Battle of Enon Church and near the site of the Battle of Haws' Capital Shop. They collected 11 large bags of debris from a one mile stretch of Studley Road, just south of the church. Thanks to Commander Andy Keller, Art Wingo, Brian Jones, Stacey Williams, Wally Scott and Floyd Lane for their able assistance.



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



Davidson Guards Camp 1851, Davidson County, NC, raised funds to purchase a headstone for two Confederate African Americans Veterans, buried at a local church cemetery with no headstone. Shown are Michael Scott and Joe Hampton.



Confederate States Armory-Kenansville Camp 2157, Kenansville, NC, float entry in the 1st Annual Deep Run, NC, Christmas Parade was welcomed by the sizable crowd. A special thanks goes out to those braving the cold in period clothing and uniform.



New officers installed for the **Brigadier General Micah Jenkins Camp 1569**, Rock Hill, SC, are, from left, Chaplain Rev. Josh Fite, Commander Jack Morton, Lt. Commander Jack O'Brien and Adjutant William Ward.

Army of Tennessee



Members of the **James Keeling Camp 52**, Bristol, TN, marched in the Bristol, VA/TN, Veteran's Day parade with Samuel Campbell, carrying the Virginia State flag.



Members of **Emma Sansom Camp 253**, Gadsden, AL, enjoyed time with General Lee at the joint Northeast and Northeast Central Brigade Flag Day in Guntersville. The event was hosted by **Captain John Rayburn Camp 452**, Guntersville, AL, and they did a great job!



While on vacation in Arizona, Mike Milford of **Brig. Gen. E. Porter Alexander Camp 158**, Augusta, GA, placed the "Real Georgia Flag" on the grave of Confederate soldier Newman H. "Old Man" Clanton buried in Tombstone's Boot Hill Cemetery.



Colonel Alfred Johnston Camp 276, Benton, KY, held a swearing in of a new member. From left are Chaplain Tom Hiter, New Member Larry Ball and Commander Kyle Thompson.



Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, Honor Guard was on duty at Decoration Day held at Old Gray Cemetery in Knoxville. Pictured from left, Richard Scott, Richard Hatten, Joe Smithson, Tom Kesterson, Sam Miller, Lynn Fox and Larry Williams.



Colonel W. P. Rogers Camp 321, Corinth, MS, Adjutant Dwight Johnson, MS Division 2nd Lt. Commander Dennis M. Brown, 1990 Miss Florida Dana Dalton Judge, with Real Grandson Arthur C. Dalton celebrate his 90th birthday. Compatriot Dalton has 32-plus years as a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

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



Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373, Picayune, MS, getting it done! Commander Daryl Ladner, 1st Lt Commander Alan David Spence, Jack DuPont and Compatriot Kevin at the Picayune Street Fair!



The firing detail for the **Yancy Independents Camp 693**, Sylvester, GA, for their Battle Flag Dedication and Memorial Service, which included a speaker and wreath laying.



Members and friends of the **Thomas Marsh Forman Camp 485**, Brunswick, GA, have been working to restore a cemetery in McIntosh County, GA. Before starting, it was in very poor shape. It has become a community project with members of the Sons of the American Revolution, family, and friends joining in to help. One of the helpers is a direct descendant of the family buried there. The cemetery contains the graves of 24 immediate and extended family members



Shown is the Jefferson Davis Edition Limousine owned by **Dixie Defenders Camp 1861**, Cross City, FL, Compatriot Benn McDonough, who used it to chauffeur direct descendants of the Forrest Family at the recent reinterment of General Nathan Bedford Forrest and wife Mary Ann in Columbia, TN. As was stated by Past Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling and Lieutenant Commander-n-Chief Jason Boshers "The photos do not do it justice."



Senator Chris McDaniels and **Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi, MS, Commander Ben Lamey at Beauvoir, Last Home of Jefferson Davis.

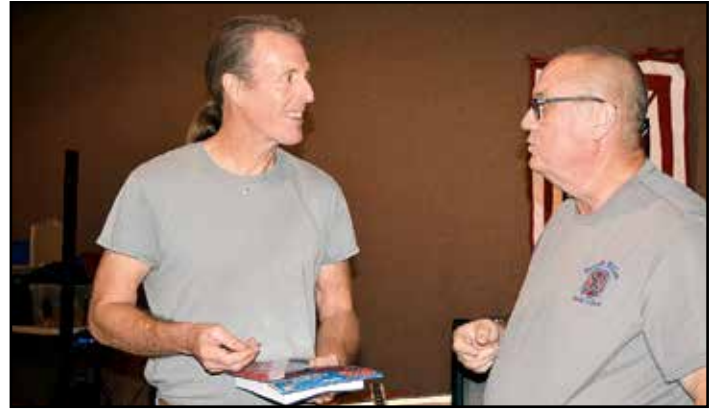


Commander Glynn Cobb welcomes new member James Andrew Tate into the **Stewart-Webster Camp 1607**, Richland, GA, who is a descendant of Corporal Thomas Whitfield Tate.

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



Firing at the Battle of Marianna Memorial is "Baby," the 12-lb cannon, is owned by Compatriot James Harrell of the **Theophilus West M.D. Camp 1346**, Marianna, FL.



Carl Walker had the longest drive to a recent meeting of the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL. Carl drove in from Northern California. Carl contacted Harold Bouldin and asked him to research his Confederate ancestors. Harold found tons of information for him. Carl joined the camp and drove in for the meeting. Shown with Carl is State Genealogist Harold Bouldin.



Finley's Brigade Camp 1614, Havana, FL, Color Guard provided a color detail for the Battle of Marianna Memorial. **Stephen R. Mallory Camp 1315**, Pensacola, FL, also assisted with the detail.



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, Commander Calvin Hart and FL Division Commander Kelly Crocker present Compatriot Rick Roberts with his SCV Life Membership Certificate at the camp's monthly Confederate Cemetery work Day.



Commander Raymond Harrell and the members of the **Ochlocknee Rifles Camp 1807**, Cairo, GA, presents Ninth Brigade Commander Jack Cowart with a gift for his efforts in arranging a flagging/recruiting event in Cairo. Compatriots from camps in Quincy, FL Division, and others from Moultrie, Albany, Iron City, Newton, Bainbridge and Cairo, GA, all worked hard to reach out to people in the Grady County, GA, area.



Carl Thomas Miller Jr. and Carl Tommy Miller celebrated Confederate Memorial Day by representing the **Major General Ambrose Ransom Wright Camp 1914**, Evans, GA, as they rode to the Columbia County Confederate Monument in Evans and Sergeant Oliver Hardy's gravesite in Harlem, GA.



Army of Tennessee



Major William M. Footman Camp 1950, Ft Myers, FL, Lieutenant Commander Gerald Shell installs a plaque at Buckingham Cemetery, Buckingham, FL.



The 3rd MS Infantry participated in the Battle of Stone's River 160th Anniversary Event, with more than 2,000 other reenactors and living historians. Camps in our ranks represented were: **Shieldsboro Rifles 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS; **Marion's Men Camp 653**, Columbia, MS; **Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton 1354**, Vicksburg, MS; **University Greys 1803**, Oxford, MS; **Gen. John Herbert Kelly 1980**, Gordo, AL; and **Gainesboro Invincibles 1685**, Gainesboro, TN.



Members of the **Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade Camp 2102**, Millen, GA, recently assisted with mowing and brush removal efforts at Magnolia Springs State Park's historic Confederate earthworks. Pictured are, front, Second Lieutenant Commander Ricky Lane, Commander Dale Thompson, Compatriot Tommy Lane, and rear, Color Sergeant Luther Welden, Compatriot Dale Wiggins, Adjutant James Saxon, Compatriot Mike Scott, Compatriot Larry Fleming, and Historian Steve Rathbun.



Camps of the Georgia's 9th Brigade, with support from the Florida Division SCV and the Florida UDC, honored Private Thomas Lane who died in the Battle of Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, GA. **Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78**, Americus, GA; **Lt. Lovett Allen Tully Camp 2071**, Colquitt, GA, and **CSS Chattahoochee Camp 2314**, Donalsonville, GA, participated.



Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210, Tampa, FL, Commander David McCallister, and Jeff Wolverton, presented Kaki Speicher, widow of James "Spike" Speicher, a sympathy resolution from the SCV.



CSS Chattahoochee Camp 2314, Donalsonville, GA, welcomes new member Bryan Wells.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Sterling Price Camp 145, St. Louis, MO, Adjutant Dan Maltman presented a Meritorious Service Award to Gene Dressel.



Lt. L. P. "Pink" Brooks Camp 318, Graham, TX, member John Brooke is a Real Grandson of Noble John Brooke of Co. E, Cobb's Legion.



Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153, San Antonio, TX, prepare the Wrightsboro Cemetery for the dedication of 64 Confederate Soldiers and two Union. From left, Lt. Commander Mark Riser, member George Delbert Cheek, Color Sergeant Robert "Bobby" Moore, and TX Division Lt. Commander and Camp 153 Chaplain John McCammon.



Colonel Sydney Drake Jackman Camp 977, San Marcos, TX, Compatriot Bobby Moore presented an excellent program on the "Evolution of the Springfield Armory Battle Rifle" from 1795 to 1968.



CO Division Commander Don Creamer, right, presents a token of appreciation to Donnie Kennedy at the CO Division Meeting and Banquet in Colorado Springs, CO. Kennedy was the keynote speaker for the annual event.



Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ, Commander Steve Johnson presented the SCV membership certificate to new member Damon Flippo. Pictured from left, Compatriot Flippo and Commander Johnson.

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



In 1958, the **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, dedicated Arizona's first Confederate memorial at the site of the Battle of Picacho Pass, said to be the westernmost land battle of the war. Pictured are Camp 1202 Commander George Baylor (Grandson of Lt. Col. John R. Baylor, military governor of the Confederate Territory of Arizona), Mrs. Jo Thackery, United Daughters of the Confederacy and mounted members of Camp 1202.



The **Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226**, Greenville, TX, held a celebration to dedicate their new large Flag installed at Carpenter Station near Celeste, TX. In attendance were, from left, 1st Lt. Commander, TX Division Micheal Hurley; 4th Texas Brigade Commander and **William H. L. Wells Camp 1588**, Plano, TX, Commander Tommy May; 1st Lt. Commander, 4th TX Brigade and Camp 2226 Commander Mike Pierce; Camp 2226 Adjutant and Historian John Kirkpatrick and TX Division Commander John McCammon.



Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275, Livingston, TX, took their cannons to VFW Post in Livingston to help celebrate Independence Day. From left, William Maddox, John P. Stewart, Veteran Wade Nail, Veteran Ken Cox, Mason Lee, Mike Farrar, Travis Tipton, Veteran David Walters.



At the **General James H. McBride Camp 632**, Springfield, MO annual camp picnic are, from left, Rick Perry, Rodney Rush, Kelly Brown, Johnnie Jenkins, Ron McBride, Les Wood, David Lewis, Dale Wrenn and Eric East.



Captain William T. Anderson Camp 1743, Huntsville, MO, manned an informational and recruitment booth at the Sterling Price Days festival in Keytesville, MO.



The **General Tom Green Camp 1613**, San Angelo, TX, dedicated a marker honoring four Confederate soldiers buried on ranch land at a place called Horsehead Crossing on the Pecos River. From left are landowner Ernest Woodward, Camp 1613 Commander Ray Johnson, and TX Division Commander John McCammon.

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



Members of the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, gave a living history presentation to students participating in the Sierra Vista United Methodist Church's "Helping Hands" tutoring program. The students from left, Huachuca Mountain Elementary School. Pictured from left, Jim Sober, Larry Bowman, Priscilla Davis, Donnis Davis, Curt Tipton and Mike Salonia.



Rebels on the Rio Grande Camp 1826, Las Cruces, NM, members, Scott and Roy Chandler, along with wife and mother Colette Chandler, loaded their horses from Deming, NM at 2 am to be color guard for the John Bell headstone dedication hosted in Phoenix, AZ by **Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ. John Bell was a Black Confederate veteran from NC who died at the age of 109 in 1942. Thanks to the Chandler Family, the ceremony was made a memorable event, and a lunch held by the Thunderbird and Dixie UDC was done to thank the family for all their hard work.



From left, Cadet Dhindsa, Jackson Dhindsa, and Randy Dhindsa, new adjutant for the **General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Fresno, CA, display their SCV Membership Certificates and membership certificates in the MOS&B.



Members of the **Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, stand with Brother Tod Terry holding an original Confederate Iron Cross of Honor. Tod recently recovered this artifact from a load of iron which was headed to the smelter. The cross will once again be used for its original purpose of honoring our beloved Confederate veterans.



Compatriot Lawson Rener of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Johnson County, KS, stands at the marker he installed for his ancestor who served with the 3rd Missouri Light Artillery.



The **Pvt. Nathan Terry Wanslee Camp 2096**, Safford, AZ, took part in the Graham County Fair Parade in Safford. The camp's entry was named the Best Mounted Unit.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



During the several months movement to remove the UDC Confederate Soldier Monument on the grounds of the Harrison County Courthouse, a removal group pushed it be relocated at the Historical Marshall Cemetery. Approximately 140 CSA veterans, 50 unknown, are buried when the MO government relocated to Marshall after the fall of Missouri to the Union. During this removal push, seven tombstones were found knocked over. **W. W. Heartsill Camp 2042**, Marshall, TX, met and spent a Saturday cleaning and cutting brush and trees. Eight tombstones were straightened, remounted and bonded back on their bases. The large red granite tombstone is for Captain Stephen Decatur Rainey, 1st Battalion TX State Troops.



The **Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226**, Greenville, TX, joined the **William H. Wells Camp 1588**, Plano, TX, to clean many of the 200 Confederate Veteran grave stones in the Pecan Grove Cemetery in McKinney, TX.



At the 26th Annual AZ Division Reunion and Convention, Past AZ Division Commander Curt Tipton presented the Division's Captain Sherod Hunter Distinguished Member Award to Sam Di Bianca of the **Yuma Territorial Outpost Camp 2186**, Yuma, AZ.



Bobby Moore gave Part two of his four-part program of the evaluation of the Springfield armory to the **Medina Greys Camp 2254**, Hondo, TX.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, placed 34 Southern Iron Crosses of Honor in Neosho, MO, with a second round of additional crosses in the same cemetery to soon follow.



Major James McHenry Camp 2310, Broken Arrow, OK, Commander Jeff Paulk and son, Compatriot Michael Paulk, are holding the Confederate Battle Flag at Confederate Memorial Park in Albany, GA. Also pictured is the Confederate monument in their hometown of Union Springs, AL.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

JOHN RAYBURN CAMP 452 GUNTERSVILLE
BLACKMON, RITCHIE T.
FRAZIER, JERRY MILTON

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS CAMP 768 ATHENS
MULLINS, JUSTIN
WESLEY

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GRAVES CAMP 805 HAYDEN
BURGESS, GARRY
EDWARD
ELLIS, CILFFORD JAMES
ALLEN
HAYNES, FRANK
JEFFERSON
KING, DAVID R.
KING, DEVIN D.
SKILLMAN, DANIEL
RICHARD
SKILLMAN, DANNY J.
SKILLMAN, MATTHEW
JOSEPH
SKILLMAN, STEPHEN
GRADY
SKILLMAN, ZACHARY
DANIEL
SUGGS, CHARLES KEVIN
SUGGS, CHARLES KEITH

DEKALB RIFLES CAMP 1824 SYLVANIA
PRICE, RUDY MACLOUIS
WILSON, CHRISTOPHER
ERIC

FORT BLAKELEY CAMP 1864 BALDWIN COUNTY
BISCHOFF, BARRETT
JOSEPH
BOSARGE, DAVID
LAMBERT
FRENCH, JR., ELVIN
DUNBAR
KAISER, TROY
ROBINSON, JR., JIMMIE
A.
SEXTON, STEPHEN
GLENN
STARR, BRADY
WIGGINS, GEORGE
LELAND

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS CAMP 1921 TALLASSEE
SHAW, JUSTIN KYLE

ARKANSAS

DAVID O. DODD CAMP 619 BENTON
BOYKIN, JOSHUA M.

JAMES M. KELLER CAMP 648 HOT SPRINGS
TWEEDLE, LARRY EARL

GEN. JO SHELBY CAMP 1414 HARRISON
WELLS, BRIAN KEITH
WELLS, CAMERON RAY

2nd LT. JOHN CRAWFORD SMITH CAMP 2302 CORNING
HALLER, FRANKLIN H.
SMITH, MATTHEW ERIC

ARIZONA

PVT. NATHAN TERRY WANSLEE CAMP 2096 SAFFORD
STAUFFER, BAILEY

CALIFORNIA

FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN DIEGO CAMP 302 SAN DIEGO
FAULK, GARY LEE

COLORADO

STERLING PRICE CAMP 676 DENVER
WEBB, SCOTT CAMERON

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS CAMP 2068 SEAFORD
KOPCZAK, II, HENRY
THOMAS

FLORIDA

8th FLA QUINCY YOUNG GUARDS CAMP 703 QUINCY
CHURCH, ADAM JAMES

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN CAMP 770 TRENTON
CREWS, JOHN CARROLL

STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY CAMP 1315 PENSACOLA
ALLEN, II, DALE HENRY
RUTH, MARK EVERETT
SCHILLER, JOSEPH
ALAN
VAUGHN, MARK

1st LT. THOMAS H. GAINER CAMP 1319 PANAMA CITY
PIPPEN, LARRY ROSS

STONEWALL JACKSON CAMP 1381 ST. PETERSBURG
WETHERINGTON,
COLTON DAVID

CAPT. J. J. DICKISON CAMP 1387 MELBOURNE
FOWLER, MICHAEL
DULANY

FINLEY'S BRIGADE CAMP 1614 HAVANA
WHITE, THOMAS
JACKSON

MAJ. WILLIAM M. FOOTMAN CAMP 1950 FT. MYERS
MORRIS, JR., AUBREY
WILSON

GEORGIA

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON CAMP 46 ATLANTA
FOUNTAIN, DAVID CLYDE

CLEMENT A. EVANS CAMP 64 WAYCROSS
AMBROSE, ARTHUR
DAVID
PRESCOTT, RICHARD
HENRY

THOMSON GUARDS CAMP 91 THOMSON
LUNCEFORD, PATRICK A.

TATTNALL INVINCIBLES CAMP 154 REIDSVILLE
SULLIVAN, JACK
LAWRENCE

McDANIEL-CURTIS CAMP 165 CARROLLTON
SINCLAIR, BENJAMIN
ROY

KENNESAW BATTLEFIELD CAMP 700 MARIETTA
MARKS, JR., WILLIAM
(BILL) PARKER

GENERAL STAND WATIE CAMP 915 CALHOUN
JAMES, STACEY
FRANKLIN
RUSSELL, HARRY WADE

GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS CAMP 932 VIDALIA
CARTWRIGHT, WILSON
MITCHELL
COURSEY, NATHAN
JOHNSON, ROBBIE
MILLER, GRANT
SHARPE, JAMES
DARRELL
TAYLOR, JAMES EZRA

OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP 941 STATESBORO
MOCK, JR., VESTER LEE

GEN. LEONIDAS POLK CAMP 1446 SMYRNA
MURPHY, JACKSON
STENNETTE

DAVID W. PAYNE CAMP 1633 BLAIRSVILLE
PHILLIPS, DAMON
WILLIAM
WATSON, ROBERT
EDWARD

MATTHEW TALBOT NUNNALLY CAMP 1671 MONROE
JACKSON, BRIAN
MICHAEL

MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM WRIGHT CAMP 1914 EVANS
JONES, TERRY LEE

DIXIE GUARDS CAMP 1942 METTER
LOWE, WAYLON FORD

CAPT. JAMES KNOX "SEABOARD GUARDS" CAMP 2022 WAYNESVILLE
BOGGAN, ASHLEY DYER
THOMAS, DUSTIN
DEWAYNE

BUCKHEAD-FORT LAWTON BRIGADE CAMP 2102 MILLEN
FOREHAND, TANNER
CASE
WELDEN, LUTHER

CONCORD RANGERS CAMP 2135 DAWSONVILLE
BATWOLD, RICHARD

THE BARNESVILLE BLUES CAMP 2137 BARNESVILLE
CULBRETH, DON TERRY

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200 MOULTRIE
BURGESS, MARK
CARTER, BARRETT D.
DOUGHTY, WILLIAM
HUBBARD, JOHN
JOHNSON, CASEY JOE
MOON, JOHN PARKER
POARCH, CHARLES A.
SMITH, ELIJAH CLINE
THOMAS, JASON ESQ
VICKERS, JOHN
WALLER, NELSON

CSS CHATTAHOOCHEE CAMP 2314 DONALSONVILLE
CARSWELL, SR.,
ROBERT BROOKS
KNOWLES, THEODORE
"TED"

INDIANA

CAPT. ARTHUR M. RUTLEDGE CAMP 1413 BLUFFTON
HENRY, CLIFFORD E.
SMITH, JASON W.

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE CAMP 100 LEXINGTON
COLLETT, BENJAMIN
WESLEY

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN CAMP 1495 PADUCAH
DWYER, JR., ROBERT K.

FORREST'S ORPHANS CAMP 1744 CALHOUN
BLACKBURN, EDMOND
KEITH
BOLEN, SCOTTY
McELVEEN, BRAD

FORT HEIMAN CAMP 1834 MURRAY
DALTON, CARL

GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON (KY DIVISION HQ) CAMP 2323 KUTTAWA
BORDEN, III, JEWETT
WILLIAM

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX CAMP 110 NEW ORLEANS
CAPSHAW, III, BENJAMIN
DOWELL

BEAUREGARD CAMP 130 NEW ORLEANS
CHANCELLOR, GLEN D.

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR CAMP 1308 SHREVEPORT
HALL, HUNTER M.

MAJ. THOMAS MCGUIRE CAMP 1714 WEST MONROE
BRENDLE, JOE HUEY

ANACOCO RANGERS CAMP 1995 LEESVILLE
SHARP, HUBERT DALE

SABINE RIFLES CAMP 2057 MANY
DARDEN, EDWARD
HENRY
LEWIS, PHILIP RANDY

GEN. ST. JOHN RICHARDSON LIDDELL CAMP 2281 JONESVILLE
WILCOX, TRAVIS
MATTHEW

MARYLAND

COL. WILLIAM NORRIS CAMP 1398 DARNESTOWN
HUTSON, JR., STANLEY
ALVIN

LT. COL. ROBERT H. ARCHER CAMP 2013 HAVRE DE GRACE
ROSS, JONATHAN
JAMES

MICHIGAN

**ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES
CAMP 1321
DEARBORN**
MORRISON, JR.,
JOHNNY KEITH
NELSON, DAVID PATRICK

**MAJ. GEN. PATRICK
RONAYNE CLEBURNE
CAMP 2257
GRAND RAPIDS**
FELVER, WESLEY DAVID

MISSOURI

**ELIJAH GATES CAMP 570
FULTON**
KEELIN, TYLER MICHAEL

**BRIG. GEN. JOHN T.
HUGHES CAMP 614
INDEPENDENCE**
FLANERY, DENNIS
HAROLD
MELTON, ZECHARIAH L.

**BRIG. GEN. MOSBY
MONROE PARSONS
CAMP 718
JEFFERSON CITY**
HAVENS, RICHARD
STEVEN

**MAJOR JAMES MORGAN
UTZ CAMP 1815
FLORISSANT**
LOHR, III, WELTY JACOB
WALLIS, JR., KEITH
RILEY

**BRIGADIER GENERAL
CHIEF STAND WATIE
CAMP 2300
FLORISSANT**
BOOHER, HAROLD
DECKER, GUNNER B.

MISSISSIPPI

**COL. WILLIAM P.
ROGERS CAMP 321
CORINTH**
CROTTS, BRAD
LEOS, RANDOLPH SCOTT

**SAM DAVIS CAMP 596
BILOXI**
EDWARDS, JAMES
(JIMBO) E.
SWITZER, JOHN BENTON

**TIPPAH TIGERS CAMP
868
RIPLEY**
TARDY, JOHN C.

**WILLIAM D. CAMERON
CAMP 1221
MERIDIAN**
McGOUGH, CHARLES
WALTON

**MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE
RIFLES CAMP 1636
CLINTON**
COOPER, BRIAN K.
KIRK, JERRY

**9th MISSISSIPPI
CAVALRY CAMP 1748
LUCEDALE**
WHITAKER, JONATHAN
DAVID

**THE RANKIN GREYS
CAMP 2278
FLORENCE**
McMINN, JR., IRWIN
VINCENT

**TALLAHATCHIE RIFLES
CAMP 2287
TALLAHATCHIE CO.**
STRIDER, JOHN
EDWARD

**SIMPSON FENCIBLES
CAMP 2336
MENDENHALL**
FLOYD, ELY ALLEN
MURPHY, DAVID WAYNE
WINNINGHAM, GREG

NORTH CAROLINA

**ROBESON RIFLE
GUARDS CAMP 216
LUMBERTON**
POWELL, KENNETH
JULIUS
PREVATTE, ALAN
BRANDON

**FRANKLIN RIFLES CAMP
310
LOUISBURG**
NORMAN, WILLIAM
BLAIR

**MAJ. GEN. STEPHEN
DODSON RAMSEUR/
COL. REUBEN
CAMPBELL CAMP 387
STATESVILLE**
CALDWELL, WILLIAM C.
GOODE, CHARLES
KELLGREN

**ROWAN RIFLES CAMP
405
SALISBURY**
SLOOP, CAMERON
GARRETT

**COL. CHARLES F.
FISHER CAMP 813
GRAHAM**
PANKRATZ, ANDREW
JOEL

**MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY
CAMP 872
GASTONIA**
HOLLAND, GARY
McCLAIN
MARTIN, MARK DAVID
MITCHEM, GREGORY
KYLE

**PVT. HENRY L. WYATT
CAMP 1297
RALEIGH**
WOOD, ALLEN JONES

**SGT. JOHN A LISK CAMP
1502
TROY**
MABE, MICHAEL RAY

**JACKSON RANGERS
CAMP 1917
SYLVA**
BRADLEY, ANDREW
CLAY
JONES, ISAAC DANIEL
SMITH-CABE,
ALEXANDER CAIN

**FORSYTHE RIFLES
CAMP 2245
WINSTON-SALEM**
STRUSINSKI, ANDREW

**CAPT. DAVID WILLIAMS/
HOLLY SHELTER
VOLUNTEERS CAMP
2267
BURGAW**
MATTHEWS, JAMES
HARDY

**GEN. JAMES HENRY
LANE (NC DIVISION HQ)
CAMP 2289
CLAREMONT**
INGRAM, DAVID ARTHUR

**CABARRUS RANGERS-
GEN RUFUS C.
BARRINGER CAMP 2318
MIDLAND**
BAZEMORE, MICHAEL
WELDON
BURLESON, RODNEY
WAYNE

OHIO

**BRIG. GEN. ROSWELL S.
RIPLEY CAMP 1535
WORTHINGTON**
BOGGS, MARK EDWARD

**LT. JONATHAN
BRESSLER CAMP 1536
CINCINNATI**
KEITH, DOUGLAS SCOTT

OKLAHOMA

**COL JOHN W JORDAN
CAMP 817
MANNFORD**
HUBBARD, ZACHARY
EUGENE VERNON

**LT. WILLIAM H. MAYES
CAMP 2078
PRYOR**
WHEELER, ZECH M.

**PVT. DRURY WARREN
CAMP 2180
PONCA CITY**
BOGNER, MARK
ANDREW

**COLONEL TANDY
WALKER CAMP 2207
SHAWNEE**
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GILBERT
GAY, GERALD WORD
PRYOR, RODNEY D.

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CONFEDERATES CAMP
2259
COALGATE**
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ANTHONY

**MAJOR JAMES
McHENRY CAMP 2310
BROKEN ARROW**
McPHERSON, JR., CARL
WILSON

SOUTH CAROLINA

**SECESSION CAMP 4
CHARLESTON**
CORY, RONALD EDWIN
SLONIM, MATTHEW
GILVEN

**JOHN M. KINARD CAMP
35
NEWBERRY**
GOINGS, DANIEL ALLEN

**16th SOUTH CAROLINA
REGIMENT CAMP 36
GREENVILLE**
MOONEYHAM, JR.,
JOSEPH MICHAEL
MOONEYHAN, SR.,
JOSEPH MICHAEL

**ADAM WASHINGTON
BALLENGER CAMP 68
SPARTANBURG**
BAILEY, JESSE JAMES
DAVIS, SCOTT BRANDON

**CAPTAIN MOSES WOOD
CAMP 125
GAFFNEY**
MONTVILLE, ALLEN L.
MOSLEY, ALLEN S.

**FORT SUMTER CAMP
1269
CHARLESTON**
CONDON, JAMES F.
HARE, JUSTIN CANTEY
VARNADO, ROBERT
BRATTON

**P. G. T. BEAUREGARD
CAMP 1458
SUMTER**
PEMBERTON, ROBERT
CLAYTON

**REBELS IN GREY CAMP
2027
WESTMINSTER**
PEAY, THOMAS RICHARD

**SC 17th REGIMENT
CAMP 2069
HILDA**
COOPER, WILLIAM
THOMAS

TENNESSEE

**N. B. FORREST CAMP 3
CHATTANOOGA**
FULBRIGHT, MATTHEW
BLAKE
FULBRIGHT, JR., BILLY
JOE
TOOMEY, CALEB M.

**SAMUEL R. WATKINS
CAMP 29
COLUMBIA**
WHITTEN, J. THOMAS

**NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST BOYHOOD
HOME CAMP 37
CHAPEL HILL**
HENLEY, DAVID LEE

**JAMES KEELING CAMP
52
BRISTOL**
LITTLE, MATTHEW
JONATHON

**LONGSTREET -
ZOLLICOFFER CAMP 87
KNOXVILLE**
GARRETT, SAMUEL
MARTIN

**JOHN HUNT MORGAN
CAMP 270
SPRINGFIELD-
GREENBRIER**
BURNETTE, JR.,
WILLIAM JOSEPH
OWENS, ASHLEY WAYNE
OWENS, SEAN AUSTIN

**MARSHALL RANGERS
CAMP 297
LEWISBURG**
ARMOND, JR., ROBERT
KEITH

**CUMBERLAND
MOUNTAIN RIFLES
CAMP 386
TRACY CITY**
HARRIMAN, PHILLIP
ANTHONY
MORRISON, CYRUS
NATHANIEL

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McCAIN HQ CAMP 584
COLUMBIA**
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AUSTIN
GREER, EARL D.
HARRIS, BRIAN WADE
HORNBUCKLE, JON
SPENCER
LEE, SHAWN DAVID
MARTIN, JR., ROBLEY
DEAN
MOORE, JAY T.
PETERSON, WILLIAM J.
PRUITT, ADAM DALE
SHERECK, TERENCE W.
TERRY, JR., GLEN G.

**GEN. ROBERT H.
HATTON CAMP 723
LEBANON**
PARKS, WAYNE STEVEN

**SAM DAVIS CAMP 1293
BRENTWOOD**
SOLLMANN, MICHAEL

**GAINESBORO
INVINCIBLES CAMP 1685
GAINESBORO**
GARCIA, RICHARD T.

**COL. CYRUS SUGG
CAMP 1792
ADAMS**
MENDENHALL, GARY
ARK

**MYERS-ZOLLICOFFER
CAMP 1990
LIVINGSTON**
VAUGHN, KENNETH
EUGENE

**LT. ROBERT J. TIPTON
CAMP 2083
ELIZABETHTON**
TRIVETTE, JR., BERNST
MARTIN

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GEORGE
LEWERS, DANIEL
CRESTON
MATHENY, CHARLES
TODD (CHUCK)
MATHENY, ZACHARY
TODD
RATLIFF, III, JOHN
MARION

**PRIVATE WILEY L.
STEAKLEY CAMP 2307
SPENCER**
FREEMAN, SANFORD
ALAN
MOFFITT, CHADRIK
GLENN

**2nd LT. WILLIAM MOORE
BAIN CAMP 2333
CLEVELAND**
WYATT, II, HENRY
STEBBINS

TEXAS

**LT. L. P. "PINK" BROOKS
CAMP 318
GRAHAM**
DAVIS, TAG MACMACARI
HALSELL, JOHN
EDWARD
HUDSON, MICHAEL W.
ISHAM, WILLIAM ELZY
MULLANAX, JASON
MULLANAX, JERRY DAN
SPIKES, DERRICK
SPIKES, RICKY

**WILLIAMSON COUNTY
GRAYS CAMP 502
GEORGETOWN**
GEE, GRANT WALLACE
HESS, MICHAEL D.

**GENERAL JOHN GREGG
CAMP 958
LONGVIEW**
NORRIS, EDWIN KEITH

**MAJ. ROBERT M. WHITE
CAMP 1250
TEMPLE**
HILL, TROY ROBERT
KODIS, RANDY
KODIS, WYATT
PEDERSON, JAMES ERIC

**ALAMO CITY GUARDS
CAMP 1325
SAN ANTONIO**
HARDEN, MARK VICTOR

**DUNN-HOLT-MIDKIFF
CAMP 1441
MIDLAND**
CARROLL, MATTHEW
ALEXANDER

**WALTER P. LANE CAMP
1745
ORANGE**
BECKER, JR., GRANT
AUSTIN

**2nd TEXAS FRONTIER
DISTRICT CAMP 1904
DE LEON**
ROBINSON, ANDREW
ALLEN

**TEXAS DIVISION
HEADQUARTERS CAMP
1936
WACO**
FORTENBERRY, JERRY P.
JONES, KEITH THOMAS

**UPSHUR COUNTY
PATRIOTS CAMP 2109
GILMER**
BROWN, CHRISTOPHER
JOSEPH
WATSON, JAMES LEO
EUGENE

**RED DIAMOND CAMP
2193
TEXARKANA**
ALDRIDGE, CASEY LEE
ALDRIDGE, JOSHUA
EDWARD
BROCK, DEVIN K.
BROCK, II, RONALD R.
HARGROVE, JOEY
ROBERTS, TED ALLEN
ROBINSON, LESTER H.

**CO. D, SPAIGHT'S
BATTALION CAMP 2241
SILSBEE**
WALKER, JOE M.

**1st LT DAVID RICHARD
REYNOLDS CAMP 2270
MOUNT PLEASANT**
LOVE, BRIAN PHILLIP

VIRGINIA

**LEE-JACKSON CAMP 1
RICHMOND**
DENT, BRIAN CROCKETT
McLEAN, MARK ANDREW
PARKER, CLIFTON L.

**A. P. HILL CAMP 167
COLONIAL HEIGHTS**
DAVIS, CASEY MICHAEL

**BLACK HORSE CAMP 780
WARRENTON**
DAVIS, JONATHAN
BRADLEY

**FRANK STRINGFELLOW
CAMP 822
FAIRFAX**
TURK, JAMES CARL

**CHESTER STATION CAMP
1503
CHESTER**
CANADA, STEVEN E.
JONES, RONALD KEVIN

**HIGH BRIDGE CAMP
1581
FARMVILLE**
MAY, EDWARD SCOTT

**LANE-ARMISTEAD CAMP
1772
MATHEWS**
ABRAMS, JAMES
MICHAEL
PATRICK, WILLIAM
FRANKLIN

**SALTVILLE HOME
GUARD CAMP 2098
SALTVILLE**
SMITH, JOHNNY LEE

**GORDONSVILLE GRAYS
CAMP 2301
GORDONSVILLE**
ELMORE, LUCAS WAYNE
SULLIVAN, JR., DAVID
CHARLES

WASHINGTON

**WASHINGTON
ARTILLERY CAMP 2178
PASCO**
MARSHALL, KENNETH
MORTON

WEST VIRGINIA

**BEIRNE CHAPMAN CAMP
148
UNION**
PAITSEL, MICHAEL D.

**BERKELEY BORDER
GUARDS CAMP 199
MARTINSBURG**
DEVERS, JOSHUA GLEN

**STONEWALL JACKSON
CAMP 201
ST. MARY'S**
RICHEY, LOYD H.

**A. G. JENKINS CAMP
628
GUYANDOTTE**
EVANS, ROBERT
SYLVESTER

**HANKINS, CLIFFORD
WALLACE
SOLOMON, BRIAN R.**



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp
JOEL PUSEY	NC	310
JAMES STORIE	MS	2140
JACKSON DHINDSA	CA	1804
WILLIAM BARROW, III	GA	107
RALPH SMITH	TN	29
WILLIAM HARTLEY, III	SC	1445
CHRIS DONAHUE	AZ	2316
JOHN R. SMITH, III	VA	515
STEVEN TOLBERT	OK	2310
JEFFREY COOK	AZ	1940
BARRY COLEMAN	GA	932
KAVID KAUFMAN	MO	1815
MICHAEL MANGUM	NJ	584
EARL D. GREER	TN	584
DAVID CORNELL	TN	1638
GEORGE HALEY	TX	1790
ARTHUR LEE McLAUGHLIN	KY	1744

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Saturday, June 11 to Friday, June 17, 2022

Camp Dixie ~ Fayetteville, NC

samdavischristian.org

campdixie.com

~

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Then consider sending your children, grandchildren, nieces/nephews or any youngsters that you know, ages 12 to 17, to the 2022 session of the Sam Davis Christian Youth Camp in southeastern North Carolina. Here they will experience an entire week of dynamic presentations, the truthful version, about our ancestors and forefathers. From the father of the Constitution – James Madison, to Lee, Jackson, Pettigrew & Hampton, and the many women who aided the Confederacy - these children will learn the truth about such people and their devout Christian faith.

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samdavischristian.org

For more information, please contact:

Tracy Clary, Director

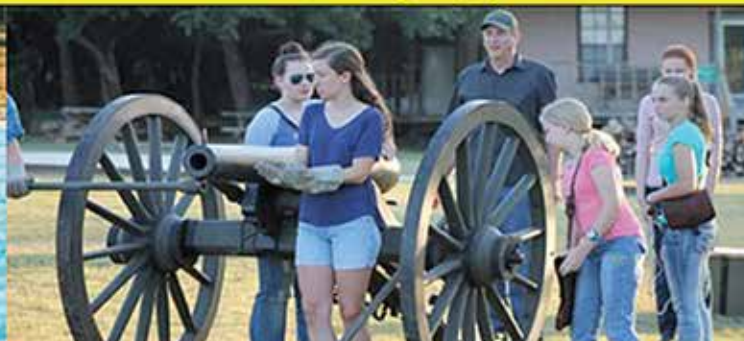
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Attention! Young Ladies & Gentlemen! 2022 Sam Davis Christian Youth Camp - Texas



For Information: Contact Directors Mark Brown
markrhs@yahoo.com

or Bruce Cunningham
bvcunningham@gmail.com



Continued from page 14

The Last Roll

Lt. Col. Maurice T. Smith Camp 171
Oxford, NC
Johnnie Horace Ausborn

Lt. William Corbitt Camp 525
Rutherfordton, NC
William Bryson Cole

Capt. Jesse S. Barnes Camp 771
Wilson, NC
Dennis Ray Etheridge

Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794
Whiteville, NC
Jimmy Gray Rogers

Cherokee Guards, Co. A 29th NC Troops
Camp 893
Murphy, NC
Clark F. Molster

Lewis A. Armistead Camp 1302
Jacksonville, NC
Johnny Luther Liles

Scotch Riflemen Camp 2001
Moore County, NC
Thomas Lee Cox

Lt. Gen. James Longstreet Camp 1658
Tallmadge, OH
James Joseph Mastromatteo

Col. Jackson F. McCurtain Camp 513
Moore, OK
Steven Frederick Loflin

Pvt. Drury Warren Camp 2180
Ponca City, OK
Charles Hedde Wilson

Col. William Penn Adair Camp 2206
Bartlesville, OK
Richard Glenn Blackburn

Jefferson Davis 4th Regiment SC Vol.
Camp 7
Easley, SC
Billy E. McGee
Harold O. Porter

16th South Carolina Regiment Camp 36
Greenville, SC
James Sylvester Binder

Colonel Joseph Norton Camp 45
Seneca, SC
Raymond Daniel Day

Captain Moses Wood Camp 125
Gaffney, SC
Ted Michael Beverly

Litchfield Camp 132
Conway, SC
Charles Joseph Hood
Jesse Leroy Sessions

River's Bridge Camp 842
Fairfax, SC
Donald Gaddis Steedly

Fort Sumter Camp 1269
Charleston, SC
Arthur Francis Doty, III

Gen. Martin W. Gary Camp 1532
Edgefield, SC
Tony Sealy

Capt. Andrew T. Harllee Camp 2010
Dillon, SC
Jack A. Cox

N. B. Forrest Camp 3
Chattanooga, TN
Jarvis Gibson Dean, Jr.

Murfreesboro Camp 33
Murfreesboro, TN
James R. Forbes, Jr.
Thomas Paul Judd

Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87
Knoxville, TN
Charles Ray Cummings

General John C. Brown Camp 112
Pulaski, TN
Malloy Richard Woodard

Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 215
Memphis, TN
Richard Kent McAden

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ Camp
584
Columbia, TN
David L. Lubliner

Myers-Zollicoffer Camp 1990
Livingston, TN
Kenneth H. Hestand

R. E. Lee Camp 239
Fort Worth, TX
Wayne Elgin Pricer

General John Gregg Camp 958
Longview, TX
Larry Bruce Swinney

Maj. Robert M. White Camp 1250
Temple, TX
Timothy James Belcher

Alamo City Guards Camp 1325
San Antonio, TX
Howard E. Major, Jr.

Sul Ross Camp 1457
Bryan, TX
John M. Lilly

Colonel E. W. Taylor Camp 1777
Bedford, TX
Robert Ralph Truitt, Sr.

2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904
De Leon, TX
Edwin Dock Green

W. W. Heartsill Camp 2042
Marshall, TX
Alton Morris Key

Gen. John A. Wharton 8th TX Cav. Camp 2105
East Bernard, TX
Frankie Richard Cernoch

Thomas Jewett Goree Camp 2129
Madisonville, TX
Thomas Neil Turner

Major R. L. Dabney Camp 2261
Canton, TX
James H. Clinkscales

Thirteenth Virginia Mechanized Cavalry
Camp 9
Norfolk, VA
Charles Phillip Williams

Stonewall Camp 380
Virginia Beach, VA
John A. Sharrett, III
Benjamin T. Wainwright

Captain John F. McElhenny Camp 840
Lebanon, VA
William Osborne

Powhatan Troops Camp 1382
Powhatan, VA
Frank John Amos

Urquhart-Gillette Camp 1471
Franklin, VA
Carl Bruce Rideout

Highlanders Camp 1530
Monterey, VA
Raymond William Neff

Gen. John Randolph Chambliss Camp 1779
Emporia, VA
Paul Drewry Troxler

Charlotte County Grays Camp 1964
Charlotte Court House, VA
Clyde I. Hall, Jr.

James City Cavalry Camp 2095
Williamsburg, VA
C. "Doug" E. Douglas



The Bloody Lane

By Vernon Dutton

We are the Bully Boys of Wright's Georgia Men.
We came on the field when the battle looked so grim.
We reinforced the North Carolinians in the middle of
the line.

My company dwindled during the day until we
were only nine.

My God how ferocious it was: the shot, the shell, the
roar.

I knew this was my dying day. My pards fell by the
score.

We held the Yanks a while. Then broke on the left
and the right.

Dead now were the Bully Boys of Anderson and
Wright.

How can I explain the carnage: the blood, the death,
the gore.

It will be etched in my memory from now and for
ever more.

We fired our volleys fast, but our officers yelled for
more.

The lane was littered with our dead. They were
stacked by the cord.

The Yanks came up to the fence, but three times we
drove them back.

I even held the rails so they could not be unstacked.
They struck at us with their bayonets and I got
punctured in the side.

My Pard to the right was pierced in the heart. He
screamed like a Banshee and died.

We all had now entered that blood lust: the bane of
the human mind.

We cared for only killing though outnumbered all
down the line.

We screamed our Rebel Yell and called to our Gods
of War.

We were no longer in the Christian Mode. We were
men of Odin and Thor.

The dead lay stacked along the line. There was no
one to come and help us.

We broke as Barlow hit our flank and Posey had to
leave us.

The Yankees flowed to our left and right. For the first
time fear grabbed our hearts.

I had no want of a Northern Prison. Of that, I wanted
no part.

We ran and reformed for a time in the middle of
Piper's corn.

But we were pressed sorely by Richardson's
advancing horde.

Our officers had been shot down all along the way.
Sergeants took their places and kept us in the fray.

We broke and reformed two more times, but it was
so strange

how moments ago we had been berserkers and
killed as if deranged.

But now we wanted it all to stop. The Yanks were on
a rampage.

At last we were saved from annihilation when our
artillery got their range.

We took cover behind a stone wall. Twenty cannon
protected us now.

We reassembled and headed back to fight. This was
all our officers allowed.

As we got back to Piper's Lane, I stumbled and fell
to the ground.

My side was now streaked with blood, but my
thinking was still sound.

I wondered if my children would remember in years
that lay ahead

that I had gone to defend our land from invasion's
fearsome dread.

As death slowly took me, my sergeant found me
there.

He promised to tell my folks of how bravely I did
expire.

So you see this brief ode tells my story true.

I have crossed the Dark River and now I'm gone
from you.

I wait for your coming to recount old times again.
I was a Bully Boy of Wright's Georgia Men.

Vernon Dutton is a member of the General Robert C. Newton Camp 197, Little Rock, Arkansas

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

This year's John C. Calhoun Oratory Contest

The topic of the 2022 John C Calhoun Oratory contest is:

"Describe the details of the ultimate Southern Vacation. This can include destinations, mode of travel, travel party, places to see, events etc."

The following rules, as are typical, will apply.

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

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

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

Special Census of Real Grandsons

Compatriots,

HQ is doing a special census of our membership, in particular Real Grandsons. Please e-mail membership@scv.org with the names, birthdates and SCV number of Real Grandsons of Confederate Veterans who are in your camp.

Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern
Executive Director

Shipping address for Elm Springs has changed

Compatriots,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you,
Executive Director
Adam Southern

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2022 Cartersville 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, 2022. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2022, 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, 2022.

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.

New MOS&B Scholarship now available

The Illinois Society, MOS&B are pleased to announce the establishment of the Holman Annual Scholarship of \$1,000, subject to the requirements as listed.

Award: \$1,000 has been set aside each year, which will be payable to the school. The Award may be divided amongst no more than two applicants.

Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

July/August 2022 May 1

September/October 2022 July 1

November/December 2022 .Sept. 1

January/February 2023 Nov. 1

March/April 2023 January 1

May/June 2023 March 1

This is a renewable scholarship for up to four years. The school must be accredited by the standard university/college accreditation authority.

Eligibility: Undergraduate or Graduate university/college students may apply upon submission of the below requested documents.

Documentation: Certified Transcript of last completed Semester. Financial need will not be a factor. A letter of application shall accompany this, setting forth the student's school and outside activities, interests, and affiliations. Two Letters of Recommendation shall be included from current MOS&B members.

Lineage Requirement: Applicants shall be current regular members of an MOS&B Chapter, or eligible for membership (such proofs would have to be provided). As such, it is open to the descendants of Southern heritage member organizations who meet the MOS&B requirements for membership.

Date: All Applications with documentation must be received by May 31st.

JAMES F. BARR, DCS, CDR; P ADJ GEN jim@tax-acct.net
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2nd Texas Frontier Camp 1904 DeLeon, Texas

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Dispatches From the Front

13 British colonies which became the original states in the union. In fact, when Kentucky and other states were later added to the union, additional stripes were added until that became too unwieldy as a practice. So the flag reverted to the original 13 stripes with a new star added for each state who came into the union. My home state of Texas was annexed into the union by treaty and is allowed to fly the Lone Star Flag at the same level as the US flag.

John D. Foster
General Horace Randal Camp 1533
Carthage, Texas

Missouri accepted by Confederate Congress

To the Editor:

I refute the argument made by the compatriot from Indianapolis that Missouri was not a Confederate State (January/February 2022 *Confederate Veteran* letter to the editor). His main argument is Missouri's Secession ordinance wasn't passed by convention, but by our legislature (and he brings up the usual quorum argument used by the collaborators and Yankees). He may be unaware that circumstances didn't allow for Missouri's secession convention to be reconvened because Missouri's duly elected State government was already at war with invading Union forces and had been since that summer. They overwhelmed our State.

Also, there is no evidence there wasn't a quorum. The numbers always cited come from counting those legislators specifically mentioned in the House and Senate Journals (both of which exist, by the way. Wilson's Creek National Battlefield has the Senate Journal and the Missouri State Historical Society has the House Journal). The numbers do not include back benchers and those who did not make or second motions. It would be like reading over your monthly Camp minutes and assuming that the only people present at

the meeting were those who made motions or are otherwise mentioned. Also, our State legislature who were present at the extra session held in Neosho, Missouri in October 1861 were the duly elected state representatives and senators, elected before the commencement of hostilities, which is more than can be said for the unelected State puppet government installed at the evacuated State Capitol in their place, and backed by Lincoln's bayonets.

Additionally, the Confederate States Congress duly voted to accept Missouri into the Confederacy on November 28, 1861. If the Confederate States Congress legally accepted Missouri as a Confederate State, then who is an SCV brother, of all people, to question that today?

Lastly, thousands of Confederate Missourians lie in graves across the South, many unknown and even unmarked. Missouri earned her Star on the Confederate Flag with blood! It is a slap in the face to the memory of those men to say they weren't really Confederates. They gave their lives to prove otherwise.

Yours in Our Cause,

Wes Franklin, Adjutant
Missouri Division
Neosho, Missouri

Reasonable minds can disagree

To the Editor:

Upon further reflection I can see how reasonable minds can disagree. As I stated in a previous letter one common legal theory of the 1800s is only a Constitutional convention, not the State Legislature, could pass an ordinance of secession. This was in part because the US Constitution was ratified by such conventions thus logically such a convention is necessary to repeal the ratification. Also, secession created a need to amend the State Constitution which in most States back then was done by convention. Otherwise State office holders would still be required to be US citizens and swear an oath to the US Constitution which would be a foreign nation post secession. Under this theory Missouri did not validly secede because the Convention voted in favor

of remaining in the Union and the Legislature could not override that.

On the other hand the Missouri Constitution did not address the issue of secession at all leaving the Legislature some wiggle room. Also, sometimes practical matters make constitutional provisions obsolete. For example, let's say Congress proposes, and the States ratify, a national amendment declaring the Constitution repealed and the Union totally dissolved. Under this situation the States would still have provisions in their Constitutions requiring their officers to be citizens of a nonexistent nation and swear to an inoperable Constitution. Under this more flexible theory the Legislature could perhaps pass an ordinance of secession even though constitutional amendments would immediately be needed for practical matters. The Convention just enabled most of the other States to kill two birds with one stone by passing an ordinance of secession and amending the State Constitution.

As for the quorum issue as I understand not even the journals provided a clear answer and both sides drew opposing inferences from ambiguous evidence. As for Missouri Veterans 109,000 fought for the Union and about 30,000 for the Confederacy. This coupled with the fact the Convention was more recently elected than the Legislature and governor show public sentiment favored Union. On the legal side reasonable minds can disagree as to whether Missouri properly seceded thus was eligible to join the Confederacy.

Sean Gravel
Col. Samuel St. George Rogers Camp
1865
Ocala, Florida

Encourage those who will think for themselves

To the Editor:

Through clever and constant application of propaganda, people can be made to see paradise as hell, and also the other way around, to consider the most wretched sort of life as paradise. Now without cheating, who said that? Times up, it was Adolf Hitler from a book he wrote in 1926 and propaganda

had just as much evil intent back then as it does now. The word *misinformation* seems to be accepted by those who don't know or don't care about the truth and it should be our number one priority to make sure our Confederate ancestors are never forgotten and the lips of our children's children are instilled with these truths and no matter its cost. Because thereby we achieve our purpose of teaching our children histories truths and to question that which they are told by others. The family who hid Ann Frank and her relatives KNEW they were breaking the law, and yet the soldiers who marched Ann and her family to the death camps were following their laws and orders. And its truthfully sad to say propaganda, misinformation and not letting our children think for themselves, decide for themselves is as dangerous as sitting in a box with a cottonmouth and believing no harm will come, or in Ann Frank's case hiding in an attic because Germany was made to believe the Jews were the scourge of the earth.

Ever hear the word Cult Thinking? Its not a term used for worshipping the devil or a goat or anything like that, Cult Thinking occurs when we blindly believe anyone instead of thinking for ourselves, deciding for ourselves, learning the truth and no matter how horrible that truth may be, but when you hide or destroy a statue or stop teaching about God in the schools, well, you are no better than Hitler and a society which does not remember its past shall repeat it.

Let us encourage those who will listen, to think for themselves and see the past as it was and not let misinformation blindly corrupt their hearts, minds and futures. Does anybody

know who James Lawrence was? I hope so. He was an American naval captain who was mortally wounded in battle against Britain in the War of 1812, his last words were "Don't give up the ship."

*Fred Williams
Tallasse Armory Guards Camp 1921
Tallasse, Alabama*

Those people who hate us also hate America

To the Editor:

Once again I see our logo has made 'Dispatches From the Front.' I have defended on more than one occasion the use of the Battle Flag as our logo.

I see another defender of our logo has taken up the banner. It still confounds me there are those of the Confederation out there who still whine about changing the SCV Logo saying if we change we'll get more members and people won't hate us. We may get more members but at what cost?

As far as those groups who hate us without naming names, it makes no difference, they hate us because of our Confederate Heritage and we speak the truth. Are we to kowtow to these people? No. These same people who hate our logo and us hate America.

True, we need new blood but not by giving into these haters. I Honor the Confederate Flag and the Cause for which it stands.

*Deo Vindice. God Bless America
and God Bless Dixie!*

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

Why no Matthew Fontaine Maury Christmas ornament?

To the Editor:

I was very happy to see Monument Avenue Christmas ornaments available for sale in the SCV Store, but the question would be, why just four and not all five? The one conspicuously missing is Matthew Fontaine Maury.

For marketing purposes, wouldn't it be a good idea to offer all five, and if bought together, offer the complete set at a discounted price?

Matthew Fontaine Maury was a Confederate as much as Lee, Jackson, Davis, and Stuart.

Maury was made a commander in the Confederate States Navy and appointed as chief of the Naval Bureau of Coast, Harbor, and River Defense. In this role, Maury helped develop the first electrically controlled naval mine, which caused havoc for Union shipping. He had experience with the transatlantic cable and electricity flowing through wires underwater when working with Cyrus West Field and Samuel Finley Breese Morse. The naval mines, called torpedoes in that time, were similar to present-day contact mines and were said by the Secretary of the Navy in 1865 "to have cost the Union more vessels than all other causes combined."

Aware of the lack of a navy in the Confederacy, Maury advocated for one. In September 1862 he was ordered on special service to England. There he sought to purchase and fit ships for the Confederacy and persuade European powers to recognize and support the Confederacy. Maury traveled to England, Ireland, and France, acquiring and fitting out ships for the Confederacy and soliciting supplies.

At an early stage in the war, the Confederate States Congress assigned Maury along with Francis H. Smith, a mathematics professor at the University of Virginia, to develop a system of weights and measures.

*Jeff Wolverton
Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210
Tampa, Florida*

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

Books in Print

Jr. graduated from West Point in 1939, nearly a century after Stonewall graduated from the Army school." — *Washington Post* (Washington, DC, April 13, 1941).

Monuments were a symbol of a reunited country. Southern Confederate war heroes were revered in the North as well as the South. The book is saturated with quotes, like those above, from Northern newspapers. As I read the book I was sad at the contrast between how Confederate war heroes were regarded in the printed medium then as to how they are now.

The Bible says there are six things the Lord hates: one of them is, "A false witness who utters lies, and one who spreads strife among brothers." Proverbs 6:29.

By 1900 decent Northerners had come to accept Southerners as valuable fellow countrymen, while former Confederates sat in presidents' cabinets and on the US Supreme Court. In 1900 this was nearly universally considered a very good thing. Americans, North and South, were reconciled in patriotic spirit and reverence for their dead. The following excerpt, taken from one Northern newspaper, was echoed in thousands of other news accounts just days following Stonewall's death:

".... no true hearted man will deny to 'Stonewall' the tribute due to his noble character, his religious enthusiasm, and his military ability. When he died the Confederacy met with the greatest loss of the war. Better for our enemies had they lost a whole Army Corps."

"Any man bearing the name of Stonewall Jackson has material in him that fits him for the army." --- President Theodore Roosevelt

Stonewall Jackson's great-grandson would adhere faithfully to the maxims followed by his ancestor, including the following three; "You can be whatever you resolve to be. Through life let

your principal object be the discharge of duty," and lastly, "Sacrifice your life rather than your word."

Author: Ron D Rissler
Publisher: Outskirts Press
www.outskirtspress.com
Hardback \$66.95

Reviewed by Jeff Wolverton

Chaining Down Leviathan The American Dream of Self Government 1776-1865

Marco Bassani has written a work which draws on his research on Jefferson, Calhoun and the early republic. It challenges the tired recantations of the 'court historians' with the truths of history in a style that is compelling and fluid. I believe even those who are familiar with the demise of the American republic and the substitution of a corrupt empire in its place will benefit from this scholarly work. I found myself making notes on many of the pertinent and superb quotations, which illuminate the main body of thought.

Bassani takes a close look at how the concept of sovereignty and the modern state played out in European history. The history of the American colonies, and how they viewed these concepts, differed from the European experience. Yet not all in the founding generation were suspicious of the power of the modern, centrist state. Those, such as Hamilton, who saw no conflict with certain classes benefiting from the emoluments of power had a different view of the Constitution than those who saw danger in an energetic federal government. Men such as Jefferson,

Mason and Henry saw the states as the locus of sovereignty and the only safeguard against the aggrandizement of power in a strong central government.

The author traces the history of the struggle between these two views of government, and how two regions of the country, the North and the South, came to champion them. Through an analysis of the political thought and writings of men such as John C. Calhoun, he follows the development of the States' Rights interpretation of the Constitution. Daniel Webster and Henry Clay are held up as examples of the opposite view. The failure of the South to prevail in the struggle of competing political philosophies led inevitably to the rise of a more radical government than most could have imagined.

The reader will gain new insights into how the Lincoln revolution built on the work of those who had toiled long and often deceitfully to centralize the federal government of the United States. Many names will be familiar to those who have read histories of the early American republic, but some new names and insights into the transplanting of the modern European state into America may add to the reader's understanding of these pernicious changes. Bassani's judicious use of quotations and footnotes adds to the reader's understanding of the thought of historical figures as well as academics. An extensive bibliography is helpful for those seeking more information.

Despite Henry and Mason, Jefferson and Madison, Taylor and Calhoun, the forces of centralization would ultimately transform the United States from a republic of sovereign states to a modern state ready to take its place on the world stage. The failure of the South to find an answer to the growing political power of the North brings to mind the words of Calhoun, which Bassani uses to conclude his book. *Power can only be restrained by power.* We are all the poorer for that failure.

Author: Luigi Marco Bassani
Publisher: Abbeville Institute Press
www.abbevilleinstitute.org
Paperback \$19.95

Reviewed by Brett Moffatt





Friends of The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs Annual Membership Application

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REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

making a bequest (a gift in will or trust). Why is it a good idea to think about leaving some assets to our Cause?

It makes estate planning easier to think about (and sometimes even enjoyable) knowing your gift is perpetuating our Cause for future generations

It's likely to be the most important donation you'll ever make when you give to the SCV.

The SCV will celebrate you and your gift because it will be a gift which will continuously give if placed in an endowment thus keeping the memory of the donor alive.

Thinking about giving at death can change your life today. A will is actually one of the most profound manifestations of your own values. In making the decision about where their money goes, people often end up with a deeper understanding of themselves, what matters most to them, and why.⁴

Here are five ways to structure your charitable giving into your estate plan:

1. Give Appreciated Stock

"Another way to engage in charitable giving is to donate stock to the SCV. If you own publicly traded stock and your stock has appreciated in value over the years, giving away the appreciated stock may help you from a tax standpoint. You will earn a charitable income tax deduction in the amount of the fair market value of the stock when you gifted it to the SCV. In doing so, you will also be able to avoid capital gains taxes on the amount of appreciation. Thus, giving to the SCV the appreciated stock directly rather than selling the stock can be beneficial for your overall tax strategy."⁵

2. Give the SCV a Charitable Rollover

"If you are over the age of 70.5, you can give up to \$100,000 per year to the SCV straight from your IRA account. This type of donation is known

as qualified charitable distributions (QCD). There are several benefits which stem from donating to your favorite charity straight out of your IRA account. Your donation will count towards any required minimum distributions, which are distributions you must make out of certain retirement accounts once you reach a certain age.

The SECURE Act increased the age at which people must take required minimum distributions to 72 for those people who turn 70.5 after April 1, 2020. Required minimum distributions (RMD) are considered income tax and the IRS will tax them at ordinary rates. However, you can reduce your tax consequences from your required minimum distributions with qualified charitable donations."⁶

3. Give to the SCV Through a Charitable Trust

"Creating a revocable living trust is another way to incorporate charitable giving into your estate plan. There are many benefits to giving charitable gifts through a revocable trust. First, the beneficiary will not have to go through the probate process in order to access the funds. Instead, the assets will automatically transfer to the charity of your choice upon your passing. You also have a greater amount of control when it comes to giving charitable gifts through a charitable trust.

Second, as the grantor or creator of the trust, you are able to identify the specific beneficiary who will receive money from the trust. You can also state the purpose for which you would like the funds to be used. There are many different types of trusts, and a lawyer will be able to advise you as to the best option in your case. Some of our clients create a trust that will continue to earn interest over time, providing charities with income for generations."⁷

4. Name the SCV as the Beneficiary in Your Will

"If you have created, or plan to create a will-based estate plan, you can donate to the SCV through your will. It is important to remember

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ "Five Ways to Use Charitable Giving in Your Estate Planning," Arnold & Smith, Attorneys at Law, www.arnold-smithlaw.com/five-ways-to-use-charitable-giving-in-your-estate-plan.html; Craig, Tracy, "5 Way to incorporate charitable giving into your estate plan," Kiplinger, March 2, 2020.

⁶ Kiplinger, Ibid.

⁷ "Five Ways to Use Charitable Giving in Your Estate Planning," Arnold & Smith, Attorneys at Law, www.arnold-smithlaw.com/five-ways-to-use-charitable-giving-in-your-estate-plan.html.



to name the charity of your choice accurately in your will or they may have difficulty accessing the funds. As with a trust, you can set forth the purpose for which the money needs to be used in your will. One downside to giving gifts to the SCV through your will is that the beneficiary will need to go through the probate process, which can be time-consuming and costly.”⁸

5. Name the SCV as the Beneficiary of Your Retirement Account

“It is relatively simple to name the SCV as a beneficiary of all or a percentage of your non-Roth retirement accounts (IRA, 401(k), 403(b), etc.). The same rules for naming charities in your will or trust discussed above apply when completing the beneficiary designation form. Because the SCV is tax-exempt, after your death it can withdraw the assets from the retirement account without having to pay income taxes on the withdrawal.

Any individuals named as beneficiaries of the retirement account must pay income taxes at ordinary rates on any distributions they receive from the retirement account. Therefore, the best income tax result is to benefit charity from the retirement account and your loved ones from other assets which will not be subject to income tax when they receive it.

In addition, due to the recent changes under the SECURE act, most IRA beneficiaries will now

need to withdraw all funds from the retirement account within 10 years of the account holder’s death. This change in the law limits the ability of most individuals (other than a spouse, minor children or disabled or chronically ill individuals) to stretch out retirement account distributions. It limits the ability to continue investments with deferred taxes; and it compresses income tax payments over a much shorter period of time. Any amounts left to the SCV at death would also receive an estate tax charitable deduction and lower any applicable federal or state estate taxes.”⁹

As you can see, there are many ways you can benefit the SCV, either during your life or at your death. Which way you choose can have different tax implications. Taking into account taxes with your charitable giving can ultimately increase the amount received by not only the charity, but your loved ones as well. Regardless which way you choose to give a gift to the SCV, remember, it will benefit the perpetuation of our organization and the memory of our ancestors.

Deo Vindice,

Larry McCluney, Jr
Commander-in-Chief
cicscv_76@yahoo.com



⁸ Ibid.

⁹ “5 Way to incorporate charitable giving into your estate plan,” Kiplinger, March 2, 2020.

Was the South Invaded to End Slavery?

meant two-thirds of the Federal revenue came from the South. Loss of the Southern States would mean loss of this revenue.

Tariffs were a source of contention between the South and North, almost from the founding of the country. Southerners considered tariffs unfair, largely because they fell most heavily on the Southern States. This was exacerbated when tariffs were enacted to promote industry in the Northern States.

History of US Tariffs, 1787 – 1860

- 1789, Hamilton Tariff: revenue tariff, five percent rate on all imports.
- 1816, Dallas Tariff: protective tariff, 25 percent rate on woolens, 35 percent rate on iron.
- 1824, Sectional Tariff: protective tariff on iron, wool, and cotton.
- 1828, Tariff of Abominations: protective tariff, 38 percent rate on 92 percent of imported goods. Resulted in the Nullification Crisis when South Carolina refused to collect the tariff at Charleston Harbor. The crisis ended when tariff rates were lowered in 1833.
- 1833, Tariff rates reduced to 25 percent.
- 1842, Black Tariff: protective tariff, rates increased from 20 percent to 40 percent.
- 1846, Walker Tariff: rates reduced from 32 percent to 25 percent.
- 1857, Tariff rates lowered to 15 – 25 percent.

Declaration 12 of the 1860 Republican Party platform called for an increase in tariff rates to support growing industry at a time when the vast majority of industry was in the Northern States, "That, while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests."

The Morrill Tariff, proposed by Representative Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont, called for a 70 percent increase in tariff rates on 'dutiable' imports. The rates on goods imported by Southerners were higher than rates on goods imported by Northerners. The bill passed the House on May 10, 1860 by a vote of 105 – 64. Republicans in the House voted for the bill by a 89 – 2 margin. The bill was stalled in the Senate for a time, but passed

in that chamber on February 20, 1861, on a 25 – 14 party line vote. The seven Deep South States had seceded by this time and their Senators did not vote on the bill.

The Morrill Tariff was strongly supported by Abraham Lincoln in his campaign, and strongly opposed in the South. In his First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861, President Lincoln said he would resort to force, if necessary, to collect the tariff.

The power confided in me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what is necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.

In his April 19, 1861, proclamation announcing the blockade of Southern ports, President Lincoln said his reason for doing so was the collection of revenue. "Whereas, an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out and the laws of the United States for collection of the revenue cannot be effectually executed therein ..."

In a July 4, 1861 address to a joint session of the Congress, President Lincoln said his policies were only for the collection of revenue. "My policy ... sought only to hold onto the public places and property of the Government and to collect the revenue."

Not all the Southern States seceded at the same time. Virginia, as well as North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas, initially voted against secession. However, when President Lincoln called for an invasion of the Southern States, which they considered a violation of the Constitution, those four States voted to secede. Prior to its secession, Virginia sent a delegation to Washington, seeking resolution to the dispute between the Union and the Confederacy. Colonel John Baldwin was a member of that delegation. Colonel Baldwin related that, in a private meeting with President Lincoln, the president was urged to let the then seven States of the Confederacy go in peace. According to Colonel Baldwin, President Lincoln's reply was a concern for revenue.

"What, then, will become of my tariff?"

Why Did the Southern States Consider Secession Necessary, If Not to Save Slavery?

The original 13 colonies were first joined together

under the Articles of Confederation. Under this compact there was only one branch of government, a unicameral Congress, in which each State had one vote. Under this agreement, there was no guarantee if a State was attacked, the others would come to its defense. Also, States were competing with each other economically, placing tariffs on goods imported from sister States. Representatives of the 13 sovereign and independent States came together to revise the Articles but instead produced an entirely new agreement, the US Constitution. This established the central government would guarantee the security of each State, and prevent a State from creating barriers to trade with others.

President James Madison is known as the “Father of the Constitution” because he was heavily involved in the creation of that agreement. He was also the author of more than a third of The Federalist Papers, arguing for ratification of the Constitution by the State of New York. It is unlikely anyone had more knowledge of the Constitution and its purpose than Madison. In 1817 President Madison vetoed a bill which was the brainchild of Henry Clay, political mentor of Abraham Lincoln. The bill President Madison vetoed is known as the Bonus Bill of 1817 since there was a surplus of Federal revenue. The bill called for federal funding of “internal improvements” building canals and roads, and improving waterways in the US. President Madison, in his veto message, said “internal improvements” are not among the powers granted to Congress in the Constitution.

The legislative powers vested in Congress are specified and enumerated in the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution, and it does not appear the power to be exercised by this bill is among the enumerated powers.

In 1860, with a commanding majority in Congress, the Northern States were voting to spend most of the Federal revenue to develop industry in those States. The general welfare clause of Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution requires Federal spending to be for the benefit of all the States, not just one, or a group.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the Common Defense and general Welfare of the United States, but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Although approximately two-thirds of Federal revenue was generated from the Southern States, 75 – 80 percent of Federal spending was in Northern States for the same type of “internal improvements” President Madison said violated the Constitution.

By assuming powers not granted to it by Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, the Federal government dominated by Northern States, also violated the Tenth Amendment. *“The Powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”*

Some Northern States were refusing to return “persons held to labor or service” as required by Article IV, Section 2 of the Constitution.

“No person held to Labour or Service in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour is due” (quoted and endorsed by Lincoln in his First Inaugural Address).

The US Constitution is a compact among the States to create a central government for their mutual benefit. This agreement was being violated when the Northern States became dominant in the central government. These violations benefitted the Northern States at the expense of the Southern States. Therefore, the Southern States decided to withdraw from the Union created by that compact.

Fundamentally, the Conflict Between the North and South Resulted From Conflicting Views of the Constitutional Relationship Between the States and the Central Government

The Historical Evidence

The Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776

Every person has rights that come from the Creator. *“All men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights” ...*

The purpose of government is to protect the rights people already possess. *“To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men.”*

If a government does not protect the rights of the people, the people can change or even abolish the government and create a new one. *“whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish It.”*

Each colony is now to be regarded as a free and independent state.

That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States ... and that as Free and Independent States, they have Full Power to ... do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of Right do.

Articles of Confederation, November 17, 1777

Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every Power, Jurisdiction and right, which is not in this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

Treaty of Paris, September 3, 1783

This treaty is the formal end of the War for American Independence. Each colony is recognized, individually and by name, as a free, sovereign, and independent State.

His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz., New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia to be free, sovereign and independent states.

US Constitution, September 17, 1787

President Lincoln made the argument that since the first paragraph of the Constitution, Preamble, begins with 'We the People', the Constitution is a compact of the people as a whole and not the States. In the draft approved by the Constitutional Convention, the States were listed, individually and by name, as in the Treaty of Paris. It would be awkward, however, if a named State refused to ratify and join the Union, remaining independent. Therefore the Committee on Style removed the names of the States, and replaced them with 'We the People.'

The Constitution became effective only when ratified by nine of the 13 States. When George Washington was inaugurated on April 30, 1789, there were only 11 States represented in the Congress. North Carolina and Rhode Island did not join the Union until after his inauguration.

Since the States created the Federal government, it is the States which are represented in the legislature of the central government. In one chamber, the House of Representatives, each State is represented by a number of Representatives based on its population (Article I, Section 2). In the other chamber, the Senate, each State is represented by two Senators (Article I, Section 3).

Since the States created the central government, it is the States that choose the chief executive, the president, of that government. For this purpose, each State has a number of votes equal to its total representation of the Federal government. The legislature of a State is to determine how the electors are appointed (Article II, Section 1).

The States are the parties to the agreement which created the central government. Therefore, that agree-

ment can only be altered with the agreement of three-fourths of the States.

The Virginia Resolution, December 24, 1789

The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions were drafted in response to the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1789. These were a series of four laws passed by a Federalist dominated Congress, and signed into law by Federalist President John Adams. The acts restricted the activities of foreigners residing in the US, and limited freedom of speech, and the press. Representative Matthew Lyon of Vermont was imprisoned for accusing President Adams of having "unbounded thirst for pomp."

The resolution, authored by James Madison, asserts the States who agreed to the Constitution can come between its citizens and the central government when that government passes a law that it is not authorized to do so by the Constitution.

That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the powers of the federal government as resulting from the compact to which the states are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact, and that, in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers not granted by the said compact, the states, who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining, within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties, appertaining to them.

The Kentucky Resolution, December 3, 1799

The resolution, written by Thomas Jefferson, asserts the States who created the central government are the ones to determine whether the actions of the federal government are in accord with the Constitution. Any acts of the central government that are not authorized by the compact of those States, have no authority.

That the several states composing the United States of America are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government; but that, by compact, under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for special purposes, delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving each state to itself, the residuary mass of rights to their own self-government; and that whensoever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force; that to this compact each state acceded as a state, and is an integral party; its co-States forming, as to itself,

the other party; that this government, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers, but that, as in all other cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as to the mode and measure of redress.

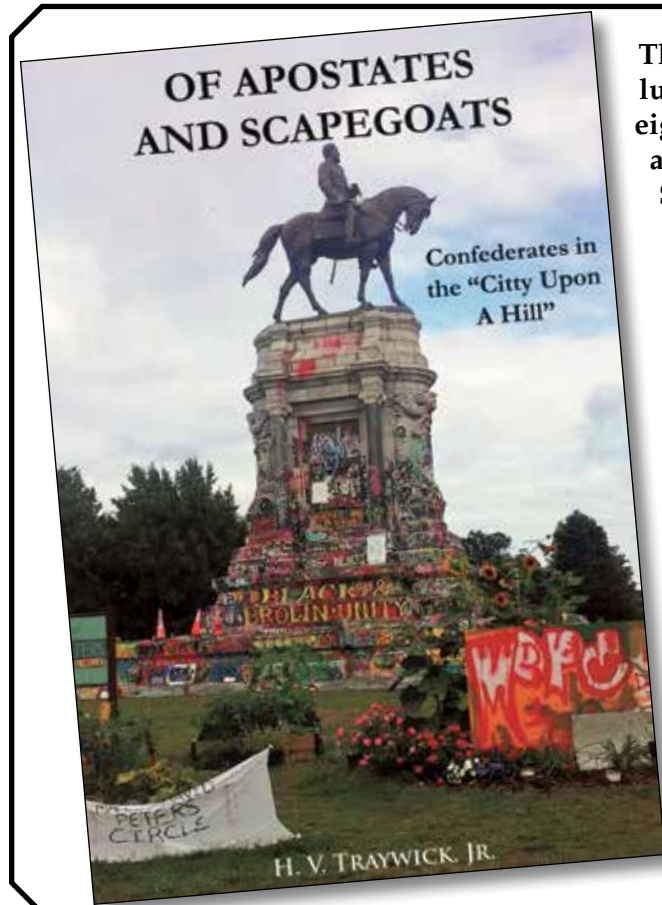
The Supreme Court of the US

Article III of the Constitution established the judicial branch of the central government with its powers. Nothing in that article gives the federal judiciary the power to review whether acts of a State or the Federal government are in accord with the Constitution. The Supreme Court, without any authority from the Constitution, held in *Marbury v. Madison*, 1803, it has the right to determine what acts are in accord with the Constitution. This is known as the principle of *Judicial Review*. James Madison and Thomas Jefferson are in agreement that the States, as creators of the Federal government are the ones to determine such issues.

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 Crittenden-Johnson Resolution: Civil War Research Engine, Dickinson College; <http://hd.housedivided.dickinson.edu>
 Letter to Horace Greeley: Abraham Lincoln Online; abrahamlincolnonline.org
 The Emancipation Proclamation: National Archives; archives.gov
 West Virginia Statehood: West Virginia Record; wvrecord.com
 Morrill Tariff: Mises Institute; mises.org/library
 Blockade Proclamation by President Lincoln: Library of Congress; loc.gov/resource
 President Lincoln's message to Congress: Miller Center, University of Virginia; millercenter.org
 Colonel John Baldwin and President Lincoln; Southern Historical Society Papers, Volume I, No. 6
 President Madison's veto: Miller Center, University of Virginia; millercenter.org



This booklet offers a series of essays illustrating the revolutionary transformation of the voluntary Union of sovereign States, founded in 1788, into a powerfully centralized and consolidated Union created by the War Between the States and the subsequent Reconstruction of the South between 1861 and 1877.

— Table of Contents — The Puritans

Of Apostates and Scapegoats
Free Negro Owners of Slaves
African Progressives
The Year of Jubilee
Tools of Power
Puritan Hubris
The Apostates

Available on order from Amazon, from selected bookstores, or directly from the publisher

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dementi@aol.com

For orders direct from the publisher, the retail cost is \$5 per copy plus mailing. For orders of ten or more, cost is the same as the wholesale price of \$3 per copy.

Why Do They Hate the South?

Southerners back into their community, even after a terrible war had been fought to keep the Southerners in a Union they had tried to leave.

But the second civil war seeks the utter humiliation of those who are seen as opponents of a society that is still being imposed. The Southern traditionalists from this perspective are particularly obnoxious inasmuch as they are a full two-steps behind the project in question. Those who insist on these changes are no longer Victorian capitalists or Methodist and Congregationalist villagers from the North. They are post-bourgeois social engineers and despisers of Western civilization, a stage of development these revolutionaries identify with discrimination and exclusion.

In Southern traditionalists they see those who are still celebrating a pre-bourgeois, agrarian, and communally structured world. That world appealed to hierarchy, place, and family, and its members displayed no special interest in reaching out to alien cultures. Such ideals and attitudes and the landed, manorial society out of which they came point back to a nineteenth-century conservative configuration. For our post-bourgeois leftist intelligentsia, this point of reference and model of behavior cannot be allowed to persist. It clashes with feminism and the current civil rights movement, and hinders the acceptance of a multicultural ambience.

The fact people like yourselves are still around and still honoring the national flag of nineteenth-century landed warriors from the American South might have the effect, or so it is thought, of making others equally insensitive. Even worse, those who engage in these celebratory rites do not express the now fashionable “guilt” about members of their race and tribe. Those being remembered had owned slaves, and they would have denied women, whom in any case they treated as inherently different from men, equal access to jobs. Needless to say, non-Westerners are not required to dwell on similar improprieties among their ancestors or contemporaries, and so they may cel-

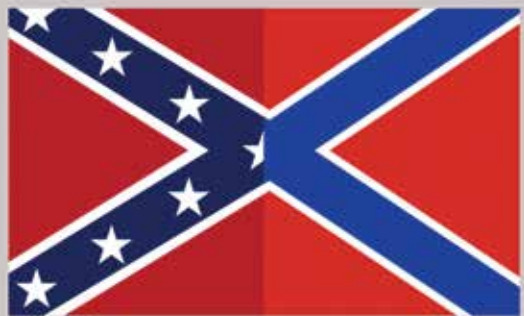
ebate their collective pasts without disclaimers or reservations. The hair shirt to be worn only fits Western bodies, and in particular impenitent Southern ones.

It is against this background one might try to understand the loathing the political, journalistic, and educational establishment reserves for the unreconstructed white inhabitants of the South. You seem to bother that establishment to a degree that Louis Farrakhan and those unmistakable anti-white racists, who are often found in our elite universities, could never hope to equal. You exemplify what the late Sam Francis called the “chief victimizers” in our victimologically revamped society, an experimental society which fits well with our increasingly rootless country. But your enemies are also the enemies of historic Western civilization, or of the West which existed in centuries past. You may take pride in those whom you honor as your linear ancestors but equally in the anger of those who would begrudge you the right to honor them. What your critics find inexcusable is you are celebrating your people’s past, which was a profoundly conservative one based on family and community, and those who created and defended it. For your conspicuous indiscretions, I salute you; and I trust generations to come will take note of your willingness to defy the spirit of what is both a cowardly and tyrannical age.

Address given at Confederate Flag Day, State Capitol, Raleigh, NC — March 3, 2007.

Paul Gottfried is editor of *Chronicles: A Magazine of American Culture*, the author of twelve books, several of which exist in multiple translations, and a former Guggenheim recipient. For many years he was the Horace Raffensperger Professor of Humanities at Elizabethtown College. He holds neocons and those who habitually bash the Lost Cause and the South in special contempt. He has managed to wean himself off Fox News.





FUNDRAISER FOR THE VICTIMS OF WAR IN UKRAINE

Such confusing times we live in when we see brother fighting against brother. But we can be sure that the present geopolitical crisis affords us Southerners the opportunity to be the hands and feet of God. Please consider helping out the citizens of the autonomous republics of Donbas. For 8 years, the secessionists there have been suffering and are largely forgotten now due to the fog of war. Let's remedy this today!

Visit RussianOrthodoxLasVegas.org, where 100% of the funds raised are sent directly to the needy of Donbas.

Donations can be made by Zelle or PayPal or by check:
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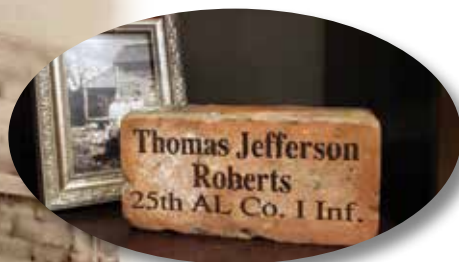
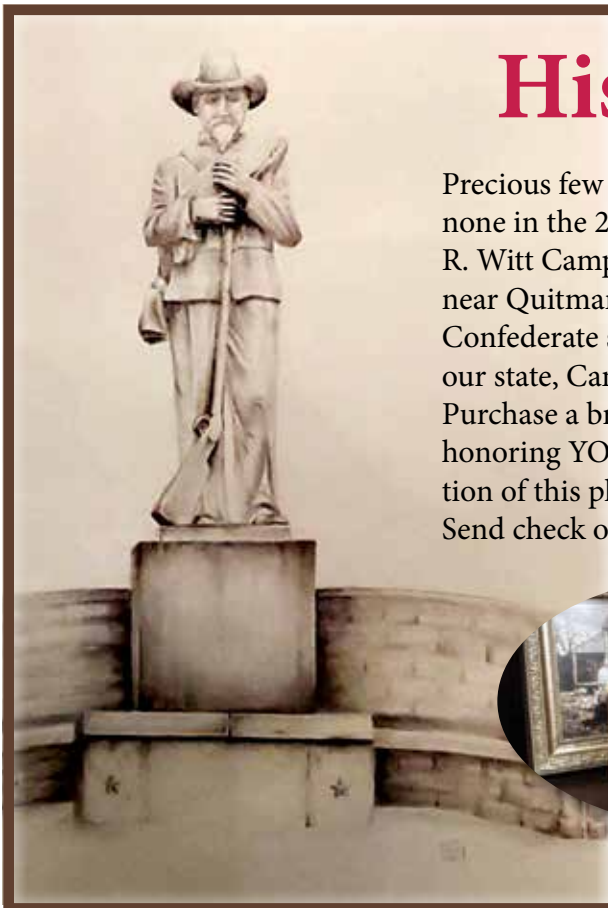
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History in Arkansas!

Precious few monuments have been raised in more than 100 years, and none in the 21st century, and our camp wants to change that! Colonel Allen R. Witt Camp 615 is raising funds to erect a Confederate Memorial Plaza near Quitman, Arkansas, to pay respect to our camp's namesake and all Confederate soldiers from the smallest state west of the Mississippi. Like our state, Camp 615 is small, but has big heart and bigger ambitions! Purchase a brick for \$50 and we will engrave the inscription of your choice honoring YOUR Confederate hero. Each brick will be used in the construction of this plaza and monument. Donations are also accepted! Send check or money order with up to 63 character inscription

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For more information: ar.scv.recruiting@gmail.com



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Michael McQueary		Ft. Worth, TX	Sidney Southwell		Folkston, GA
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"The SCV is considered a non-profit organization under paragraph 501(c)3 of the IRS code. All donations to the SCV are considered tax exempt by the IRS and can be written off by the donor on their annual taxes.

All donors receive a receipt for every donation for this purpose."



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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

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1861-1865

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Forward the Colors

to help local SCV camps to take our positive message to their local community. As was noted from the very first 'Forward the Colors' article I submitted to the *Confederate Veteran*, the Confederate Legion is an active part of the SCV, supervised by the SCV, and operated under the supervision of the Chief of Heritage Operations and the GEC. As such, the Confederate Legion makes available to SCV camps tools to be used to get our message out to the general public. By doing so, we announce our presence in the local community and our willingness to inform the general public about the glorious heritage Southerners embrace. Just as important, local politicians will see how active the SCV is within their community and become aware of the political damage they could incur if they promote the BLM/ANTIFA neo-Marxist narrative. Thus, we say, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Here is a review of the "ounce of prevention" that every SCV camp needs to be applying to their community. Every two months the Confederate Legion begins a Confederate Counter-Attack. With the Counter-Attack, each SCV camp should ask members to post SCV videos from our website, Make Dixie Great Again, on their members' social media; distribute *Southern Defenders* and/or *Dixie Defenders* in their local community; download a sample letter and send these letters to elected officials and various community and civic leaders; secure the appropriate radio ad for the current Counter-Attack and, if necessary, partner with other local camps, and run our SCV radio ad. Using these tools, the SCV will become well known within your community and politicians will take notice. Also, such activity over the long haul will make recruiting new members much easier. Yes, this is different from standard SCV camp activities but unless we reach our community with our positive message, only the negative neo-Marxist (see St. Landry Parish attorney Cravins' statement) view will be heard.

On a lighter note, while speaking at the recent Stephen D. Lee Institute in Biloxi, Carl Jones and I had an interesting exchange. Carl and I both enjoy

owning and firing weapons, especially handguns. As an elderly gentleman, I have a love for the model 1911 Colt 45. Carl and I have gone around and around debating the manly 45 and the little 9mm as a defensive weapon. Carl spoke before I spoke and he used the first three minutes of his time to give the attendees a wonderfully correct and concise ballistic report on the effectiveness of the "new and improved" 9mm cartridge which, ballistically is equal to the 45. His knowledge of this weapon and his delivery were superb. Being satisfied that he had put me and my old 45 in its place, Carl delivered his usual inspiring message. When it came my turn to give my presentation, I had to answer Carl. I told the attendees that since the US military had gone woke and so many sensitive and weak, near-men, aka transgenders, were now in the military, they had to retire the manly Colt 45 and find a weapon that a transgender could handle, so they picked the 9mm. Of course, the crowd broke up in laughter. Carl won on fact, I won on emotion. Carl and I both remarked this is one problem we in the Southern movement must realize. We have facts on our side but our enemy uses emotion to trump fact. We need to learn how to counter our enemies emotional appeal with our fact-based answers which also will appeal to the emotions of the general public.

Since Ron and I wrote *The South Was Right!*, it has been my belief that with facts on our side, we can win. Now, using the tools provided to SCV camps by the Confederate Legion, and with 65 percent to 70 percent of the Southern population holding a positive view about their heritage, we can win this struggle. We cannot win unless we begin, and do so now, to embrace the maxim "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Does your camp embrace this concept? Providing an ounce of prevention must become the leading topic in every SCV camp's meeting or we will suffer a total loss of our place in the world.

Walter D. Kennedy
Chief of Heritage Operations



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

REBIRTHING LINCOLN, A BIOGRAPHY, by Howard Ray White destroys that president's credibility. Every SCV member **MUST READ** this! Amazon. \$15.17 each. 704-243-0022 Ten for \$100 delivered.

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

FRANK STRINGFELLOW CAMP 822, Fairfax, Virginia will hold a *Civil War Book, Memorabilia and Collectors Show* on Saturday and Sunday, September 24 and 25 from 10:00 AM – 6:00 PM at the Arlington-Fairfax Elks Club.

FORREST, Constitution of CSA, Charlottesville, and more; Podbean and "thescvcamp28"

NATIONAL ORDER OF THE BLUE AND GRAY. A lineage society with membership available to men and women who descend from either side in the Civil War. Information from: NOBG, PO Box 163824, Fort Worth, TX 76161-3824 E-mail: dianeadyess@gmail.com Website: www.nobg.org

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WANTED, original Mountain Howitzer. Tube can be mounted on carriage or not mounted. Gordon, 138 Shamon Lake Circle, Greenville, SC 29615 or call 864-288-1588.

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

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832 CLEARANCE! SCV 1896 T-Shirts available in hot pink, ocean blue, and lemon yellow. Sizes available S-3X Please specify color and size when ordering. \$7

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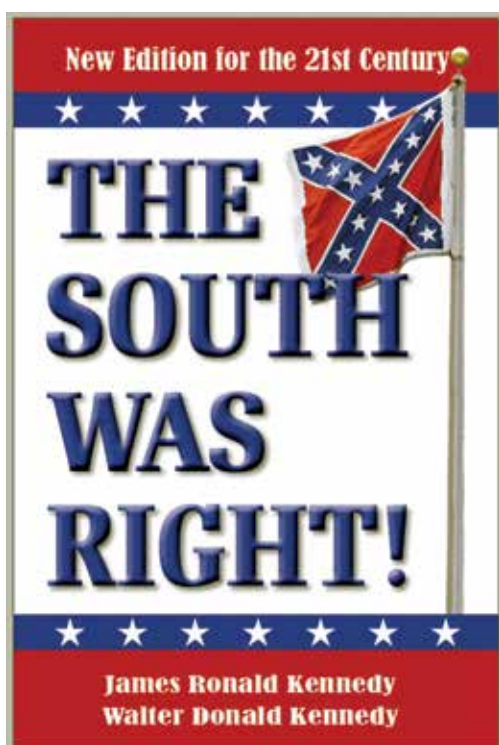
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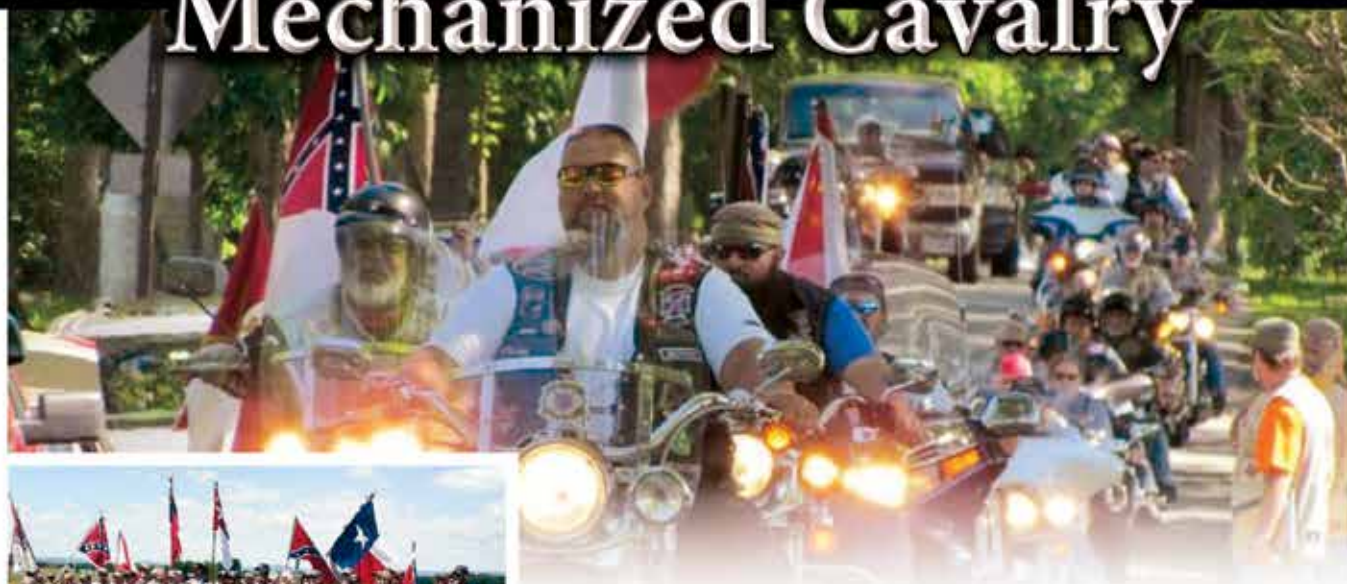


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★ Heritage Preservation ★ Group Rides
See YOU on the "Front Lines"!

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

We have "Back Patches" that you may wear, if you wish, at appropriate places and times. Had the motorcycle been in existence during the War Between the States, our ancestors would certainly have utilized that mode of transportation. We are then the present day mechanized cavalry, Confederate States of America, on-going. There is a one-time application fee of \$100 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.



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We are the Special Operations of the SCV!