

Confederate Veteran.

The background image is a photograph of a large, multi-story red brick building with a prominent clock tower. In the foreground, there is a tall, grey stone monument topped with a statue of a soldier. The monument has inscriptions, including 'COMRADES' and 'TO OUR CONFEDERATE DEAD'. The sky is blue with some clouds.

November/December 2025

In This Issue ...

Why They Fought —

— James Ronald Kennedy

Lincoln's Real Dilemma

— John M. Taylor

Chaplains of the Confederate Army

— Charles G. Mills

21st CENTURY CONFEDERATE HERO

Heroic Action is Needed to Vindicate Our Confederate Heroes



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

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

Those donating will receive:

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

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

Join in this effort and let us get started taking the fight to our enemy. More information is available on the Confederate Legion website: <https://scvconfederatelegion.com/> click on "21st Century Heroes."

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

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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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ON THE COVER – The Walton County Confederate Monument in Monroe, Georgia. Details on page 13. Photo by Chris Cannon.

THE SOUTH



250

Years After the Declaration of Independence

THE STEPHEN D. LEE INSTITUTE 2026



— February 28, 2026 —



Doubletree by Hilton Raleigh-Durham Airport, NC



Dr. Thomas J. DiLorenzo is president of the Ludwig von Mises Institute in Auburn, AL. He is author of *The Real Lincoln* and *Lincoln Unmasked*. Dr. DiLorenzo as the authority most often referred to when we are destroying the icon of Lincoln.

Topic: Lincoln and those "Unalienable" Rights



Dr. Jeffery F. Addicott is a professor of Law and the Director of the Warrior Defense Project at St. Mary's University School of Law, San Antonio, Texas. Dr. Addicott is an internationally recognized authority in terrorism law and the law of war.

Topic: Trampling on the Declaration



Dr. Wanjiru Njoya is a native of Kenya and earned her Ph.D. in Law from Cambridge University (UK), where she was a Rhodes Scholar at the university's St. Edmund's College. Prof. Njoya currently works as the Walter E. Williams Research Fellow at the Ludwig von Mises Institute, a think tank in Auburn (AL). **Topic: Marxism, Cultural Revolution, and the South**

James R. (Ron) Kennedy is the author and co-author of more than twenty books on Southern history and limited government. He is best known as the co-author of *The South Was Right!*

Topic: Reconstruction and the death of the Declaration



Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy is the author and coauthor of 16 books on Southern history and limited government. He and his twin brother, Ron Kennedy, are co-authors of *The South Was Right!* Donnie currently serves as the Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Topic: The Genesis of the Declaration



Paul C. Graham – Master of Ceremonies is co-founder, co-owner, and Managing Director of Shotwell Publishing and is currently the SCV's Chief of Heritage Operations. He holds an M.A. in Philosophy from the University of South Carolina. He has published numerous articles and lectured widely on Southern subjects and has appeared on CBS Nightly News, AP, NPR, the BBC

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

This is our last issue for 2025 and it's another feature packed edition. It has been a good year and my hopes are high for the future. If you look across to page 2, you will see the Stephen D. Lee Institute is back for 2026! We have a great panel of speakers lined up and the Doubletree at Raleigh-Durham Airport is an excellent facility. Please make your plans now and let's pack the place! I'm really looking forward to this event and seeing everyone.

We welcome back Ron Kennedy to our pages with his excellent essay on *Why They Fought: The War for Southern Independence in Their Own Words*. You really can't learn history unless you go back to the source. There are so many falsehoods and outright lies being told about our history and heritage these days. We need to promote the truth.

John M. Taylor returns to our pages with *Lincoln's Real Dilemma*. This is a great essay and really destroys the on-going myth of Saint Abe. This essay holds fact which you can use when you get in a discussion with someone who thinks they know history.

Kirk Lyons gives an update on the Arlington Monument saga with his essay. As you will read, the battle is not over yet and there is still work to do. But, progress is being made.

Chaplains of the Confederate Army is contributed by Charles G. Mills. We don't hear much about Confederate chaplains, but they played an important role supporting our troops in the field. I think you will enjoy his essay,

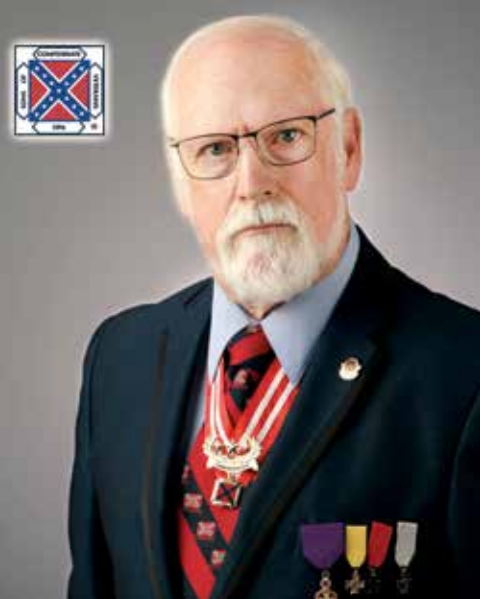
I want to thank our members for continuing to send in photos of their camp activities. Make sure to send in photos at actual and/or original size, don't reduce! I'm still receiving photos which are too small. Of course, letters to the editor are always welcome. This is your magazine, so your opinions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

I would like to wish everyone a very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year! Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank B. Powell, III". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping "F" and a long, sweeping underline.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

The Righteous Yankee Myth

While traveling around the Confederation and visiting SCV camps, I am often given challenge coins by the host camp. Of all the challenge coins I have received, not one has been a “one-sided” coin. Rational individuals understand every coin has two sides. Yet, when discussing the War for Southern Independence, the only side discussed by the media and academia is what they dismissively refer to as “Lost Cause Myth.” When anti-South bigots, using the “Lost Cause Myth,” attempt to shut down my assertion that in 1861, the South was right when it seceded from the Union, I quickly point out they are merely promoting the “Righteous Yankee Myth.” The Righteous Yankee Myth (RYM) is composed of three major assertions: (1) Yankee moral supremacy due to their promotion of abolition, advocates of human equality, and being America’s intellectual giants; (2) the RYM promotes Yankees as defenders of the Constitution, and (3) the RYM declares Yankees were the defender and preserver of the Union.

Let us look at the first RYM assertion of moral supremacy. It is so common to hear both liberal and conservative commentators parrot the Yankee falsehood about their desire to end slavery and promote equal rights for freed slaves. But as President John Adams of Massachusetts informs the world, Yankee love for slaves and free Blacks never existed. The desire for ending slavery and the removal of Africans from New England society was demon-

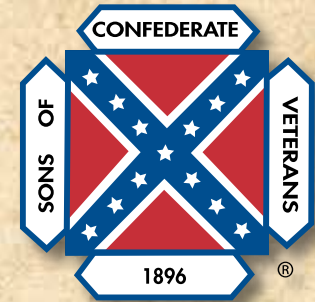
strated by Adams when he stated the moral argument, “might have some weight in the abolition of slavery in Massachusetts but the real cause was ... the laboring white people, who would no longer suffer the rich to employ these sable rivals [Blacks, free or slave] so much to their injury.” Adams then explains if the slave and/or freed slave remain, “the common white people would have put the slaves to death and their masters too perhaps.” A noted New England abolitionist, Thomas Branagan, exposed the commonly held feeling of many Yankees as it relates to the presence of free or enslaved descendants of Africa in the North: “The sons of Africa in America are the inveterate enemies of America.” Even the abolition of the African slave-trade by many Northern States was not predicated upon ending the horrors of slavery, but to assist white workers. For example, the State of New Jersey ended the importation of slaves in order “that white labor may be protected.” Even the renowned New Englander, Ralph Waldo Emerson, admitted most abolitionists wished to abolish slavery “because he wishes to abolish the black man.” More recently, a New England historian, Dr. Joanne P. Melish, noted once New England had eliminated slavery and its black population, this process became, “appealing ... to the widespread desire among northern states outside of New England to eradicate their black populations and achieve a ‘whiteness’ like New England.” To round off this discussion of the

emptiness of the Yankee claim of moral superiority, one needs only to reflect upon Abraham Lincoln's 1858 white supremacy statement, "I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races. ... I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race." One year later, when asked about black equality, Lincoln's reply is very telling: "Negro equality, Fudge! How long ... shall there continue knaves to vend and fools to gulp, so low a piece of demagoguism as this?" Nothing more needs to be said about Yankee hypocrisy on this subject!

The second RYM assertion is these morally superior Yankees were only enforcing the Constitution by suppressing a "revolt" in the Southern States. Lincoln and the Republican Party did not enforce the Constitution; they trampled upon it. One of the most sacred principles of the English-speaking political system is the right of an individual to challenge the legality of their detention and imprisonment, a right enshrined in the writ of *habeas corpus*. According to the Constitution and accepted judicial ruling, only Congress can withdraw this right from Americans. Yet, Lincoln suppressed the exercise of the writ of *habeas corpus* — an unconstitutional act. Only citizens in the military service of these United States can be lawfully tried and punished by a military court. Yet, Lincoln and the Republican Party sent hundreds of non-Confederate American civilians into military courts and prisons — an unconstitutional act. During the Lincoln Administration, more than three hundred newspapers were closed by the Federal government — a blatant, unconstitutional act. During this time, an Ohio Democrat, Congressman Clement L. Vanlandingham, who opposed Lincoln's war policy, was arrested, tried, and expelled from these United States by the military authority of the United States — another unconstitutional act. Portraying the North's action as "defending the Constitution" borders upon lunacy.

The third assertion made by supporters of the Righteous Yankee Myth is that Lincoln and the Republican Party "saved the Union." With a total disregard of the principle announced in the Declaration of Independence that the only legitimate government is one based upon the "consent of the governed," Lincoln and the Republican Party imposed an imperial government upon the American people in general and the people of the South in particular. Lincoln's new "union" and the union adopted by America's founding fathers are two very different forms of government. As sad as the results of the change in the nature of the Union imposed upon the South are, the sad results of Yankee invasion and occupation on the wealth and health of the Southern people are just as despicable. Today, it is commonly suggested the South is a land of poor people and a backward society. Without a doubt, after being pillaged, plundered, and looted by vast hordes of blue-coated thugs, after having churches, colleges, libraries, and homes looted, sacked, burned, and having all means of

Continued on page 66



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Confederate monuments paid for with pennies

To the Editor:

I would like to compliment Mr. Gould B. Hagler, Jr., on his excellent article "Confederate Monuments: The Haters Hate More than the Confederacy."

In Virginia, we had laws preventing the removal of monuments, but mob rule overruled the rule of law. Nothing new here, since Father Abraham, The Savior of the Union and the greatest president since Jesus, wiped his, um, feet on the US Constitution and set the precedent. As a sop to the law in some places, the Confederate monuments were allowed to stand, but with "context," explaining how the new order of mankind in this Brave New World is supposed to understand them. These contexts are creative and varied, but they are all without exception examples of "presentism," which is history twisted to conform to the Politically Correct politics of the day, and are merely specious efforts to whitewash the Truth.

The Confederate monuments were put up as war memorials just as the monuments that were put up in the North, and at about the same time. The only difference was, the Confederate monuments were paid for by the pennies of widows, orphans, and maimed veterans of the destroyed and impoverished South, whereas the Union monuments were put up by the wealthy Northerners as they gamboled in the Gilded Age. Context for our monuments was inscribed on them by those who put them up, and no further context is required. But it has evidently been determined these monuments stand as an eternal indictment against those who waged their war of invasion, conquest, and coerced political allegiance against us, for secession is an empire's worst nightmare. That explains

why the Empire got the mobs fired up, and then stood by and let the mobs tear them down.

*H. V. Traywick, Jr.
MG Wm. D. McCain HQ Camp 584
Richmond, Virginia*

SCV needs university focused symposiums

To the Editor:

It's my belief our SCV organization needs to create a team of historians whose main focus will be to present our Confederate narrative to students in colleges and universities. In my opinion, this should be our target audience if we are to preserve our heritage for future generations.

Our emphasis should be on changing hearts and minds. With all due respect to past and present marketing strategies, expensive highway billboards and flags fail to accomplish this goal. In addition, our podcasts and videos are not designed to penetrate families in our communities. Our marketing tends to be passive, not direct. Since joining the SCV in 1986, I've consistently heard membership say, we need to educate the public. Let's be honest, how successful have we been during my past 40 years? While we continue to believe we know how to market our organization, our lack of progress indicates we don't. The only way we can get our message out to the people is to find forums where we can share our narrative with our communities and nation.

So, why am I focusing on college students? Because they're the next generation and if we don't change their hearts and minds, we probably won't survive. I've had the unpleasant experience of meeting a number of history professors and so far, I've found they're all Woke. If we don't step up to stop their indoctrination, who will? These

students (our future leaders) need to know the misinformation they're receiving at school and at the very least, be knowledgeable about sides of the issues (secession, slavery, Emancipation Proclamation, Black and Hispanic Confederates, etc.).

There are three main factors which seem to be holding us back. (1) One is funding. I understand we have numerous projects requiring our support, but if saving the SCV is not a top priority, what is? (i.e.: historically speaking, the state of Kansas was won by abolitionists because the North sent thousands of dollars to them and because Bostonian Amos Lawrence gave them \$5 million. Pro-Southerner, MO Sen. Atchison traveled the Southern states and only raised \$25k).

(2) Another factor is fear. I totally understand this because it also concerns me. Let's face it, radical Marxists wouldn't have a problem attacking or firing a weapon at us. But at some point, we need to face our demons. To an extent, I look at the models of Charlie Kirk, Candice Owens, and Ben Shapiro as templates we might use (Yes, we'll need a security team). In contrast, however, the advice I receive is we should avoid hostile sites and focus on smaller towns who are friendly with us. While I admit this is a great start, my argument is we're presenting to people who already believe in our cause and we end up gaining nothing. We need to change the hearts and minds of individuals who have not been exposed to our narrative ... not our members and friends.

The last factor (3) is finding a venue. I've contacted a number of potential sites in central Missouri and they want from \$2,000-\$5,000 for a one-day seminar. In addition, I've found out that — so far — no venues are willing to lease their site to the SCV.

Yet, on a positive note, I believe Trump's administration is more open

and sympathetic to Southern and Confederate history. His people are examining the Smithsonian to eradicate Woke and historical misinformation. And Robert E. Lee's portrait has been rehung in the Pentagon!

As I am, and our organization is aging, I'm fearful if we don't act aggressively now, all will be lost. We need to form a committee to address these issues, prepare a master plan, and be prepared to go live in 2026.

Last, but not least. I know many SCV Camps and Divisions have busted their tails to get our message across. Thank you for all you're doing for the SCV. I pray we can design an educational plan which will uplift our organization on a national basis.

*Chris Edwards
Gen. J. H. McBride Camp 632
Springfield, Missouri*

PS: The same goes for educating our youth. We need more Sam Davis Youth Camps!

Enjoy visiting the first White House

To the Editor:

I hope this letter finds you well. I have only been an SCV member for about six months but I have been interested in the Cause since before the age of 10. I am 18 now. I really enjoy reading the *Confederate Veteran* magazine, especially the article on the First White House of the Confederacy in Montgomery which was in the July / August issue.

I got the chance to visit the site about two weeks after reading the article. The article intrigued me and visiting the property was amazing. There is much great history and the staff was also great.

I was wondering if anyone could write a book review or article for the magazine. I read lots of books and articles about the War and the Confederacy and really enjoy writing about historical

places, people and events. If anyone can, I was wondering what regulations are in place.

Thank you for your time.

*Ryan Springer
South Kansas Camp 2064
Salina, Kansas*

From the Editor: Yes, anyone can submit an article and/or book review. We have very few rules, so send in your submissions for us to consider.

Wears his 'kepi' all the time everywhere

To the Editor:

I appreciate compatriot Russell Person's letter in the May / June 2025 issue of *Confederate Veteran*. I also have worn a Confederate kepi for a long time. I agree it does initiate good conversations. Twice men who have complimented my kepi have shown off their Confederate Flag tattoos. One man in a waiting room shared he also had a Confederate ancestor, one who had served as a surgeon in the Confederate Army. After the War, he moved to our county and opened the first medical practice here.

There has only been one criticism. A friend spotted my kepi at the gym. He said "I like you but ..." then pointed to the kepi and shook his head in a disapproving way. I didn't respond. It's pointless to discuss this with people whose minds are made up, they've been taught to be offended.

Wearing the kepi has been an enlightening experience. Many people share their own family connections to Confederate soldiers. I also wear a T-shirt with the Stars and Bars.

In Gaston County, NC, there have been attempts to remove our Confederate Heroes Memorial which has stood in Gastonia since 1912. I feel confident it's safe, protected by the monuments protection law.

Sometimes I wear a General Robert E. Lee Pride of the South cap and a cap

with the Southern Cross of Honor. But, it's the kepi which gets the greatest response.

*Bob Bigger
Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872
Gastonia, North Carolina*

Was please to witness the 'true South'

To the Editor:

In re-reading Paul Graham's "Forward the Colors" in the November / December 2024 issue, it suddenly struck me what Paul was describing our Southern Heritage not as a place (like a cemetery in which our dead repose) or a thing (like a statue celebrating fallen heroes), but indeed as a way of life. And I was fortunate enough to see it, hear it, and feel it just last weekend (July of 2025).

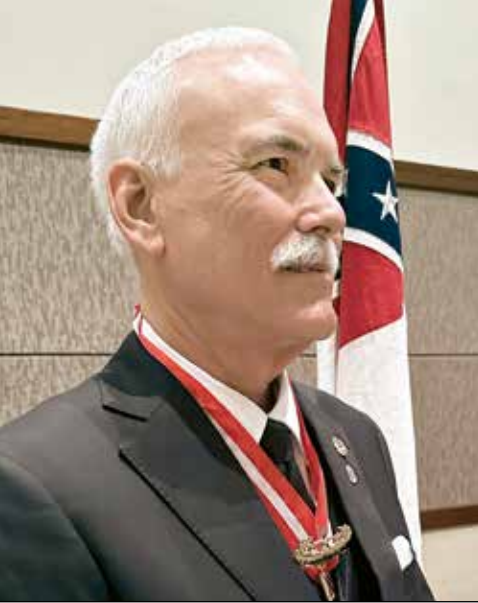
Even though I'm old (61) I have two little boys, ages 6 and 8. My wife and I took them to Galveston last weekend. We played on the beach. We went to the train museum, and the water park and Johnson Space Center. But then? Ah, then, we went to an Astros game. What on earth, you must be asking yourself, would a Houston Astros game have to do with living our Southern Heritage? Well, sir, I'll tell you.

Tens of thousands of people moving and jostling to get to their seats, with plenty of "excuse me" and "pardon me," and "you first, sir." Young men holding the bathroom door for me as I approached, clearly recognizing I was their elder. When our Nation's anthem began, a hush overtook the stadium. People stood. Men removed their hats. Hands were placed over hearts. Some sang. All were respectful.

It was Kid's day, and between pitches, cameras panned the crowd for children, each of whom squealed with delight as they saw themselves on big

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
ANTHONY M. GRIFFIN**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Just a few updates ...

This article is like a blast from a sawed-off shotgun; it is going all over the place.

These past two months have been extremely busy. The National Reunion in Houston, Texas was a great success. It was great getting to see a lot of familiar faces and getting to know new ones. A big thank you goes out to the Texas Division for hosting us and welcoming us all with open arms.

During the Saturday business session, I had the opportunity to talk about the billboard campaign we did this past April. We had good participation but not 100 percent. I plan on sponsoring this program again in April 2026 and encourage EVERY Division to take advantage of the financial assistance being offered and put up at least one billboard. Our compatriots in the California Division put one up and if they can do it that far behind "enemy" lines, every Division can do it!

I recently visited our Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 1321 located in the Detroit, Michigan area. These are another fine group of compatriots operating far behind the lines. They are a very active camp and do a lot in the furtherance of the *Charge*. These men gave our Commander-in-Chief a \$1,000 check for the 21st Century Confederate Heroes program back in June when he visited. I was there in mid-August and they gave me another \$1,000 check to go towards the 21st Century Confederate Heroes program to help with the restoration

of Forrest Plaza at Elm Springs. I can't say enough about these men. They made me feel at home in a very different area of the country. They are also considering putting up a billboard next year!

I hope by now you all have heard the news that the Reconciliation Monument is supposed to be re-erected in Arlington National Cemetery at its original location. This is supposed to be completed sometime in 2027 after site preparation and restoration work is complete. Also, the General Albert Pike monument is being put back up in Washington, DC. It had been torn down by domestic terrorists in June, 2020 and set on fire. It is being restored and re-erected per the president's executive order concerning monuments removed under the Department of the Interior's jurisdiction. These are a couple of victories we can celebrate but there are many attacks still being committed against our ancestor's good name and our Southern Heritage!

The Town of Edenton in Chowan County, North Carolina, just removed the Confederate monument from their downtown area. It was in a very prominent location in the historic area and had been moved to that location from the courthouse grounds in 1961. It is supposedly going to be returned to somewhere on the courthouse grounds. When or where exactly is yet to be determined.

This and other monument issues still plague us. The Georgia Division is still dealing with the Stone Mountain issue and many camps and Divisions

have their own dealings going on with localities concerning our Confederate monuments, parks, school names, etc. It is extremely important for all of you to stay updated on the status of all these issues and take any action asked by your Camp, Division or National officers concerning these. That may be calling, e-mailing or participating in the One Click Politics program to address your local, state and national politicians on these items.

That's returns me to a priority of mine, Recruiting and Retention. The dues cycle grace period ended August 31. Please contact your camp members who have not paid their dues and ask them to renew. We need all of our members and it is not just about the money. We need all of you and thousands more good men to continue the defense of our ancestor's good name. I can't say that enough! Get involved, speak up and recruit new members.

This article will come out around election day in the November/December issue of the *Confederate Veteran*. Every election is important whether it be at the local, state or national level. In many cases, the local and state elections are most important when it comes to protecting our Confederate monuments and memorials. Without endorsing any candidate or political party, I encourage all of you to get out and vote for what is best for our cause. Encourage all your family members and friends to get out and vote also. The importance of these elections can't be

stressed enough. Turnout is key, especially in these off-year election cycles.

I said at the beginning of this article that it would be going everywhere. Not only have the last two months been extremely busy but the rest of this year will be also. This will come out in time for Thanksgiving and Christmas. It seems weird talking about these holidays at the end of August but that is the case with the timing of our magazine articles. May each of you and your families enjoy a wonderful Thanksgiving and remember our Lord, Jesus Christ as we celebrate his birth at Christmas.

2 Corinthians 4:16-18

"So we do not lose heart. Though our outer self is wasting away, our inner self is being renewed day by day. For this light momentary affliction is preparing for us an eternal weight of glory beyond all comparison, as we look not to the things that are seen but to the things that are unseen. For the things that are seen are transient, but the things that are unseen are eternal."

God Bless you all,

Deo Vindice,
Tony

Anthony M. Griffin
Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans



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Forward The Colors

**AN EDITORIAL FROM THE
CHIEF OF
HERITAGE OPERATIONS**

PAUL C. GRAHAM

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‘Who’s with me?’

I spent the first part of last week working with past CIC Jason Boshers on the one-click politics application which was sent out to the membership so they could easily contact their representatives in the House and the Senate to remove an amendment in the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)¹ which would undo much of the progress made with regards to the return of the Reconciliation monument to its rightful place at Arlington Cemetery and defunds any attempt to return Confederate names previously removed. This passed the House, gentlemen, even after a valiant attempt by many of our compatriots who reached out to their “representatives.”

Unless the Senate passes Amendment 190 by Congressman Maguire of Virginia, then the president will have to veto this bill to stop this ongoing cultural genocide of the South. Given everything else in that bill, I do not think a veto is likely. I hope I’m wrong, but whether I am or whether I am not, there is a lesson here, namely, “those people” are not to be trusted. They do not care about us. They will not abide the reconciliation, and clearly are against any kind of peaceful coexistence with us.

¹ An act which is itself an unconstitutional overreach and general abomination (in my humble opinion).

I don’t know where this leaves us in this cultural nightmare, but wherever that is — if the last decade is any indication — we need to be jockeying for a better position than the one they wish to place us (which is six feet under).

It is for this reason I have asked for 1,000 volunteers to join the Keyboard Guerrillas in the last editorial. (You can join by following this shortened link: www.t.ly/cl-kgs) We need a quick response posse with targeted messages to take directly to the people in order to gather wins in the court of public opinion. We are not looking for converts (although we will certainly welcome them), we are looking for Southerners and other friends of Dixie to join us and take their stand against the ongoing effort to remove the memory of our people from the face of the earth. We need our message spread far and wide and this is only possible on the Social Media landscape. We need this in addition to the other efforts being made in more traditional forums — social media is a force multiplier which will cost you nothing and cost the SCV nothing. We’ll provide everything you need. 1,000 volunteers. That’s what we need to start making a meaningful impact.

Another option is to join the Confederate Legion — open to SCV members and non-members

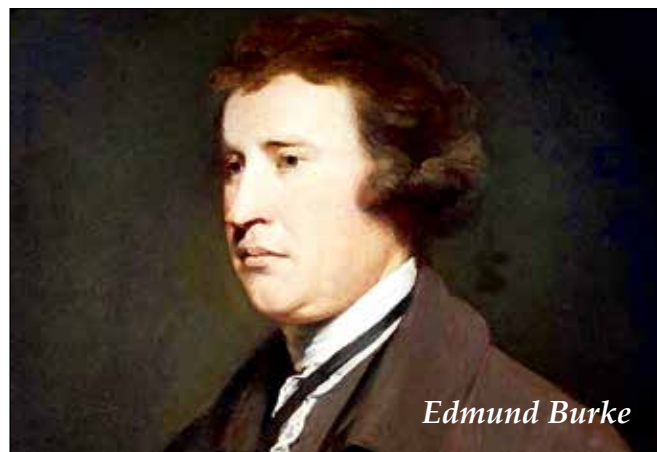
— to help fund, as well as to participate in our efforts to execute a smart, targeted, and massive public relations campaign. If you can't join the Confederate Legion (which has annual dues), you can at least join the Keyboard Guerrillas which will cost you nothing and is open to SCV members and non-members alike who are friendly to or supportive of our mission. Even righteous Yankees are welcome to join! Let your camps, family members, and friends know they can contribute to the cause, even if they are not a member of the SCV or are not eligible for membership.

When I was asked to serve as Chief of Heritage Operations, I signed up to receive a daily e-mail which contains every mention of the SCV in the news and around the internet. In many cases there are some very impressive things being done by our camps across the Confederation (and beyond) and people are beginning to take notice. If you have a Facebook account, visit this abbreviated link and follow us: www.t.ly/cl-facebook. I plan to start spreading the news of the good works which are being done by the camps on that page. When we have other platforms set-up, I'll let y'all know. If your camp is doing something, the rest of us can learn from your experience. Whether you clean a cemetery, replace or repair a headstone, march in a parade, or set up a booth at a festival — anything — send me a picture and a brief description and I'll put it out for all to see. From there you can repost it if you are moved to do so. CIC Kennedy has also encouraged us to send this kind of material to local influencers — including, but not limited to your State representatives and constitutional officers, school boards, county councils, city/town councils, and your local chamber of commerce. If we gain nothing more than their knowledge of our existence, we are still moving in the right direction.

The time for action, even if modest, is now!

In closing, I'd like to leave you with some food for thought with a most interesting quote I came across some years ago. Edmund Burke, speaking in the 1780s, wisely observed:

Society is an open-ended partnership between generations. The dead and the unborn are as much members of society as the living. To dishonour the dead is to reject the relation on which society is built — a relation of obligation between generations. Those who have lost



*respect for the dead have ceased to be trustees of their inheritance. Inevitably, therefore, they lose their sense of obligation to future generations. The web of obligation shrinks to the present tense.*²

By acknowledging our multi-generational obligations, we can grasp hands through the ages — one reaching back to those who have passed and the other reaching forward to those yet to come. In so doing we come to recognise that we, at this very moment, occupy the causal position our Confederate fathers and their fathers once held.

The dead can only teach and advise by their character, conduct, and the effects of these which linger. Future generations will inherit, for better or for worse, the fruits of our actions — what we leave behind. Our actions may seem small to us now, but we are sowing seeds with every effort we make to live out the charge and vindicate the cause. Whether or not we reap the harvest in our lifetimes is not in our control.

Next to our obligation to God, we have no higher duty than to our families — those who have passed, those who are with us now, and those who will follow us. What we do matters! Let's get connected and work together. In so doing we will accomplish more than you can possibly imagine!

Who's with me?

Paul C. Graham
Chief of Heritage Operations
pcg.scv2024@gmail.com

² Quoted by Ron Maxwell in the Foreword to *Faith in God and Generals: An Anthology of Faith, Hope, and Love in the American Civil War*. Nashville, TN: Broadman & Holman Publishers, 2003, p. viii.

Chaplain's Comments

Rev. Dr. Tom Hiter
Chaplain-in-Chief

TYHITER@GMAIL.COM



Give thanks to being born a 'Son of a Confederate Veteran'

As we approach the end of the year, I suppose it's only natural for many of us to get a little overly maudlin about the Holidays. We all DO get involved in the incredible rush and business associated with this time of year, whether we like to admit it, or not.

When I was in Italy, assigned to the 509th Airborne, we Americans used to marvel a bit at the Italian way of celebrating.

In the first place, of course, they didn't do Thanksgiving at all. That is a uniquely American holiday. Even our friends in England, when we went there to train, were mystified at our late November fest. And then Christmas! For the Italians, Christmas was a religious holiday. Everybody went to Church, but there was very little hype. They really didn't understand Santa Claus at all (St. Nicholas was completely

unconnected with Christmas, his day being in early December), and their gift-giving date was January 6th — Epiphany. And Santa? Nope they had Befana, a good witch who brought gifts to children. The good news was that almost every town and village had a 12-day long period which ran from Christmas to Epiphany, and it was great fun to roam around watching them eating hot roasted chestnuts and drinking great quantities of hot espresso coffee. But it was different.

Sometime later, I came across a "Kathy" comic strip which pointed to the difference perfectly. Kathy's boss came into her office and there was an "office party" going on. He was looking for some work from Kathy. The harder he tried to get it, the less attention he was paid by the partiers. "Isn't ANYBODY in this office working?" he shouted.

"NO, of course not," one of the employees answered. "Nobody is and nobody's going to be until January! It's the great American holiday: Hallothanksmaseve!" And that pretty much says it all.

But I hope that, in the middle of all the pumpkin spice laced everything, we, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, will be able to devote some time to remembering and perhaps memorializing the sacrifices our forebears and their families endured, those holidays, especially 1862, 1863 and 1864. The privation and suffering were terrible, and more so in the ever-increasing area under Federal control. And then for ten years after, during Reconstruction, for generations after that, the South learned to plow with no horses and plant with no seeds. How to farm with no men. How to celebrate with no money, no food, and no hope.

What they learned was one does not have to have a great feast to give thanks, even if only for a pone of cornbread and a little sorghum molasses. One can make a fine Christmas doll out of cornshucks and rags. A man with one arm and one leg can still read the Bible to his children and grandchildren, and to those of his friends and family who were even then resting in unmarked graves all over the South.

Our people learned to make do during those terrible holidays. Even after, they were able to buy wagonloads of junk made by yankee merchants who didn't even remember the War. They still found their way to the little grey (or white, as they scraped together enough money to paint their churches, while their cabins weathered) churches on holidays and on many other occasions, to say a prayer and hear the Gospel

and sing a couple of hymns to give Thanks for what they DID have, and to celebrate the birth of another poor kid, halfway around the world, in a stable. Let's try to do the same. Enjoy Hallowthanksmaseve, by all means, but save a little time and a couple of prayers of thanks for having been born Southern, the Son of a Confederate Veteran.



About the Cover

The Walton County Confederate Monument in Monroe, Georgia, located on the courthouse square, faces South Broad Street. It was erected on June 1, 1907, by the Ladies Memorial Association and surviving Confederate veterans. It is topped by a statue of a common Confederate soldier holding a musket. The monument includes inscriptions such as "To our Confederate dead" and "How sleep the brave, who sink to rest, by all their country's wishes blest," along with symbols like crossed Battle Flags and muskets, and the years 1861–1865. It stands as a memo-

rial to those from the county who answered the call to serve in defense of homeland and family in the Confederacy.

The Walton County Courthouse in Monroe, Georgia, was built in 1883 and designed in the Second Empire Victorian style, often referred to as "General Grant Style" due to its popularity during Ulysses S. Grant's presidency. It is the county's third courthouse, following earlier structures from 1823 and 1845. The original clock tower and dome were destroyed by a tornado in 1885, with the current tower added in 1907 and clock faces in 1910. The building

underwent major restorations in 1933, 1969, and 1996, with the 1996 renovation restoring the second-floor courtroom for superior court trials. Today, it houses a few county offices, including the parks and recreation department, bailiff, and senior superior court judge, while most judicial and administrative functions have moved to the Walton County Government Building since 2004.

Chris Cannon
Matthew Talbot Nunnally Camp
1671
Monroe, Georgia



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1433

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William Dalton Turney

Capt. Hunter's Arizona Rangers
Camp 1202

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Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140

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Columbus County Volunteers
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Spring Hope, NC

James Chris Moore

Secession Camp 4
Charleston, SC

Frank O. Hunt, Jr.

Dennis Franklin Odom

Continued on page 52

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Pvt. William Hempsett, Ogden's Louisiana Cavalry Regiment

Early in February 1862 Captain R. A. Stewart raised a legion of three infantry companies and one cavalry company in Louisiana. In May, this unit was sent to Abbeville, Mississippi but was soon ordered back to Camp Moore, Louisiana where they were reorganized as the 9th LA Infantry Battalion. At about this time is when Pvt. Hempsett joined Company C. A month later an additional company was added to the battalion.

They fought in the Battle of Baton Rouge on August 5, having 47 men killed, wounded and missing in action. In addition they had their flag captured by the 6th Michigan during the fight. After the enemy evacuated the town, the 9th occupied Baton Rouge until December. At this time the Federals reoccupied the town and the battalion moved to Port Hudson.

Here they did picket duty and assisted in building earthworks around Port Hudson. Men of the 9th fought in the siege of Port Hudson from May 23 until July 9, 1863, on the right flank. After the surrender, they were sent home on parole.

In early 1864, the battalion was



Private William Hempsett

consolidated into a single company, given horses and attached to Gober's Louisiana Regiment Mounted Infantry as Co. D. As such, they skirmished at Doyal's Plantation below Baton Rouge on August 5, 1864. Two months later they helped drive the enemy from Jackson to St. Francisville and moved into Mississippi.

On October 6 they were driven back by a surprise attack from

the Federals. Next they fought at Liberty, MS, and at Merritt's Plantation from November 15 to 18. The regiment, as part of Scott's Cavalry Brigade, followed a Federal raiding party from Baton Rouge to Pascagoula, MS, in early December.

Next, they were sent to Mobile, Alabama, for a short rest and it was here William had his photo taken. From Mobile, they were next sent to northern Mississippi. On January 2, 1865, a portion of the regiment fought at Franklin, MS. At about this same time, five of the 10 companies of the regiment were ordered to be reorganized into the 18th Louisiana Cavalry Battalion. The remaining five companies of the regiment became part of Ogden's Cavalry Regiment.

They participated in the marches and fighting of Scott's Cavalry Brigade in northern and central Mississippi.

In May 1865 they were sent to Alabama where they were surrendered at Gainesville on the 12th.

Willie seems to have survived the war and was probably living in New Orleans when he sent this photo to "Annie Allen." Nothing further is known of Willie. ❧

Why They Fought

The War for Southern Independence in Their Own Words

By James Ronald Kennedy

If you ask the average university history professor why the South fought the so-called “Civil War,” his knee-jerk reply would be that the War was fought over slavery. He would then most likely add that secession was an act of treason that Lincoln was forced to put down to “save the Union.” True Southerners have fought these slanderous allegations since the end of Active Reconstruction in 1877. Modern-day political pundits, talking heads, academicians, and journalists reject out of hand the alternative propounded by Southerners defending our Confederate ancestors. These Yankee propagandists disparagingly refer to such defense of the South as the “Lost Cause Mythology.” They use emotionally charged claims to avoid examining the facts and reaching a legitimate, fact-based conclusion. Why should Americans accept their perverted interpretation of our history? Are their biased modern-day opinions more accurate than the testimony of those who were there when the South seceded and fought to maintain Southern self-government? Yankee opinions and false allegations are not accurate and unbiased. No logical person would accept such allegations over those who were witnesses to the events, that is, unless you are a biased propagandist defending the creation and maintenance of Lincoln’s and the Republican Party’s Yankee Empire.

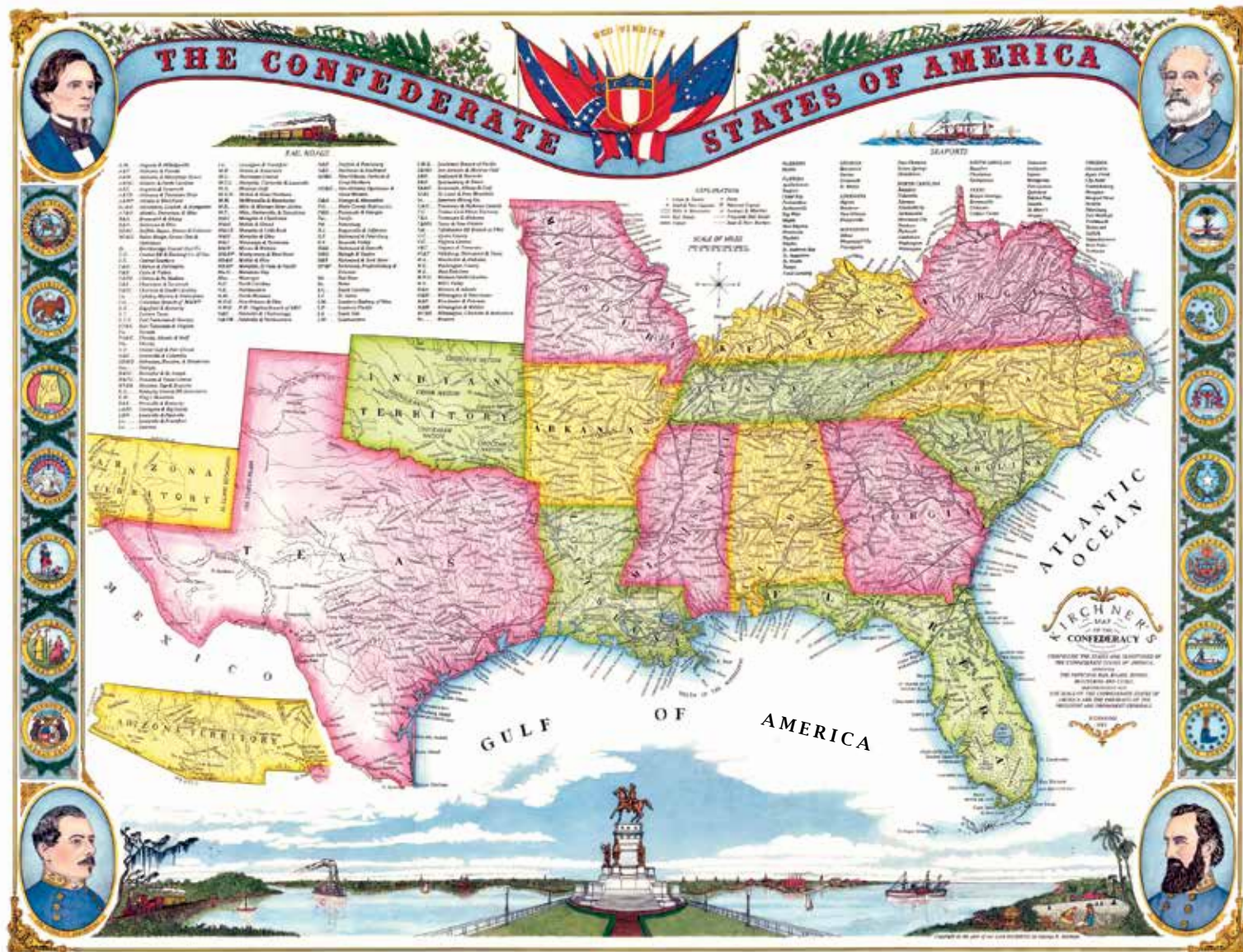
Let us review the words of men who experienced that tragic era from 1861 to 1877. The era of Lincoln’s War and Republican Reconstruction, in which a revolutionary faction used its military and political power to destroy America’s original Constitutionally limited Republic of Sovereign States. But first, we must address the slanderous Yankee allegation that the men who wore

the gray during the War for Southern Independence fought to “keep their slaves.”

Slavery, the Yankees’ Universal Justification for Aggressive War

Conservative and liberal apologists for the Yankee establishment will immediately shut down a defense of the South’s war for independence by uttering the words “treason” or “slavery.” Slavery and treason are the linchpins used to sustain their justification for invading, conquering, and colonizing the once free people of the South. Yankee academics, journalists, and political propagandists (conservative and liberal) successfully used their post-War power and privilege to condition the public to respond to the word “slavery” in a manner like Ivan Pavlov’s dogs. Pavlov’s dogs were conditioned to salivate at the ringing of a bell. Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov demonstrated animals (even humans) could be conditioned to associate “the occurrence of one event in the anticipation of another.”

For example, leftists in the media and academia have associated the word “slavery” with the concept that modern-day Southerners who defend their heritage are evil folks who must be ignored and censored. Pavlov also noted the conditioning could remain dormant but be reactivated later when the conditioned stimulus was activated. Spontaneous recovery is the term applied to this occurrence. It occurs when an apologist for the Yankee Empire’s war of aggression utters the word slavery as an excuse for their war against the South. This emotional attack prevents rational discussion. No proof is offered because, according to previous conditioning of the population,



the word slavery automatically stimulates the audience to assume the Southerner is an evil defender of slavery. Therefore, nothing he says deserves to be considered. But the evidence is radically different from the conditioned response.

Patriotic Southerners are not the only ones who see through the slanderous Yankee lies about the cause of the War. During the War, even foreign journalists reported slavery was used as a propaganda tool of the North to justify the destruction and commercial enslavement of the South. Blackwood's *Edinburgh Magazine*, published in Edinburgh, Scotland, and nicknamed "Maga," published an article in its July-December 1862 issue which described the North's fear of losing profits if the South maintained its independence.

The article explained the loss of profits was the reason the North was an advocate of a genocidal slave revolt down South. The North aimed to exterminate its hated Southern adversaries.

The magazine (Maga) observed "... the extraordinary amount of ferocity which exists among the

population of the Northern States, especially among the Puritans of the New England States. The clergy ... pander to the worst passions of the people and even take the lead in expressions of ferocity."

It noted the Rev. W. J. Sloane, pastor of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church of New York, declared in a sermon, "That it was better that the six millions of white men, women, and children of the South should be slaughtered than that slavery should not be extinguished." And after being publicly challenged for such harsh language, he reaffirmed his commitment to a Haitian-style, genocidal, slave revolt in the South by declaring, "But suppose emancipation should lead to insurrection? ... I affirm that it is better, far better, that every man, woman, and child in every rebel State should perish in one widespread, bloody, and indiscriminate slaughter; better that the land should be a Sahara."

The Blackwood's *Magazine* article identified the real reason for the North's willingness to use genocide against the innocent people of the South. "Doubtless

every Yankee would prefer to belong to a State ["State" meaning the international definition of a state as a nation] which, in his own estimation at least, could 'whip all creation.'"

Even across the Atlantic, some could see the emergence of an aggressive Yankee Empire being constructed upon the ashes of a free sovereign nation — the Confederate States of America.

The magazine identified Yankee profits, not a desire to save the Union, as the North's primary motive for making war upon the South. "But does anyone who knows the Yankees imagine that they would sacrifice millions ... for the Union? They do not care a straw for the Constitution ... they care for the Union as a mere political arrangement ... Union means more than this. At first, it meant a continued monopoly of the trade of the South; now it means the very existence of the North itself."

The magazine clearly saw the Yankee fear of material loss if they allowed the South to remain independent. "The 'Empire City' [New York], which has grown fat on that trade, will dwindle — will become stationary or actually decline; while Charleston, Mobile, and New Orleans will go ahead ... the bitter jealousy of the New Yorkers, and their desire to obliterate the very existence of a rival port in the South ... they are but worshippers of the 'almighty dollar.' They give their money lavishly, in order that they may retain the source from which their money comes. They do not desire emancipation ... but some of them assent to the proclamation, in the hope that it may force the South into submission ... they would rather see the South a desert, than other cities rising into rivalry with New York, with the gains which formerly poured into Yankee pockets."

Remarking on Lincoln's military failure "in fair warfare," Blackwoods magazine observed that Lincoln, "... has at length owned the impossibility of success in fair warfare and seeks to paralyze the victorious armies of the South by letting loose upon their hearths and homes the lust and savagery of four million negroes. The dye is cast. Henceforth, it is a war of extermination [emphasis added]. The North seeks to make the South a desert — a wilderness of bloodshed and misery." ... "It proves ... that rather than let the Southern States be independent, rather than lose their trade and custom [tariffs], the North would league itself with Beelzebub and seek to make a hell of half a continent."

Governor Joel Parker, of New Jersey (1863-66), declared, "Slavery is no more the cause of the war than gold is the cause of robbery." His point was while gold was part of the reason for robbing banks, the motive for robbing arose from the rob-

ber's dark and evil instincts. Yes, slavery played a part, but no more than tea played a part in the secession of the Thirteen American Colonies from the British Empire in 1776. While slavery was the excuse, aggressive empire building was the underlying dark and evil motive for invasion, conquest, and occupation of the formerly free, independent, and sovereign states of the South.

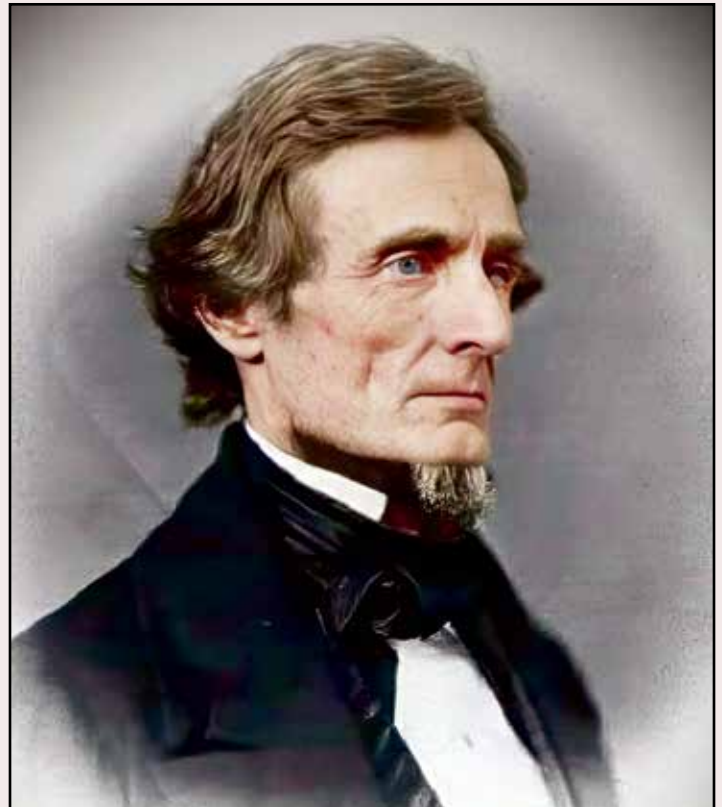
Why they fought — in their own words — President Davis's View on Slavery

Jefferson Davis was an outspoken proponent of slowly removing slavery from our society. Yankee propagandists will publish articles and books accusing Davis of treason and being a defender of slavery. They never allow his own words to stand because such words rebuke their slander.

"The idea of freedom is captivating, that of slavery repellent to the moral sense of mankind in general."

"For its end, the preparation of that race for civil liberty and social enjoyment [must be made]. When the time shall arrive at which emancipation is proper, those interested will be most anxious to effect it."

"There is a relation belonging to this species of property, unlike that of the apprentice or the hired man, which awakens whatever there is of kindness or of nobility of soul in the heart of him who owns it; this can only be alienated, obscured, or destroyed, by collecting this species of property into such masses that the owner is not personally acquainted with the individuals who



compose it. In the relation, however, which can exist in the Northwestern Territories, the mere domestic connection of one, two, or at the most half a dozen servants in a family, associating with the children as they grow up, attending upon age as it declines, there can be nothing against which either philanthropy or humanity can make an appeal. Not even the emancipationist could raise his voice; for this is the high-road and the open gate to the condition in which the masters would, from interest in a few years, desire the emancipation of everyone who may thus be taken to the northwestern frontier."

After receiving word he was elected president of the Confederacy's provisional government, and while getting ready to go to Montgomery, he told Varina, "I think our slave property will be lost eventually."

He indicated that, regardless of the outcome of events, slavery was doomed — he made this statement in 1861. This, of course, aligns with his prior efforts to promote the high road to emancipation.

Jefferson Davis, as the leader of the Confederacy, was, and continues to be, a target of Northern hatred and slander. According to the average Northerner, the fact the South lost the War is proof by combat the South was in the wrong. Therefore, the North had the right to use force to keep the South in its (the North's) newly created Union. This new Union was a newly created empire controlled by Northern ruling elites. The *Confederate Military History* is a twelve-volume history published in 1899 and written by men who were there. Most were part of the Confederate military or government. The author of volume one, part two, rejects the concept of might makes right by boldly defending President Jefferson Davis:

The failure of his [Davis's] government [the CSA] to establish itself in permanency by the power of its armies will not be accepted as evidence against his right to be revered, except by such persons as those who regard the triumphs of superior over inferior forces as decisive [defining] of merit.

In modern-day America, emotion too often outweighs facts. Yankee propagandists have used emotionally charged slander against the South from the very beginning of these United States.

The riots during the 2020 "Summer of Love," following the death of a drugged criminal resisting lawful orders, are an excellent example of emotionally driven public hysteria. The shameful destruction of ancient Confederate monuments after the 2015 actions of one evil white man in Charleston, South Carolina, is another example. Putting emotions aside, we will look at the words of those who were there and see what they said

they were fighting for during the War for Southern Independence.

Why they fought — in their own words — General R. E. Colston, CSA

"Tell them [future generations] how we exhausted every honorable means to avoid the terrible arbitrament of war, asking only to be let alone, and tendering alliance, friendship, free navigation — everything reasonable and magnanimous — to obtain an amicable settlement. Tell them how, when driven

to draw the sword, we fought the mercenaries of all the world until overpowered by tenfold numbers, we fell, like Leonidas and his Spartans of old, fell so heroically that our defeat was more glorious than their victory."

These were the words uttered by a Confederate veteran after the War. This Confederate officer was educated in Paris, France, and at the Virginia Military Institute.

Note the passion in his words. Here was a man who endured the horrors of war, a leader among his fellow soldiers, a man who proudly wore the gray in the War for Southern Independence. His words speak of the honorable reasons they fought and that we owe them honor for their service.



Why they fought — in their own words — Admiral Raphael Semmes

Admiral Raphael Semmes, CSN, was born in Charles County, Maryland, on September 27, 1809, and died at Point Clear, Alabama, on August 30, 1877. Semmes studied law and was admitted to the bar in Maryland. He later practiced law in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he met Anne Elizabeth Spencer. They married in 1837, the same year he received his commission as lieutenant. The couple had six children.

Semmes entered the US Navy as a midshipman, recently graduating from Charlotte Hall Military Academy in Charlotte Hall, Maryland. During the Mexican-American War (1846-48), he served as commander of the USS *Somers*, patrolling the Gulf of America. In February 1861, he resigned his commission after the state of Alabama seceded from Lincoln's Union in January 1861.

Continued on page 56

Lincoln's Real Dilemma

By John M. Taylor

Advertisements for the Apple documentary, *Lincoln's Dilemma*, were aggressively promoted. It began with the January 6, 2020, event which has been described in various ways, yet questions still remain as to all of the parties involved and much of the video footage continues to be censored. Similarly, the interpretation of The War Between the States/Civil War is usually tied to your belief or non-belief in the sovereignty of the States and the voluntary nature of the union. Corporate media and court historians offer one viewpoint — the “Yankee version” — and they typically give a pass to the individual who could have avoided the conflict — Abe Lincoln.

Once the Southern States began to leave what they believed was a voluntary Union, Lincoln faced a dilemma. How could he finance his mercantilist policy (return to British-styled redistributive economy) against a pro-trade South with a strong comparative advantage, agricultural economy? The corporate and banking interests in the Republican Party, which helped get Lincoln elected, expected a “return on their investment.” Lincoln, a sectional candidate and successful lawyer who represented the financial interests of New England and the Upper Midwest, received less than 40 percent of the vote. He was not on the ballot in ten Southern States; the Republican Party was virtually nonexistent in most of the South and did not represent Southern interests. In an effort to diffuse one of the points of contention, Lincoln bent over backwards to protect slavery where it existed and promoted the original Thirteenth Amendment, aka the Corwin Amendment (Lincoln-admirer Doris Kearns Goodwin believes he wrote it) where the federal government would have no role in the institution of slavery in perpetuity.

In his First Inaugural on March 4, 1861, Lincoln

plainly stated the only reason for invasion would be to regain the forts and other entities in order to “collect duties and imposts.” If the seceding States remained in the Union they would have been subject to the Morrill Tariff, which lacked uniformity and placed a disproportionate tax burden on the Southern States. John Spence of Great Britain noted the tariff disparity, “It would be difficult to contrive more ingenious machinery for dealing injustice, restricting commerce, perplexing merchants, creating disputes, inviting chicanery, or driving officers of the customs to despair.”¹ Thus, the dilemma — how could Lincoln “cloak Republican avarice,” force the seceded States back in the Union to plunder and not be viewed as the aggressor? This is where Lincoln, the consummate politician, exhibited his skills. For example, Lincoln’s reinforcement of Fort Sumter, considered an act of war, was met with a military response from the South. Conveniently ignoring the fact Lincoln instigated the reaction he anticipated, the bulk of the Northern press immediately played their part by claiming the South “fired on the flag” — the propaganda machine kicked into high gear. It was clear, if Lincoln could not achieve the desired wealth transfers politically, he was more than willing to accomplish them militarily. The great English writer, Charles Dickens, understood the “fiscal” nature of the conflict and, in a famous exchange, schooled the “government economist” John Stuart Mill on this subject.

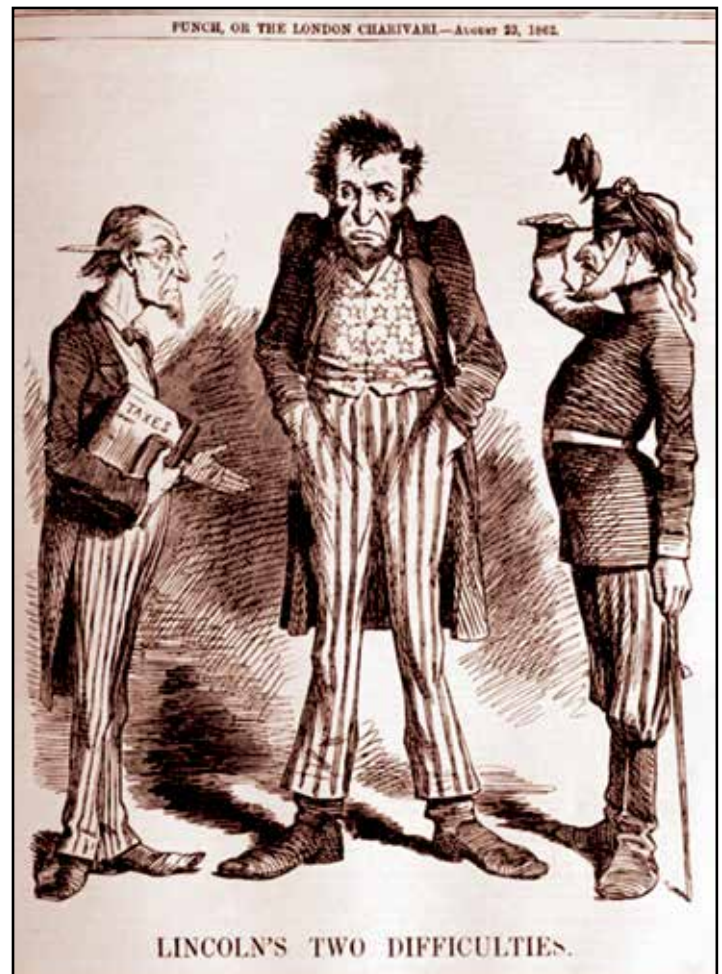
There has been a more than 150-year propaganda campaign to demonize the South. Much of the agitprop coincided with the creation of the mythical Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln’s bodyguard,

1 Leonard M. Scruggs, “The Morrill Tariff: Northern Provocation to Southern Secession, By Leonard M. Scruggs), Tarheel Tea Party.org, July 1, 2015.

Ward Hill Lamon, witnessed it at the outset: "The ceremony of Mr. Lincoln's apotheosis was planned and executed by men who were unfriendly to him while he lived. ..."2 One of those planners, Union Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, often called Lincoln "that gorilla at the White House. ..."3 After Lincoln's death, Stanton gloriously proclaimed, "Now he belongs to the ages."4 Naturally Stanton, Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner and other Radical Republicans were going to offer glowing praise — Lincoln spearheaded the invasion of sovereign States and denied their right of self-government — these men were part of it.

Some "historians" claim the North went to war to end slavery and the South fought to preserve it. Lincoln, Donn Piatt, Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Patrick Cleburne, and thousands more refuted this fallacy. Many Lincoln apologists assert he experienced a metamorphosis and transitioned from being mildly anti-slavery to becoming a staunch advocate for its abolition. This phenomenon is allegedly from a man who supported the Corwin Amendment, initially sanctioned the Fugitive Slave Act, including the most draconian element concerning runaways, and tried to convince Blacks to voluntarily leave the country.

Most Southerners were not anxious to go to war and certainly not over slavery, which was constitutionally legal. Confederate General Richard Taylor (son of President Zachary Taylor) was alarmed at naive Southerners who thought the North would allow the South to govern itself. Educated at Harvard and Yale, Taylor knew the mercenary nature of the power brokers in the North. Three meetings between Lincoln and Southern representatives (who tried to talk Lincoln out of war) in April 1861 failed to produce a peaceful resolution as Lincoln told them all the low duty tariffs through Southern ports would put the North out of business and "he



might as well shut up housekeeping at once."5

We have been led to believe the Republican Party was adamantly against slavery and/or its spread. While many members were anti-slavery, they consistently leave out a key piece of their reasoning, i.e., their goal was to keep Blacks confined to the Southern and Border States. They did not particularly want to live around Blacks and they certainly did not want to compete for jobs with them. Lincoln agreed with this position. Union Secretary of State William Seward explained — the Republican Party's opposition to "the extension of slavery had always really been concern for the welfare of the white man, and not an unnatural sympathy for the Negro."6 *New York Tribune* Editor Horace Greeley concurred, stating the "unoccupied territory ... shall be preserved for the benefit of the

2 Greg Loren Durand, "The Cult of Lincoln," *America's Caesar: The Decline and Fall of Republican Government in the United States of America*, Originally from Ward H. Lamon, *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1872.

3 George Edmonds, *Facts and Falsehoods* (Wiggins, Mississippi: Crown Rights Book Company Liberty Reprint Series, 1997), 18. Original source: General George McClellan, *Life and Campaigns of George B. McClellan*.

4 "Memory," American Treasures of the Library of Congress, July 27, 2010.

5 Robert L. Dabney, D.D., *The Origin & Real Cause of the War, A Memoir of a Narrative Received of Colonel John B. Baldwin*, Reprinted from *Discussions*, Volume IV, 11.

6 Thomas J. DiLorenzo, "The Economics of Slavery," lewrockwell.com.

White Caucasian race — a thing which cannot be except by the exclusion of slavery.”⁷ Greeley and Lincoln corresponded affirmatively on this topic.

On September 18, 1858, Lincoln proclaimed: “I will say, then, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races. ...”⁸ On August 14, 1862, Lincoln said, “Your race suffers very greatly, many of them, by living among us, while ours suffers from your presence. ... But even when you cease to be slaves, you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race.”⁹ Relative to his treatment of the slave controversy, in an August 22, 1862, letter to Greeley, Lincoln stated: “What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union. ...”¹⁰ The Emancipation Proclamation supposedly freed slaves out of Lincoln’s reach and kept enslaved those within it. England’s Lord Palmerston scoffed at this hypocritical stratagem; Lincoln called the proclamation what it was: a war measure. New England historian Edward Channing said: “Of course, it did not abolish slavery as an institution anywhere.”¹¹ In addition, Lincoln ultimately mimicked the strategy of Britain’s Lord Dunmore (John Murray) who, in November 1775, offered freedom to any slave or indentured servant if they would join the British Army to fight against the American “Rebels.”

Another angle identified by Auburn University Economics Instructor Emeritus, John Sophocleus, is Lincoln’s timing of the proclamation (January 1, 1863) based on the anticipation of a broken blockade. After receiving an official dispatch from Flag Officer Duncan Ingraham, President Jefferson Davis instructed Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin to officially announce the breaking of the blockade. On January 31, 1863, Benjamin notified Europe’s consular representatives: “As you are doubtless

aware that, by the law of nations, a blockade when thus broken by superior forces ceases to exist, and cannot be subsequently enforced unless established de novo, with adequate forces and after due notice to neutral powers, it has been deemed proper to give you the information herein contained for the guidance of such vessels of your nation as may choose to carry on commerce with the now open port of Charleston.”¹² Lincoln was certainly aware of the facts referenced by Benjamin. The war against slavery ruse had created a perceptual impediment, further deterring British and French intervention.

In *Colonization after Emancipation*, Phillip Magness and Sebastian Page uncovered documentation in British Archives that Lincoln was still attempting to deport Blacks from these United States virtually up to the day he died. That is a good indicator he was still in a quandary about the presence of Blacks in this country.

According to most Republican “elites,” the welfare of the Black population was simply a political issue. Therefore, if Lincoln was a champion of anything, it was “Judas rhetoric.” He was a master at cloaking his and other Republican’s avarice by superficially being a champion of the poor while literally being a staunch supporter of wealth transfers. After all, Lincoln won numerous court cases which directly benefitted the powerful railroad industry. The railroads and manufacturers connected to the industry aggressively sought his services and were willing to pay him quite well.

Regarding the war and its aftermath, the real dilemma was borne in Lincoln’s refusal to negotiate with the South and from his ensuing rhetoric. As the war progressed, his mercantilist agenda was failing so he reasoned a change of course was necessary. By introducing a politically motivated “humanitarian” element, he delivered as requested for the corporate and banking interests. It is amazing that many people believe the fallacy that Lincoln’s goal was to end slavery instead of forcibly keeping the Union together to consolidate power and enrich his political allies. Blacks were essentially used as pawns in the process — they deserved better. The greedy, power-hungry Republicans disrupted the lives of all Southerners and often relegated Blacks

7 Ibid.

8 James Ronald Kennedy and Walter Donald Kennedy, *The South Was Right!* (Gretna, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing Company, 1994), 27.

9 John S. Tilley, *Facts The Historians Leave Out*, Twenty-Second Printing (Nashville, Tennessee: Bill Coats, Ltd., 1991), 21-22.

10 Matthew Pinsker, “Letter to Horace Greeley (August 22, 1861),” Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, House Divided Project.

11 John S. Tilley, *The Coming of the Glory* (Nashville, Tennessee: Bill Coats, Ltd., 1991), 56.

12 John Thomas Sharf, *History of the Confederate States Navy from its Organization to the Surrender of its Last Vessel* (New York, New York: Crown Publishers, 1977), 682.

and poor Whites to conditions worse than those of the pre-war era. Post-war, Southerners — Blacks, Whites, American Indians, etc., were further pillaged by the Radical Republicans and their minions, thus satisfying the goals of some of Lincoln's most rabid supporters.

Lincoln's true legacy is the destruction of the voluntary Union and the centralization of power. This plan of high tariffs, cronyism, etc., has been embraced over time, regardless of party. Under the present duopoly, the political "jersey" they wear means little as most worship at the foot of Lincoln. You also have the never-ending stream of Lincoln idolaters (Allen Guelzo, Harold Holzer, James McPherson, Douglas Brinkley, Doris Kearns Goodwin, Mark Levin, Kevin Levin, Jon Meacham, etc.) on Network TV, C-Span, on various leftist and neo-con websites, etc., pushing the "Righteous Cause Myth." This "bully pulpit" is not available to those who believe in the sovereignty of the States and the voluntary nature of the federal republic. The Union victory and the eventual federal stranglehold on American "education" pretty much sealed the "winner's narrative" — not the real narrative — but the only one allowed to explain Lincoln's Dilemma.

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John Sophocleus made significant contributions to this piece relative to the economic position of Lincoln and the Radical Republicans. John has often noted the abject corruption of the Republican Party since its formation and, based on the present levels of iniquity, has also stated "The Democrats have learned to out-Republican the Republicans." Some individuals have claimed the modern Democratic Party has members who are the philosophical descendants of the Soviet Bolsheviks.

John M. Taylor has been a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans since 1989; he is also a member of the Military Order of the Stars & Bars and the Sons of the American Revolution. He has been a supporter of the Mises Institute since 1993 and is also a supporter of Alabamians for Academic Excellence and Integrity (AAEI). Taylor, presently the Commander of Edmund W. Pettus Camp 574, Alexander City, Alabama, has previously served as editor of the camp's newsletter, *The Tallapoosa Rifle*, and as editor of the Alabama Division SCV Newsletter, *Alabama Confederate*. In early 2017, Taylor's book, *Union At All Costs: From Confederation to Consolidation*, was released. He holds a B.S. Degree in Transportation from Auburn University and an MLIS from the University of Alabama. Taylor worked in transportation/logistics for a former Fortune 500 company and presently works as a librarian.



The Campaign to Restore the Reconciliation Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery: Status and Next Steps

By Kirk D. Lyons

A Battle Won — The War Continues **Introduction**

The Reconciliation Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery, once a prominent monument symbolizing post-War Between the States unity, has become a battleground in recent years. In the aftermath of the George Floyd death, Congress passed legislation, the 2021 National Defense Authorization Act (“NDAA”) established the Congressional Naming Commission to identify Department of Defense Assets which ‘commemorated’ Confederate soldiers and ordered their removal. In the third and final report, issued in the fall of 2022, this important memorial was targeted for removal.

The Battle

Since that time, a multi-front campaign was waged, first to halt the removal, and then to restore it after it was removed between Hanukkah and Christmas 2023. Much was accomplished during the campaign, including raising awareness of the issue, gaining support from 29 members of Congress who wrote a letter to Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin demanding a halt of the removal; establishing contact with family members of the Sculptor Moses Ezekiel who were opposed to the removal; placement of numerous articles in national publications about the issue and five lawsuits from multiple groups (including the SCV) and individuals; numerous podcasts, radio interviews and talks about the issue. In Congress, a handful of lawmakers introduced bills calling for the memorial’s return, but these measures failed to advance. Finally, in an effort to ‘moot’ the lawsuits, the Army ‘gifted’

the memorial to the Commonwealth of Virginia, circumventing the legal requirements and statements made by their lawyers to the Court that stakeholders would be consulted on the ‘final disposition’ of the Memorial, but never were.

Most recently, a descendant of President William McKinley, who initiated the memorial, joined the combined campaign. And the Daughters of Union Veterans issued a unanimous proclamation calling for restoration in their National Convention in Virginia.

Since the inauguration of President Donald J. Trump on January 20, 2025, who had initially vetoed the 2021 NDAA, hopes have been high that his Secretary of Defense Hegseth would reverse the damage done by his predecessor. Back channels were reporting Hegseth was ‘working on it’ but current national defense priorities took precedence.

The Victory

But on day 197 of the Trump Administration – Tuesday, August 5, 2025 — Secretary Hegseth appeared on a nationwide broadcast of Fox News and simultaneously posted a statement on “X,” formerly known as Twitter, that the Reconciliation Memorial would be coming back to Arlington, “where it belongs.” He added it should never have been moved and was the victim of “woke lemmings.” This is truly a victory which can and should be celebrated by everyone. And special thanks go to everyone who participated, including thousands of SCV members and more thousands of others who contacted their members of Congress and/or contributed financially as well as those who

Continued on page 48



Chaplains of the Confederate Army

By Charles G. Mills

Chaplains in the Confederate Army were quite different from those in the Union Army. At least one historian wrote that President Davis had a low opinion of the chaplains he served with in the Mexican War and did not want the Confederacy to create a close copy of them.¹ He was a broad-minded Episcopalian who died wearing three Catholic devotional items and also liked certain things about the Methodist Church.

The Union Army had an established Chaplains Corps about fifty years old. Its chaplains were staff officers with military ranks and subject to military discipline. Confederate chaplains had no rank and were not subject to military discipline. For this reason, they were sometimes much more colorful than their Northern counterparts could be. Confederate Chaplain James Sheeran, C. Ss. R.,² who frequently ignored military discipline and appears to have been quite stubborn, once told General Stonewall Jackson chaplains outranked all generals, including Jackson. He also once argued successfully with General Robert E. Lee.

The March 14, 1861, law creating the Confeder-

ate War Department had no provision for chaplains. Initially the chaplains were appointed by the religious denominations. Finally, on May 3, 1861, the Confederate Congress authorized the president to appoint regimental chaplains.³ Throughout the

War, some regimental commanders influenced the choice of their chaplains. The first chaplain officially appointed was the Episcopalian priest James Battle Avirett, who was also the last surviving Confederate Chaplain.

The exact number of Confederate chaplains is unknown. Confederate records show about 400 appointed by President Davis, but most estimates of the total are between about 600 and about 1,300.⁴

All Confederate Chaplains were Christians. Two Rabbis who ministered to Jewish Confederate soldiers were called "Chaplain" but were never appointed by the Confederate government. They obtained significant accommoda-

tions for Jewish soldiers wishing to observe Jewish holy days.

Most were Protestants but many were Catholic, a number from orders such as the Jesuits, the Bene-



Chaplain James Sheeran

1 Michael L. Bineham, *Role of Southern Baptist Chaplains and Missionaries in the Civil War*, thesis submitted to the US Army Command and General Staff College, 2003, page 25.

2 Chaplain Sheeran was the chaplain of the 14th Louisiana Regiment. His wartime diaries are in print.

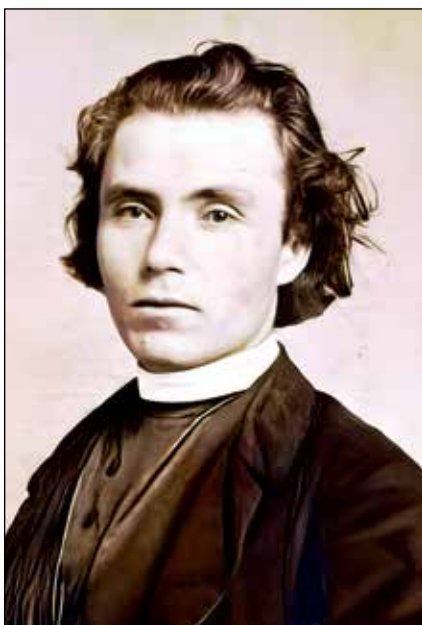
3 Ibid.

4 Charles Todd Quintard, Confederate Chaplain and Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee put the number at 1,308 in posthumous papers edited by Arthur Howard Noll and published by the Sewanee University Press in 1905 as *Doctor Quintard, Chaplain, C. S. A., and Second Bishop of Tennessee*.



Chaplain James Battle Avirett,

transferred this responsibility to the Baptist Domestic Mission Board, and one frequently sees two separate numbers, one for Baptist chaplains



Chaplain Emmeran M. Bliemel

dictine monks, the Vincentians, and the Redemptorists.⁵ Almost all the Louisiana chaplains, including Chaplain Sheeran, mentioned above and below, were Catholic. The largest denomination represented was the Southern Methodist Church.⁶

Early in the War, the Southern Baptist Church appointed chaplains, but later it transferred this responsibility to the Baptist Domestic Mission Board, and one frequently sees two separate numbers, one for Baptist chaplains and one for Baptist missionaries. The total of these was well more than one hundred.⁷

Confederate Chaplains were poorly paid. They received the same amount privates did as well as the same food. They did eventually get a ration of food for their horses.

Their duty was dangerous. Confederate Chaplain Emmeran M.

Bliemel, O. S. B., a Benedictine monk and chaplain of the 10th Tennessee Infantry, was the first American chaplain ever to die in combat. He was killed on August 30, 1864, on the battlefield at Jonesboro, Georgia, while administering last rites to Colonel William Grace, also was killed in action in the same battle, and had chosen him as the regiment's chaplain.⁸

Chaplain Francois T. Turgis of the 13th Louisiana Infantry, a Creole Regiment, received a head wound while administering last rites to a dying Louisiana Soldier. He refused to leave the battlefield until he had finished. He was a veteran of the French Army during the War of 1812.⁹

Confederate chaplains were free to minister to wounded and dying Northern soldiers on the battlefield after a battle. They probably did. This would explain the accusation against Chaplain Abram Joseph Ryan, C. R. that his not administering last rites to Union soldiers was a serious charge. His retort was a clever statement that he would gladly administer last rites to the entire Union Army. He is primarily known as the Poet Laureate of the Confederacy.¹⁰

He had roots in both the North and the South and lived in the North early in the War. Very early in the War he realized the South was right and the North was wrong and became a chaplain with the Confederate Army, although never a regimental or brigade chaplain.



Chaplain Abram Joseph Ryan

⁵ Louisiana was about 30 percent Catholic but almost all of its chaplains were Catholic. The Vatican was friendly to the Confederate government.

⁶ This Church was badly persecuted in Missouri, but is not the subject of this article. See William M. Leftwich, *Martyrdom in Missouri*, especially Volume II. (Many reprint editions are available.)

⁷ See Bineham, *supra*, Appendix B.

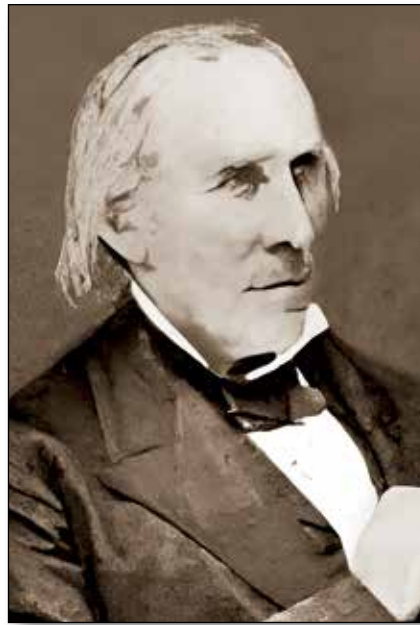
⁸ *The American Benedictine Review*, Vol. XVII.2, p. 218, *The Clayton News Daily*, August 20, 2014.

⁹ Chaplain Turgis' obituary and an abbreviated version of a lecture about his life can both be found under his name on the Internet.

¹⁰ A good anthology of his poems was published by P.J. Kenedy and Sons of New York in 1896.

Sometimes the care for Northern captured or injured soldiers was dramatic. Chaplain Sheeran, mentioned above, after seeing all the hospitalized Southern soldiers in a hospital, went over to the part of the hospital holding the Northern wounded and when he found the nurses malingering gave them orders to get back to work together with directions as to what they needed to do.

Chaplain Peter Whelan was perhaps the most generous of them all. At the outset of the War he was a priest of the Catholic Diocese of Savannah. His exact position in the Confederate Army is unclear. He has been described as the Chief of Chaplains for Georgia. He has also been described as the chaplain to the Irish Confederate soldiers in Savannah, Georgia. He was captured by the Northern Army and refused to be released until all the men he was ministering to were also released. He was also stationed with Confederate troops at Andersonville. He used his own money to buy food for the Northern prisoners at Andersonville. He was never reimbursed.



Chaplain Peter Whelan

Chaplain John B. Bannon, S. J., got one of the most interesting missions of the War. He was captured and under his release he was not allowed to return to the Confederate Army. President Davis then sent him as an emissary to the Blessed Pius IX, the pope at that time. Pius IX had great sympathy for the Confederate



Chaplain John B. Bannon

cause. He, himself, was under constant attack from the newly created Kingdom of Italy, which was acting just as unlawfully as the Lincoln adminis-

tration. President Davis liked Pius IX because he was the only head of state in Europe which gave the Confederate president the respect due to a head of state. Pius IX had the American archbishops work for peace. Their mutual admiration survived the War. Pius IX took the extraordinary step of sending a signed photograph to the imprisoned Jefferson Davis. The leading Catholic magazine in America published Davis' obituary of Pius.¹¹

At the time of Bannon's mission to Rome, agents of the Lincoln regime were in Ireland, telling Irishmen if they emigrated to New York or Boston they would receive a land grant in the American west. This

was a lie and instead they were promptly drafted into the Northern Army. Pius IX ordered former Chaplain Bannon to go to Ireland and dissuade as many as he could from coming to America.

Fathers Ryan and Avirett were not the only Confederate chaplains to leave a literary legacy. Edward McKendree Bounds, the Methodist chaplain of the 3rd Missouri Infantry, published eleven books.¹²

The Baptist John Albert Broadus, a chaplain in the Army of Northern Virginia, left us many scholarly articles and books. He also lectured at Yale and the University of Virginia.

Richard Owen Currey, a Presbyterian from Tennessee, who served simultaneously as both a surgeon and chaplain in the Confederate Army, and edited and wrote for many scholarly journals.

Robert Lewis Dabny, a Presbyterian minister, was one of the most articulate and active champions of the Southern cause both before and after the War.

11 William Barondy Faherty, *The Fourth Career of John B. Bannon, Saint Louis Pastor, Southern Chaplain, Confederate Agent and Jesuit Orator*, C & D Publishing 1994.

12 xii *Preacher and Prayer* (1907); *The Resurrection* (1907, republished in 1921 as *Ineffable Glory: Thoughts on the Resurrection*); *Power Through Prayer* (1910); *Purpose in Prayer* (1920); *Prayer and Praying Men* (1921); *Heaven: A Place—A City—A Home* (1921); *Satan: His Personality, Power and Overthrow* (1922); *The Possibilities of Prayer* (1923); *The Reality of Prayer* (1924); *The Essentials of Prayer* (1925); *The Necessity of Prayer* (1929); *The Weapon of Prayer* (1931)

He served as chaplain of the 18th Virginia Infantry, and many of his books and collections of his essays were published. His biography of Stonewall Jackson is still in print.¹³

A. William Jones, after service as a regimental chaplain, became the Baptist missionary to Lt. Gen. A. P. Hill's Corps. He published many books, especially about Robert E. Lee.

Chaplain William Henry Foote, a Yale Graduate, published a two-volume history of the Virginia Presbyterian Church, *Sketches of North Carolina*, and *Sketches of Virginia*, among other things.

Although not technically a chaplain, Albert Willis deserves mention. As a student for the Baptist ministry he volunteered to be hanged in place of a married Confederate soldier when Colonel Custer committed the serious war crime of ordering the hanging of seven captured Confederate soldiers.¹⁴

After the War, many former Confederate chaplains rose to great prominence in their churches. These include Francis Xavier Leray, a chaplain in the Army of Tennessee, who rose through the ranks to become the Catholic Archbishop of New Orleans. They also include Alfred Magill Randolph, who became the Episcopal Bishop of Southern Virginia



Pope Pius IX

and Charles Todd Quintard, Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee. Chaplain John Christian Keener, Superintendent of Confederate Chaplains west of the Mississippi and a much-published writer, became a Methodist bishop.

Chaplains on both sides of the War were recognized as non-combatants. There were, however, a number of clergymen who fought in the Confederate Army. Although sometimes referred to as "fighting clerics" they were not officially chaplains. The most striking fighting cleric was General Leonidas Polk, who left his position as an Episcopalian bishop to take up arms. Another striking example was C. T. Winkler, who left his position as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Charleston to serve in the Confederate Army

and eventually Mosby's Rangers and was wounded in battle several times.

The hundreds of Confederate Chaplains, members of many denominations, some officially appointed by the Department of War, some appointed by their commanding officers, some appointed by their churches, some chaplains, some home missionaries, some holding more than one position, at least one serving the Confederate Navy temporarily between Army assignments, left us a proud heritage, a heritage of battlefield heroism, of devotion, of lifelong service, of scholarship, of talent, of mercy to the wounded and dying enemy, and of love of the South.



¹³ *Life and Campaigns of Lt.-Gen Thomas J. Jackson*, also published as *The Life and Campaigns of Stonewall Jackson*. He also published many other books

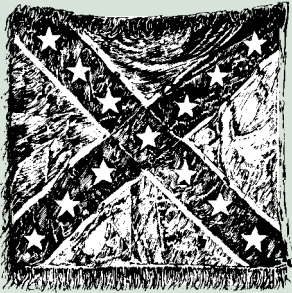
¹⁴ www.markerhistory.com/albert-gallatin-willis-marker-j-26/; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flint_Hill_Baptist_Church#cite_note-4

Just An Old Rebel

By Joel T. Bailey

He was just an old rebel
Whose time had come and gone
Once surrounded by thousands
But he died sick and alone

He had loved to tell his stories
About when he wore the gray
Then no one listened anymore
To the things he had to say



He'd sit on a dusty street corner
And watch the people walk by
He'd think back on the old days
And wipe a tear from his eye

Now his life on earth is over
And he'll be missed by very few
For he was just an old rebel
That no one really knew

Having left only an old rebel flag
Still flying in a Southern breeze
He has now crossed over the river
To rest in the shade of the trees

Joel T. Bailey is a member of the Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton Camp 1354, Vicksburg, Mississippi



Books in Print

The Confederate Secret Service: An Analysis of the Intelligence Community of the Confederate States of America, 1861-1865

Author Mills is an experienced intelligence officer, and began writing this volume in 2014 after a CIA volume, *Intelligence in the Civil War*, which centers on Union efforts. Mills characterized his efforts: "The author is an experienced intelligence officer, but he also harbors the caution of a typical intelligence analyst and knows that there is always more to know."

Four categories organize the work.

What was the organization of the Confederate Secret Service?

Who were the key officials?

How was the intelligence collected (sources and methods)?

How did the Confederate Secret Service support the Confederate war effort?

Familiar stories are included such as, the hanging of infantryman Sam Davis the "Confederate Nathan Hale," James Bullock and his efforts in Liverpool to obtain vessels for the Rebel navy, Belle Boyd the effective Confederate spy, Rose O'Neal Greenhow also a well-known spy for the South, of course Colonel John Singleton Mosby, and possibly John Wilkes Booth. These famous tales are woven in the overall efforts of the Confederate Secret Service.

Far from writing only of the famous, this volume includes the less known

participants. Lt. Thomas Harney (or Sergeant Harney), sometimes recorded as Harvey (not Harney) was on a team to blow up the White House. Harney was arrested before the act was completed and placed in the Old Capitol Prison. The next day he was released for lack of evidence and "Disappeared into history." A dentist's assistant, Captain Stringfellow, gathered information in Alexandria, Virginia. Oddly, besides being a spy for the Confederacy, Stringfellow later obtained a dental license.

Many famous men are included in presenting this story, an interesting example was Confederate Secretary of State Judah Benjamin. An Ohio Senator described Benjamin as being an "Israelite in Egyptian clothing." Benjamin retorted "It is true that I am a Jew, and when my ancestors were receiving their Ten Commandments from the immediate Deity, amidst the thundering and lightning of Mt. Sinai, the ancestors of my opponent were herding swine in the forest of Great Britain."

This work is a valuable review of the events, people and causes of the WBTS, and Mills' epilogue compares the times of the 1860s with events of today. Mills accurately states, "it takes a special kind of arrogance to judge those who lived many generations ago by the values and practices of the early twenty-first century like those today who seek to attack or remove Confederate monuments, Christopher Columbus statues, the Woodrow Wilson name, or even the Jefferson or Washington monuments. Given all of our present-day advantages and development, what is our excuse to divide the country?"

In conclusion, Mills ends with these wise words, "We must always remember that we are Americans of an exceptional nation. 'To who much is given, much is expected.' For all our blessings, faults and achievements, we are a force for good in the world. That is our mission."

Unlike any other volume of the War,

this is an excellent source and description of the Confederate Secret Service.

Author: Harold W. Mills, Jr.
Publisher: Covenant Books, Inc.
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Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

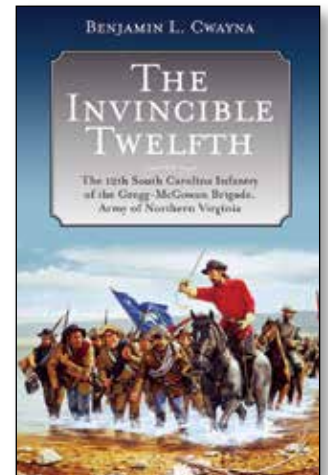
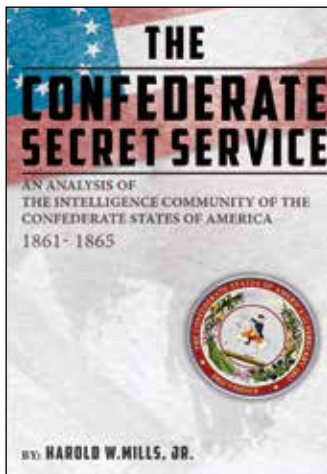
"The Invincible Twelfth" The 12th South Carolina Infantry Regiment, of the Gregg-McGowan Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia

This is the first regimental history ever written on the 12th SC Regiment. Author Ben Cwayna, for decades, served as a long-term volunteer re-enactor, including Gettysburg. This experience drew him was to write about these men. Myself, a collector of SC Regiments, over 35 years, searching online for missing units on my shelves, found this one, just printed, 2025. Bought it and glad I did. Now, enjoyed it so much, and recommend you buy it. Rarely told stories.

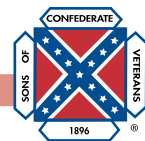
In 1861, the regiment's career commenced with a poor defeat in its initial engagement on the South Carolina coast at Port Royal Sound. This event could have set them into a demoralizing mindset. Yet, a change in leadership from an absent political appointee, to

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Army of Northern Virginia



Every year since 2003, a detachment of the 10th SC Volunteer Infantry has marched the 2.8 mile length of Sullivan's Island to Breach Inlet, for the Hunley/Housatonic Memorial Service. Loading up for the ride back home are Robert Richardson, Ray Miller, Cain Griffin, Bill Norris. Obscured behind Griffin was Randy Stewart. Camps represented were **Secession Camp 4**, Charleston, SC; **General Elison Capers Camp 1212**, Moncks Corner, SC, and **Rivers Bridge Camp 842**, Fairfax, SC.



Service awards were presented to members of the 2nd Brigade, Upstate SC at the Annual 2nd Brigade Picnic. **Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68**, Spartanburg, SC, Historian Jim Crocker presented the award to Jerry Adams who's been a member for 34 years.



Captain Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, Chaplain Stephen Parker and wife Andrea recently attended the SC Legislative Day in Columbia. While there, they paid respects at the Confederate Monument.



Members of the **Col. E. T. Stackhouse Camp 1576**, Latta, SC, placed 17 Southern Iron Crosses of Honor in a local cemetery. Pictured are Daryl Hardwick and Michael Stackhouse.



R. E. Lee Camp 726, Alexandria, VA, members braved the rain and cold to march in Alexandria's George Washington Day Parade.



Members of **Stonewall Jackson Camp 380**, Portsmouth, VA, received a \$7,500 grant for veteran headstones from The Society of the Southern Cross. Society Compatriot Robert Murphree contributed another \$500 to continue the camp's "Guardians of Cedar Grove Cemetery" program.

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



The **Lt. F. C. Frazier Camp 668**, High Point, NC, hosted their 5th Annual Christmas in the Confederacy. Guest speaker was Ms. Susan Lee, founder of the Virginia Flaggers, who shared an inspirational message celebrating the Birth of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ with a special remembrance to the second gift given to each of us, we will always cherish and that is the gift of our beloved Heritage



Hanover Dragoons Camp 827, Hanover, VA, celebrated Confederate Flag Day at Oakwood Cemetery in Richmond, VA. Ninety headstones were flagged and dedicated by the VA Division's Oakwood Committee. Shown, from left, Mike Tyler, Camp Commander Ray Walton, Lt. Commander-in-Chief Tony Griffin, Brian Jones, Jim Perkins (holding flag), and Harrison Smith.



Members of **Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760**, Goldsboro, NC; **Dr. B. T. Person Camp 1517**, Fremont/Pikeville, NC; **Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466**, Smithfield, NC, and others gathered for their annual Lee-Jackson Banquet.



The **Yadkin Gray Eagles Camp 1765**, Yadkinville, NC, and **Tanner's Battery** were present and accounted for at the Richmond Hill Law School Civil War Day. They fired four shots and answered questions from attendees about our heritage.



Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828, Callands, VA, celebrated Confederate Heritage month in Chatham, VA. Positive comments were received from the visitors there.



Private Wallace Bowling Camp 1400, LaPlata, MD, member Michael Dobry received his 40 year membership pin from Commander Dennis Spears.

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



Fort Sumter Camp 1269, Charleston, SC, installed new officers at their Commanders Reception honoring Robert E. Lee, held at the Confederate Home and College in Charleston, SC. Shown from left, 1st Lt. Cmdr. Tharin Walker, 2nd Lt. Cmdr. Rob Varnado, Past Cmdr. John Robinson, Adjutant Cole Davis, Commander Steven Earnhardt, Quartermaster Yale Huett, Color Sergeant Matthew Locke. Also in attendance were SC Division Commander Perry J. Smith, III and National Guardian Chairman S. Archie Herring, Jr.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, recently welcomed two new members. Shown with Camp Commander Jeff Plummer are Rhys Humphrys (L) and James MacFarland (R).



The **Sgt. John A. Lisk Camp 1502**, Troy, NC, has marched in the Star Christmas Parade for more than thirty years! With 22 participants, this was the best showing yet. In addition to the camp's Daisy Chaffee Lamb OCR Chapter 7, the **First, Farthest & Last Camp 1966**, Randolph County, NC, and **Captain Winfield Scott Lineberry Camp 92**, Asheboro, NC, also participated.



Huguenot Springs Confederate Cemetery has joined Wreaths Across America. Forty live wreaths were purchased. We are pleased they have included historic cemeteries containing graves of Confederate soldiers. Huguenot Springs Cemetery is located in Powhatan, VA, and is owned and maintained by **J. E. B. Stuart Camp 1343**, Henrico, VA. More than one hundred veterans buried within the cemetery grounds have been identified.



Urquhart-Gillette Camp 1471, Franklin, VA, proudly manned their camp float in the Carrsville, VA, Christmas Parade. Participating were, from left, Ricky Derby, Anthony Dimick, Volpe Boykin and Peter Helms.



Members of the **Tom Smith Camp 1702**, Suffolk, VA, Memorial Guard participated in the 2024 Christmas parade held in Ivor, VA. Attendees from left, Fred Taylor, Patrick Taylor, Diane and Bob Shirley, Wayne Taylor, Jerry Talley, Billy Batten, Mike Jones, Shane Reason, David Carraway, Jim Mayo, Mike Armistead, Benjie and Jennifer Nelson.



Army of Northern Virginia



The **Roxboro Grays Camp 1932**, Roxboro, NC, pinned one of their longtime members Charlie Lunsford with his real grandson badge.



Past MOS&B Commander General and **NC Division SCV** Commander Byron Brady received the SCV 50-year service medal and certificate from NC Division Commander Kevin Stone at their DEC Meeting. Byron joined the SCV in the summer of 1975 after aging out of the Children of the Confederacy at age 21.



The **Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722**, Fredericksburg, VA, placed wreaths at the graves of 1,215 known, 700 to 900 unknown Soldiers under the Sentinel and six generals at the Fredericksburg Confederate Cemetery. It was a great day for the South.



The **Capt. David Williams/Holly Shelter Volunteers Camp 2267**, Burgaw, NC, participated in the Atkinson, NC, Christmas parade.

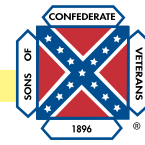


Members of the **Burke Tigers Camp 2162**, Valdese, aNC, recently cleaned a cemetery in eastern Burke County, NC.



Members of the **Yadkin Gray Eagles Camp 1765**, Yadkinville, NC, were honored with awards from SCV Headquarters. Shown are Commander Charles Mathews presenting the Meritorious Service Medal to 2nd Lieutenant Scotty Linville.

Army of Tennessee



Past Commander-in-Chief Charles Kelly Barrow was the keynote speaker at the **AL Confederate Memorial Day Celebration** in Montgomery, AL. A large crowd was on hand to greet the past commander and hear his speech on our Southern heritage.



The **Isham G. Harris Camp 109**, Paris, TN, held their Lee/Jackson with Speaker Stephen Poe speaking on General Jackson, The Man.



The **Col. Edward Dorr Tracy, Jr. Camp 18**, Macon, GA, helped set up for the Sidney Lanier 25 United Daughters of the Confederacy service at Rose Hill Cemetery. After replacing the flag in Soldier's Square, the camp met at the monument in Whittle Park. Back row: Rocky Ferrara, Johnny Mack Nickles, Commander Mike Waits, Scott Dooley and Jett Smith. Front row: **16th GA Jackson Rifles Camp 2218** Commander Earl Colvin, Ethan Brockholter, Ethan Bloodworth, Savannah Bloodworth, and Brick Nelson



The **Brigadier General John C. Carter, Camp 207**, Waynesboro, GA, along with the Margaret Jones Chapter 27, UDC of Waynesboro, hosted a Confederate Memorial Service. Camp 207 Compatriot Bernard Martin talked about how our heritage, derived from God, should cause us to emulate the virtues of our Confederate ancestors and to uphold their good name.



Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, members Sam Forrester, left, and Sam Miller, right, presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Mercy Crowe, center, at Jefferson County High School.



The 38th MS Infantry formed up to help defend historic Fort Gaines on Dauphin Island, AL at the 160th Anniversary of the Battle of Mobile Bay. Camps represented for Thunder on the Bay were: The **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS; **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS; **Samuel H. Powe Camp 255**, Waynesboro, MS, and the **Bibb Rifles Camp 455**, West Blockton, AL.

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



Dickson County High School cadets Andrew Donaldson and Jana White were both awarded the *H. L. Hunley* JROTC award from the **Capt. William H. McCauley Camp 260**, Dickson County, TN.



The **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL, Color Guard give a 21-gun salute during Confederate Memorial Day Celebration.



KY Division Commander Kyle Thompson and members of the **Col. Alfred Johnston 276**, Benton, KY, led their float honoring Marshall County's Confederate veterans during the Tater Day Parade in Benton, KY.



Past Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney presents **Col. W. P. Rogers Camp 321**, Corinth, MS, member Dwight Johnson with a Meritorious Service Award.



DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824, Sylvania, AL, member Ryan Rogers was the keynote speaker recently at the meeting of the **Sons of Liberty Camp 580**, Decatur, AL, meeting. In honor of the recent St. Patrick's holiday, Ryan made a great presentation of Irish flags.



In 1928, a classic photo was taken of both white and black Confederate veterans at a reunion held in Huntsville, AL. On the far right are two black Confederates, Matt Gray and Henry Bolling. An original of the photo was published in the 1928 *Confederate Veteran* with some little known facts, one of which is, there is a Union Army Veteran in the photo. He was a corporal in the 9th

Indiana Infantry and was good friends with the UCV members who voted to make him an honorary member of the camp! Members of the **Egbert J. Jones Camp 357**, Huntsville, AL, invited the local SUV to send a representative to the reenactment of the famous photo. Unfortunately, they refused to participate.

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



Members of the **Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi, MS gathered to observe Confederate Flag Day at Beauvoir.



Lt. Dickson L. Baker Camp 926, Hartwell, GA, Commander Josh Bailey, left, presented the *H. L. Hunley* Medal to Cadet / 1st Sgt. Ethan Stovall of the Hart County, GA, JROTC program.



General Robert H. Hatton Camp 723, Lebanon, TN, Commander Tom Wood welcomes new member Ryan McFolin.



The 38th MS Infantry participated in the annual Siege of Port Hudson Reenactment near St. Francisville, LA. Camps represented were: the **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS, and the **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS. The **Rankin Rough and Readys Camp 265**, Brandon, MS, joined the action on Sunday.



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, donated this wagon to Eartha's Farm & Market, a 10 1/2 acre urban farm to serve food desert communities in Jacksonville.



Thomas Jefferson Denny Camp 1442, Cullman, AL, 1st Lt. Commander Nathan Lamar introduces Ryan Rogers as the keynote speaker for a recent meeting.



Army of Tennessee



Matthew Talbot Nunnally Camp 1671, Monroe, GA, flagged 90 graves at Rest Haven Cemetery. Pictured are Camp Commander Steven, 1st Lt. Cannon, 2nd Lt. Kasper, Adjutant Dobbs, Past Commander Myers, with compatriots Ronnie, Raymond, Jake, and guests Shelby and Franky hold the Battle Flag with the commander's wife Katie.



The **Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210**, Tampa, FL, newest member, Reginald Hayes Rhodes, center, is welcomed to the camp by Adjutant Phil Waters, left, and Jeff Wolverton, right, who serves as chaplain.



Forrest's Orphans Camp 1744, Calhoun, KY, member Spencer Brewer received the KY Governor's Volunteer Service Award. He is also one of the major authorities on military flags in the State of Kentucky.



Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263, Bay St. Louis, MS, Adjutant Don Green delivered the keynote speech at the Texas Hospital Memorial on the 160th Anniversary at the Quitman, MS, Cemetery.

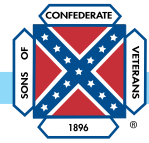


A young student at Cornerstone Christian Academy in Rainsville, AL, carefully examines a minnie ball during a history lecture given by **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL, Commander Gary Carlyle, who talked about his huge display of period artifacts mixed with trivia questions along with Southern morals and values.



KY Division Commander Thompson presents **Col. Charles A. Wickliffe Camp 2337**, Wickliffe, KY, member Claude Winslow with his Division Life Membership card during Confederate Flag Day Weekend ceremonies.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Compatriot Avery Frantz, AZ Division Historian, brought greetings on behalf of the **AZ Division** to the CA Division, UDC's Confederate Memorial Day Service at Hollywood Forever Cemetery, Hollywood, CA. After the ceremony, roses were placed on the Confederates and their families who lay within the UDC owned plot.



Gen. James H. McBride Camp 632, Springfield, MO, Commander Ron McBride presents the SCV War Service Medal and certificate to member Shelby Clement.



Past **CA Division** Commander Farrell Cooley awarded newly elected Division Commander Tod Terry with the ATM neck ribbon. SCV members from around California joined together at the UDC plot following the Confederate Memorial Day Service to congratulate Tod.



James M. Keller Camp 648, Hot Springs, AR, Commander Floyd Harve, left, welcomed newest members Les Cagle and Todd Elliott.



Members of **Walker's Greyhounds Camp 2338**, Tyler, TX, and the **General John Gregg Camp 958**, Longview, TX, held a ceremony and placed a wreath before the Confederate monument in observance of Confederate Memorial Day.



The **Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, hosted the 19th annual Memorial Service at Keachie Confederate Cemetery. There are more than 100 graves there marked unknown who were mortally wounded at the Battle of Mansfield. Other camps taking part were **W. W. Heartsill Camp 314**, Marshall, TX; **Sgt. James W. Nicholson Camp 1478**, Ruston, LA; **Col. James Hamilton Beard Camp 1856**, Edison, GA; and the **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA.

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



General John B. Hood Camp 1208, Los Angeles, CA, Commander Robert Asa Crook presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Jordan High School JROTC Cadet Yerbin Arias. Jordan High's Senior Army Instructor Duy Pham presented Commander Crook with a certificate for the camp's support of the JROTC program.



TX Division Commander Michael Hurley and ATM Commander John McCammon attended the dedication of the Confederate Tejano Monument located near San Antonio, TX. The monument was the work of the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX.



Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275, Livingston, TX, members were at the J. A. S. Turner Cemetery to honor the 30th anniversary of the reburial of Captain Isaac Turner and to place flags on the other Confederate Veterans in Cemetery, including one Mexican American War Veteran. From left, Roy Cox, Charlie Hester, Travis Tipton, Commander Bill Maddox, John Stewart, Stephen Daughdrill and Wade Nail.



The **Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, once again hosted the largest Confederate Memorial Day observance in the state. The ceremony was led by Camp Commander Steve Johnson, with a reading of known Confederate soldiers during the service. The Arizona Civil War Council provided a ceremonial salute, while members of Thunderbird Chapter 2102, UDC, contributed poetry and floral tributes. Compatriot Gerald of Camp 1525 concluded the program with a rendition of *Dixie* on the bagpipes.



Beauregard Camp 130, New Orleans, LA, Color Guard presented the colors during the opening ceremony for the annual Louisiana Division Reunion hosted by the **NB Forrest Camp 1931** in Hammond, LA.



Members of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Johnson County, KS, presented camp artifacts and spoke to more than 240 local 8th graders at the Lone Jack, MO, Battlefield History Day. They included Compatriots Paul Allen, Walt Schley, Walt McKenzie, John Atherton, Bill Stoker and Rick McPherson.

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



Capt. James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770, Orange County, CA, Chaplain Scott Price, Commander Farrell Cooley and Matthew Stoops posted the colors with all veteran groups at Santa Ana Cemetery as they honored our Confederate Dead along with the Yankees. First National flags were also placed on Confederate graves at two other cemeteries.



Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 2048, Tehachapi, CA, new member Jim Howard received the War Service Medal for his service in Iraq from Camp Commander Kevin Street and Lt. Commander Greg Frazier. He served in the US Army, 1st Infantry Division. Though not acquainted at the time, Compatriots Howard and Frazier both served at the same allied airbase in central Iraq.



William Bridwell Camp 2020, Canon City, CO, Cannoneers Clint Nichols, Marcus Gaddy, Greg Clemmons, Tom Wellborn of Sterling Price Camp 676, Denver, CO, and Edward Williamson performed Live Fire Cannon demonstrations at Fort Lupton, Colorado Heritage Fair.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, Past Commander Joe C. Moore presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Tyler Greenwood at the Annual JROTC Awards Ceremony at Webb City High School, Webb City, MO.



Members of the **Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937**, Cleburne, TX, participated in the Johnson County Old Settlers Parade in Alvarado, TX. Sitting on the back of the trailer are Doug Guley, Tracy Oaks, Steve, Roy Williams; standing in the front of the trailer by the limber are Tim Boyte and Nate Pun.



Surgeon John Cravens Camp 2276, Gallatin, MO, Commander Lanny Dixon presented an award to Chaplain Lyndon Francis.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **CA Division** recently placed a Southern Iron Cross of Honor at the mausoleum of 1st Lt. Frederick Ferdinand Weed, who served in the 9th MO Infantry. The dedication was attended by past Commander-in-Chief Chuck McMichael and the CA Division UDC.



Members of the **Walker's Greyhounds Camp 2338**, Tyler, TX, placed 231 wooden crosses on the graves of 231 unknown CSA veterans at historic Oakwood Cemetery in honor of Confederate Memorial Day.



Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327, Carthage, MO, members ran a four-day information / merchandise booth at the Howdy Neighbor Days in Pierce City, MO and were met with positive reception by the public. Pictured are members Wayne Pease, Keagan Franklin and Travis Archie.



Captain Moses J. Bradford Camp 2344, Rolla, MO, along with the Winnie Davis Chapter 628, adopted families in three different communities this past Christmas, as well as collected donations of \$3,000 to help those affected by a fire at the Dent County, MO, sheltered workshop, which housed the county's Toys for Tots donations. Pictured from left, Rick Morton, Herb Turner, Mike Rouse, Rick Havens, David L. Cowell, Allie Cowell, Danny Creason, Charlene Turner and Rob Connery.



Private C. W. Lucas-Forrest Escort Camp 2316, Prescott Valley, AZ, members marched in the Memorial Day procession at Citizens' Cemetery. Participants are limited to organizations or those veterans who were represented during the original Memorial Day of 1909 at Citizens Cemetery. While marching, the introduction of the Sons of Confederate Veterans was read along with the names of the Confederate veterans buried within the cemetery.



Members of the **TX Division** gathered at the Joseph E. Johnston Confederate Reunion Grounds near Mexia, TX, for the 2nd Annual TX Division Picnic.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

Gen. Robert E. Lee Camp 16
Auburn
Michael A. Osburn

Capt. Mortimer Jordan Camp 84
Gardendale
Brian E. Hall

Captain John Rayburn Camp 452
Guntersville
Thomas Allen Smith

Gen. George "Tige" Anderson Camp 453
Anniston
Matthew Joseph Hood

Gen. Edmund W. Pettus Camp 574
Alexander City
Stanley Cass Black

Cradle of the Confederacy Camp 692
Montgomery
William Watson Duke, II

Capt. Thomas H. Hobbs Camp 768
Athens
Chadwick Ray Crabtree

Col. William A. Johnson Camp 898
Tuscumbia
Matthew C. Riddle
Andrew Melton Turbville

The Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524
Prattville
Carson Layne Abbott
Dale Edwin Dellegar
Blake Alexander Dickinsen

West-Scott-Baker-Alabama Division Camp 1622
Riverside
Larry Daniel Moore

Dekalb Rifles Camp 1824
Fyffe
Daniel Davis Patterson

Lt. Col. John W. Harris Camp 1833
Russellville
Emuel Max Todd

The Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921
Tallassee
John Casey Batchelor
Travis Defoor, Jr.
Warren Eugene Lawrence
Herbert Preston Rabren
Hunter Sean Rayfield
Robert Corneilius Suggs, III
William Jason Thornton
Colby Jesse Wisener

ARKANSAS

Gen. Richard M. Gano Camp 561
Fort Smith
Christopher Tyler Bivins

Polk County Invincibles Camp 2264
Mena
Kenneth Dewayne Hastey

ARIZONA

Gen. Jo Shelby Camp 1414
Harrison
Tony Bryan

Capt. Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202
Tucson
Michael L. Allen

CALIFORNIA

Gen. John B. Hood Camp 1208
Los Angeles
Kevin Williams

COLORADO

Jefferson Davis Camp 175
Colorado Springs
Brennan Dale Heuser
John Charles Revelle, Jr.

FLORIDA

General Jubal A. Early Camp 556
Tampa
Roger A. Shinholser, Jr.

Pvt. William Riley Milton Camp 741
Tavares
Turner Allen Kennedy

Kirby Smith Camp 1209
Jacksonville
Christopher Price

Captain Francis Asbury Hendry Camp 1284
Sebring
Larry Gene Ogburn

Theophilus West M.D. Camp 1346
Marianna
Angus Rhys Griffin

Stonewall Jackson Camp 1381
St. Petersburg
David Burghart
Richard Alan Sanchez
Robert Scott
Mark Allen Thomas

Maj. William M. Footman Camp 1950
Ft. Myers
Ryan M. Danis
Tyler Joseph Featheringill
Gregory Scott Miller
John William Shell

Capt. Winston Stephens Camp 2041
MacClenny
Jackson George Girardo
Marion Dean Traylor

Raulerson Underhill Camp 2080
Okeechobee
Joseph William Spangler, III

Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210
Tampa
Charles Lee Andrews

GEORGIA

Gilmer Light Guards Camp 89
Ellijay
John Preston Watts Brown
Lawrence Barringer Brown, Jr.

Col. William H. Stiles-Warren Akin Camp 670
Cartersville
Rodney Murdock

Jefferson Davis' Cowboys Camp 682
Ocilla
Ricky Donald Reese
Ronald Douglas Reese

Cherokee Legion Camp 914
Canton
James David Clement
Earl Enoch East
John Hamilton Marsh
Shayne Griffin Schettler

Appling Grays Camp 918
Baxley
Robert Wesley Brown
Bernard Franklin Corbitt
William Ferd Hansen
Jerry Lee Rowland

Ogeechee Rifles Camp 941
Statesboro
Jason Dickey

David W. Payne Camp 1633
Blairsville
Joss Turner Reinhardt
Mark Anthony Reinhardt
Timothy Paul Shook

Col. John H. Baker Camp 1705
Zebulon
Levy Martin Woodlief

Dixie Guards Camp 1942
Metter
Terry Lee Shook

Capt. James Knox "Seaboard Guards" Camp 2022
Waynesville
Craig R. Driggers
Darrell Sapp
Ricky Dolton Troup

**Buckhead - Fort Lawton
Brigade Camp 2102
Millen**
Kirk Allen Dekalb
Matthew Hanes Tucker

**Concord Rangers Camp 2135
Dawsonville**
Henry Neil McEntire

**Georgia Division HQ Camp
2200**

Moultrie
William Michael Blake
Brian Wilson Coon
Robert Lee Dawson
Donald Ray Dobson
John "Jason" Dowling
John Edward Bryan Gordy
Daniel Lamar Hardman-Doss
Seth Layne Hennessee
Christopher Hightower
Vann Franklin Jones, Jr.
William Anthony Kimsey
Apollo Lynch
Mark D. Newell
Jordan Nicholas Proctor
Jeffrey Schettler
Corey C. Smith
Davin Smith
Ryan Smith
James Ryan Thacker
Van Joseph Waites, II
Martin Eugene Wilson, Jr.

**CSS Chattahoochee Camp 2314
Donalsonville**
Aven Cross

INDIANA

**Dixie Grays Camp 2155
Ladoga**
Michael Wayne Owen

KENTUCKY

**Colonel Benjamin Caudill Camp
1629
Whitesburg**
Eddie Irvin Gibson
Harold Winfield Smith

**Gen. Ben Hardin Helm Camp
1703
Elizabethtown**
Wayne Adams Draper
Andrew Craig Larimore

**Fort Heiman Camp 1834
Murray**
Bryan Anthony Hale

LOUISIANA

**Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp
1308
Shreveport**
Kevin Monroe Byram

MARYLAND

**Captain Vincent Camalier CSA
Camp 1359
Lusby**
Christopher Linn Axtell
Lusby
Francis Patrick Maximus
McKinney

**Pvt. Wallace Bowling Camp
1400
La Plata**
William Nathaniel Hunt

MICHIGAN

**Adm. Raphael Semmes Camp
1321
Dearborn**
Jefferson Parker Williams

**Maj. Gen. Patrick Ronayne
Cleburne Camp 2257
Grand Rapids**
James W. Kelly

MISSOURI

**Sterling Price Camp 145
St. Louis**
Andrew Robert Jordan

**Major Thomas R. Livingston
Camp 2327
Carthage**
Jason Brent Pogue
Ben Probert
Daniel Thomas Wright

**Captain Moses Jasper Bradford
Camp 2344
Rolla**
Michael Scott Huffman
Corey Dean Stinson
Morgan James Stinson

MISSISSIPPI

**Rankin Rough and Readys
Camp 265
Brandon**
Walter William Brown

**Col. William P. Rogers Camp
321
Corinth**
Matthew Lowrey Rinehart

**Captain John M. Bradley Camp
384
Louisville**
William Earl Tabor, III
Ben Walker

**Sam Davis Camp 596
Biloxi**
John Andrew Hudson

**Gen. Charles Clark Camp 856
Cleveland**
David Caver Camp

**Tippah Tigers Camp 868
Ripley**
Kolt Shooter Carter
Jimmy Dale Rutherford

**Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton
Camp 1354
Vicksburg**
Dewitt Parrett
George B. Tompkins, Jr.

**The Rankin Greys Camp 2278
Florence**
Benjamin Wesley Stewart

**Simpson Fencibles Camp 2336
Mendenhall**
Johnny Dewayne Rawls

**Walter Valley Rifle Guards
Camp 2360
Water Valley**
Jonathan David Hood

Thomas Franklin Latham
Ernest R. Vonkorn

NORTH CAROLINA

**Zebulon Baird Vance Camp 15
Asheville**
Gary Daniel Ruff

**Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168
Fayetteville**
William Bryan Proctor

**The Thomasville Rifles Camp
172
Thomasville**
Robert Lee King

**Robeson Rifle Guards Camp
216
Lumberton**
Matthew Caleb Cooper
Edwin Eugene Curry, Jr.

**The McDowell Men Camp 379
Marion**
Ian Trevor Herron
Bryan Scott Lester

**Rowan Rifles Camp 405
Salisbury**
Johnathan Isaac Lemuel
Simmons

**Isaac Newton Giffen Camp 758
Black Mountain**
Alexander James Greene
Dylan Shane Lyons

**Col. Charles F. Fisher Camp 813
Graham**
Gilliam King Horton, III

**Col. Samuel McDowell Tate
Camp 836
Morganton**
Jeffrey Glenn Avery
Ellis Dean Cooper

**Maj. Charles Q. Petty Camp 872
Gastonia**
Jake Houston Denton
Steven Kirk Denton
Alexander Paul McClain Polk
Terry Dale Ramsey

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

CSS Ram Neuse Camp 1427

Kinston

Jeffrey Miller Carraway
J. Winston Hollingsworth, Jr.

Col. Leonidas Lafayette Polk Camp 1486

Garner

Roger Dale Cavin

Confederate States Armory - Kenansville Camp 2157

Kenansville

Leslie Scott Robinson
Leland Davis Smith

Capt. David Williams/Holly Shelter Volunteers Camp 2267 Burgaw

Aaron Paul Couch

Edenton Bell Battery Camp 2355

Edenton

Marshall Glenn Collins, Sr.
Joseph Vance Parrish, II
David McCoy Perry
Jeffery Tayloe Powell
Randy Dean Toppin

Catawba Rifles Camp 2357

Catawba

Christopher Douglas Lowder

OHIO

Lt. Jonathan Bressler Camp 1536

Cincinnati

Steven L. Ventre

Quantrill's Raiders Camp 2087 Dover

Brian O. Carter

OKLAHOMA

Brigadier General Douglas Hancock Cooper Camp 2361 Clinton

Daniel Arnold Chamberlin
John Weldon Dodgen
Scott Franklin Long
Omar Wade Simmons

PENNSYLVANIA

John Wesley Culp Memorial Camp 1961

Gettysburg

James Richard Wesley Coble
John Paul Henry Coble

SOUTH CAROLINA

Jefferson Davis 4th Regiment SC Vol. Camp 7

Easley

Charles Lewis Davidson

John M. Kinard Camp 35

Newberry

Benjamin Sean Amick
Benjamin Earl Amick

16th South Carolina Regiment Camp 36

Greenville

Thomas Rayne Day
Jeremiah Robert Strickland
Michael C. Todd
Kevin Lee Webster

Olde Abbeville Camp 39

Iva

Nathaniel Keith McNure, Sr.

General Richard H. Anderson Camp 47

Beaufort

James Stuart Polk

2nd SC Regiment Pickens Camp 71

Pickens

Austin Cody Breazeale
Zachary Jeff Killough

Captain Moses Wood Camp 125 Gaffney

Dennis Michael Tate

Litchfield Camp 132 Conway

Joshua Steve Smith

H. L. Hunley Camp 143 Summerville

Robert L. Fowler, Jr.
Brandon Wayne Hill

Pee Dee Rifles Camp 1419

Florence-Darlington

Winston Legrande Gibbs, Jr.

Palmetto Sharp Shooters Camp 1428

Anderson

Cameron David
Dustin Kyle David
Rick E. David
Charley Dean Hill

P. G. T. Beauregard Camp 1458 Sumter

Jeffrey Scott Bruton

Gen. Martin W. Gary Camp 1532 Edgefield

Matthew Robinson

Col. E.T. Stackhouse Camp 1576 Latta

James Michael Fender

Sgt. Berry Benson Camp 1672 North Augusta

Charles H. Eubank

SC 17th Regiment Camp 2069 Hilda

Larry Gene Sanford

TENNESSEE

N. B. Forrest Camp 3 Chattanooga

Brian Henry Cosby

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston Camp 28

Nashville

Kenneth Owen Carter

Nathan Bedford Forrest Boyhood Home Camp 37 Chapel Hill

Kyle James Haren Ritchie

Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87 Knoxville

James Craig Hardin

Otho French Strahl Camp 176 Union City

Jamie Lee Alexander

Frank P. Gracey Camp 225 Clarksville

Vaughn Bronner, II

Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257 Covington

Jerry Allen Lewis, Jr.
Jered Dwayne Olds

Capt. William H. McCauley Camp 260

Dickson County

Wesley Allen Slusher

Pvt. Ike Stone Camp 564 Henderson

Troy Barnes
Richard Freeland

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ Camp 584

Columbia

David P. Robinson

Gen. Robert H. Hatton Camp 723 Lebanon

David Paul Douglass

James M. Saufley Camp 929 Clarkrange

Peter Issac Cross

Jim Davis Camp 1425 Lafayette

Levi G. Edgmon
Jacob Henry Inman

Battle of Shiloh Camp 1454 Shiloh

Rex T. Allen
Robert Whitfield King
Mark Anthony Wilbanks

Wigfall Greys Camp 1560 Collierville

Michael Louis Meece

Dewitt Smith Jobe Camp 1637 Bartlett

Dustin Hardy Allen
Richard A Joyner
Brandon Wayne Lea, Sr.

**The General Robert E. Lee
Camp 1640
Memphis**
Patrick Scott Attwell

**Gainesboro Invincibles Camp
1685
Gainesboro**
Marvin Edward Yates, Jr.

**Lt. Robert D. Powell Camp 1817
Blountville**
Allen Wood
Clark Wood
Clark Timothy Wood, Jr.

**Capt. Champ Ferguson/
Standing Stone Camp 2014
Monterey**
Jerry Kinvard Carter, Jr.

**Rawdon-Spears Camp 2113
Summertown**
Brandon Lee Foltyniewicz
Kenneth R. Knotts
Joshua Pruett
Cainan A. Young

**Unknown Confederate MIA
Camp 2328
Five Points**
John Robert Debartolomies
John William Debartolomies, Jr.
Shea B. Hingose
Trevor Lane Phillips

**Forrest Crossing Guards Camp
2332
Clifton**
Broderick Keith Wright

**Huddleston - Poore Camp 2359
Byrdstown**
Kyle Edward Brown
Jonathan Wayne Davidson
Virgil Ray Gunter
Gary Willard Hill
Wayne Elden Upchurch
Stacy Jay West

TEXAS

**Gen. Felix H. Robertson Camp
129
Waco**
Donald Kraye Jurgensen

**R. E. Lee Camp 239
Fort Worth**
Jeremy Heath Cooke
Joshua Daniel Edmundson
David R. Merchant
Levi David Merchant
Nathan Richard Merchant

**W. W. Heartsill Camp 314
Marshall**
Cole Clements
Patrick O'Neal Tomberlain

**H. B. Granbury Camp 427
Granbury**
Jewell Odean Cummings, III

**Williamson County Grays Camp
502
Georgetown**
Kirby Garner

**Alamo City Guards Camp 1325
San Antonio**
Jose Juan Bailey

**Col. Thomas S. Lubbock Camp
1352
Lubbock**
Kiplan Larry Prichard

**Terry's Texas Rangers Camp
1937
Cleburne**
Joseph Nordin Yow

**Texas Lonestar Greys Camp
1953
Schertz**
Mark Goode
Paul Q. Ramirez

**Thomas Jewett Goree Camp
2129
Madisonville**
Raymond Eugene Figley

**Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne's
7th TX Infantry Camp 2182
The Woodlands**
Larry Wayne Merritt
Daryl Carl Seely

**Red Diamond Camp 2193
Texarkana**
Jeffery L. Allen
Dakota Taylor Bloyd

**Judge Roy Bean Camp 2298
Iraan**
Paul Johnson
Christopher Paul Norris
Shane Woodward

**Walkers Greyhounds Camp
2338
Tyler**
Danny Quinton Dorsey
Donald Coley Matthews

**Salt Works Camp 2353
Lampasas**
Jeffery Morris Dunson

**4th Texas Field Battery Camp
2358
Tomball**
Drayke Presten Hoffart

VIRGINIA

**Lee-Jackson Camp 1
Richmond**
Jack Holloway

**Clinton Hatcher Camp 21
Leesburg**
Michael A. Wolfe

**Stonewall Jackson Camp 380
Virginia Beach**
William Watts

**The Old Brunswick Camp 512
Lawrenceville**
Charles Randolph Bowen
Thomas E. Myrick, Jr.

**R. E. Lee Camp 726
Alexandria**
Tony Lynn Shaffer
Robert Taylor Wells, II

**Frank Stringfellow Camp 822
Fairfax**
Maston Lewis Gray, II

**The Hanover Dragoons Camp
827
Hanover**
Thomas Bernard Clements

**The Stonewall Brigade Camp
1296
Lexington**
Richard Lee Glenn

**Urquhart-Gillette Camp 1471
Franklin**
Karl H. Holzbach, Jr.
Franklin Justin Tilden Jenkins

**The Bedford Rifle Grays Camp
1475
Bedford**
Blake Douglas Berry
Jonathan Douglas Berry, Jr.
James Thomas Hogan, Jr.

**High Bridge Camp 1581
Farmville**
Aubyn Hunter Jones
Thomas E. Winfree, Jr.

**Lane-Armistead Camp 1772
Mathews**
Robert Lauerence (Larry) Koch, Jr.

**Captain Jack Adams Camp
1951
Edinburg**
James Roswell Poplar, III
Cody Allen Sager
Sean Patrick Wakeman

**James City Cavalry Camp 2095
Williamsburg**
Claude Duke Perkins, III
Kevin Davis Tyrrell
Christopher Elijah Wert
Joshua Lee Wert

**Saltville Home Guard Camp
2098
Saltville**
Micah Daniel Dishner

**Gordonsville Grays Camp 2301
Gordonsville**
Fred Edward Allen, Jr.
Edward Willis Daniel
Brandon Patrick Hill
Eric Joseph Hill



Arlington National Cemetery

took a more active role, including the folks at www.DefendArlington.org.

The Devil's Details

Looking more closely into the details, however, the Commonwealth of Virginia has 'loaned' the Memorial to the Center for History for 50 years, with a renewal option at that time, which must be agreed to by all parties. Backchannels report this was the only 'safe' way to restore the Memorial, given the continuing opposition from radicals in Congress, and other Confederophobic groups and individuals.

Also, the agreement failed to recognize the monument is viewed by the family to be Moses Ezekiel's grave marker, and it met the Naming Commission's definition for exemption.

Damage to the monument discovered during its disassembly, as well as damage caused during the removal, will have to be addressed and repaired, and the granite foundation, filled in with concrete after the Memorial's removal to make a 'safe space,' will also have to be prepared to accept the Memorial. Some estimates are the DOD will spend \$10 million on this effort, but our own experts estimate a maximum of half of that.

The anticipated restoration date of 2027 is also far too long. Why is it going to take that long? It should be restored to be part of the 250th anniversary observances.

There are many obstacles still ahead we must confront.

At the writing of this report, amendments to the 2026 NDAA have been proposed which would halt any restoration efforts, so the victory is not complete, and as shown by what happened in 2023 with the removal, not only of the Memorial, but of so many other tributes to our Confederate heroes.

It is apparent to those following the Naming Commission and its legacy, that all of us must be vigilant in watching who we send to Washington, DC, to ensure that never again is Section 16 and its graves and memorials be interfered with again.

Looking Ahead

As the NDAA proceeds through Congress, we can expect combatants in the war against us to fight hard. And as Hegseth moves ahead with restoration, he will be opposed not only in Court but in the court of public opinion.

Early on in the campaign, we took the high ground. We put the enemy on defense by ensuring the Memorial was not merely a "monument" but a "memorial and grave marker" and that "Reconciliation" replaced "Confederate." Words mean things. During the campaign, it was often asked "why remove a memorial to American Reconciliation?" We must keep asking that question time and time again.

Conclusion

We are members of the SCV because our heritage and our family history are important to us. It is my hope in the future the efforts which have been made to restore the Memorial can be sustained and transformed into a watchdog group with a legacy of protection of the special place at Arlington given to the South (and America). And we must prepare the next two generations following to take up the defense of our Southern graves and their Memorial at Arlington. We must remember the old adage, "if it's going to be, it's up to me." God helps them who helps themselves. We have a victory, but we must sustain our efforts through the ongoing culture war and remain mindful of the threats to ourselves, our ancestors and their legacy, and our progeny.

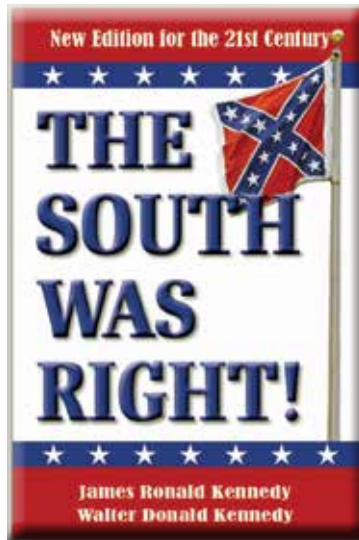


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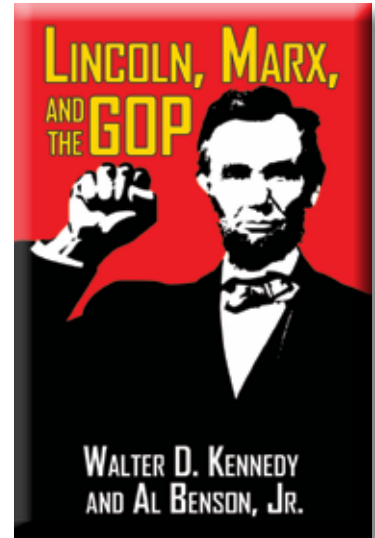
The South Fights Back!



Reconstruction: Destroying the Republic and Creating an Empire.
The Deep State did not start with Obama! The history of the South's Resistance Movement.



The South Was Right!
3rd edition. More than
150,000 copies sold.



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

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



www.kennedytwins.com

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

50th Captain Henry Wirz Memorial Service

The 50th annual Capt. Henry Wirz Memorial Service will be held in the town of Andersonville, GA near the Wirz Monument on Saturday, November 8, at 2:00 pm. It is annually sponsored by the Alexander H. Stephens SCV Camp 78 in Americus, GA. The public is invited to attend. The Service is held each year to honor the memory of Capt. Henry Wirz, Commandant of Andersonville Prison in 1864-1865, and to remember the injustice of his trial and execution.



We are expecting a very large crowd, and we have a limited number of chairs. Please bring a folding chair with you, and pray for a sunshiny day as the Service is held outdoors.

The guest speaker for this year's Service is SCV Commander-in-Chief Donnie Kennedy. National and State Officers for the Sons of Confederate Veterans, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Order of the Confederate Rose, and the Military Order of the Stars and Bars are planning on attending. Also, direct descendants of Capt. Henry Wirz from Louisiana are planning to attend.

If you live out of town and are 50 miles or more from Andersonville, and plan to attend the Capt. Wirz Memorial Service, please let me know. You can call, text, or e-mail me. My contact information is James Gaston Ph. 229-938-9115 and gaston7460@bellsouth.net

Online training now available for commanders and adjutants

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

National Membership Coordinator

Eric Previti offers online training via Zoom. The training is extremely helpful for officers (especially adjutants) and covers how to use the Salesforce Community Login to download camp rosters and change member's information (addresses and e-mails). The training also covers how to pay National dues online and how to efficiently use the online discussion forum.

To attend one of the classes, send an e-mail to Eric Previti at membership@scv.org. Include your name, Membership ID, camp, and current office held. Classes are held monthly in the afternoon, or evening depending on need. If there is enough interest, a morning class can be held for those who can't do afternoons, or evenings. Links to join the class via Zoom will be e-mailed the day before the class.

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

Adam Southern
Executive Director

End of year giving to the SCV

As the end of the calendar year approaches, many of our members are looking for tax-free donation opportunities. One is to make gifts of stock, and you can designate which SCV fund it goes to.

To make gifts of stock to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, please contact our corporate portfolio managers at The Parker Group at Morgan Stanley. Ask for SCV members Drew or Stewart Parker at (931) 560-1900 or (866) 816-5595 or Stewart.Parker@morganstanley.com.

The Order of the Southern Cross Memorial Scholarship

This scholarship offered by The Order of the Southern Cross was established in memory of all the past members of the Order who have faithfully given their utmost to promote and preserve our Southern Heritage.

For more information, you can e-mail the Chairman of the Scholarship Committee, Mr. Brian Turner at OSCScholarships@protonmail.com and/or download an application at <https://orderofsoutherncross.com/scholarship/>

Headquarters needs more e-mail addresses

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

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

Eric Previti
National Membership Coordinator

New system for contacting US Congress members

Below is the link to the "Widget" which will automatically send your US Senators and the US Military Brass responsible for renaming US Military Bases. Click on the link below, fill out your information, personalize the message if you desire, and click submit.

Because this is a mass effort, it is helpful if you personalize the message or change the subject line — Objective: Keeping the Confederate Monument at Arlington Cemetery!!!! <https://oneclickpolitics.global.ssl.fastly.net/promo/4hW>

IRS 990N Submissions

It is time for camps to submit your IRS 990N electronically. Each camp has until 15 December to file online. Please reference this 990 User Guide from the IRS before filing: www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p5248.pdf

SCV HQ to sell *H. L. Hunley* Medals

Greetings, Compatriots!

Many camps honor a JROTC cadet each year with the SCV's *H. L. Hunley* Medal (Award). In years past, this program was run through a coordinator, outside of HQ. This year, SCV Headquarters will be managing the distribution of the Hunley Medal. The medals are \$30 each (this includes shipping). If your Camp or Division buys medals in bulk, discounts will apply.

For more information or to purchase a Hunley Medal, please contact Sales Manager Jill MacDermot at (931) 380-1844, ext. 6, or by e-mail at sales@scv.org.
Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern
Executive Director

Our New Southern Heritage Center

To all SCV friends, there has been NO name change for our museum. It is and will remain, The National Confederate Museum. The same is true for Elm Springs. It is and will remain, Historic Elm Springs and one last thing, there is absolutely no chance of changing our SCV logo.

At the recent GEC meeting, we did name the property, The Southern Heritage Center. The SCV owns approximately 80 acres of prime land in Columbia, TN, upon which sits Historic Elm Springs, The National Confederate Museum, one family cemetery and the final resting place for General and Mrs. Forrest.

The open spaces on our property are used from time to time for various cultural events such as music concerts, cook-offs, antique car shows, social gatherings, and such. These events bring people to our property who may otherwise never even know we exist and it makes money for the SCV. Since a car show cannot be held in the museum or the antebellum home, naming our property will help promote these events.

The entire property owned by the SCV has never had a name, but it does now. Nothing else has changed.

Museum artifact donations and Confederate images

The SCV is asking for worthy donations of Confederate and SCV historical items for our museum. Please contact us at exedir@scv.org for donations or loans before sending them to GHQ.

In addition, we would like to collect images of all our Confederate veterans. Please send images of your ancestor to membership@scv.org or PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402. Please annotate the name, rank, unit, and as much information as you can about the individual(s) you are submitting. These will be available for perpetual research for our visitors and members as well as use in the museum.

NC Division Grave Marking Project

In April of 2024 the North Carolina Division at its Annual Reunion voted to begin a program to mark the graves of unmarked North Carolina Soldiers who are buried outside the state of North Carolina. The NC Division needs your assistance in two areas. The first area is locating the graves of unmarked NC Soldiers. Whether the NC Soldiers are buried in small local cemeteries or large Confederate cemeteries, we need their names and locations of the graves. We currently have the names of 1,905 NC Soldiers in unmarked graves in Richmond, VA's Oakwood Cemetery, 1,868 NC Soldiers in Hollywood Cemetery also in Richmond, VA along with names in other small cemeteries. If there is a NC Soldier buried in a marked or unmarked grave in a cemetery in your community, please let the NC Division know.

In addition to locating the graves of NC Soldiers, we would ask for your financial assistance to help us with this endeavor. No donation is too small. Please contact the Program Chairman for further information.

J. W. "Jay" Nolte, Jr., Chairman
NC Grave Marker Program
scvcamp706@gmail.com

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

William D. McCain Research Library and Education Center

We are currently accepting donations of new and gently-used WBTS books, bound volumes of family history and genealogy, and works of regimental/unit history, as well as publications highlighting soldiers from across the Confederation, i.e. *Civil War Soldiers from Brunswick County, Virginia* and *Confederate Soldiers & Patriots of Maury County, Tennessee*.

If you have books you would like to donate, mail them to The McCain Library, 2357 Park Plus Drive, Columbia, TN 38401.

Shipping address for Elm Springs has changed

Compatriots,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you,
Adam Southern
Executive Director

Estate Planning

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



Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

screen TV's, all the while not just their parents but every, and I mean EVERY, adult smiled, knowing the happy little face on the screen was the most precious thing in the world to someone sharing their air.

Not once but twice during the game local veterans were recognized. And each time the crowd, children included, stood to applaud and thank them for their service. Of course, if you asked the veterans, they would say — as does every man of any quality — "I was just doing my duty."

That, my friends, is the South. That, my friends, is why my ancestors toiled, sweated, and bled.

As these thoughts were racing through my head during the game and immediately thereafter, I asked myself "I wonder if the same would have happened in Yankee Stadium?" But I already knew the answer.

Hugo Holland

*Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308
Shreveport, Louisiana*



Continued from page 14

The Last Roll

Jefferson Davis 4th Regiment
SC Vol. Camp 7
Easley, SC
Duane James Dean

General Richard H. Anderson
Camp 47
Beaufort, SC
Claude E McLeod, Jr.

Marlboro Camp 835
Bennetsville, SC
Benford Curtis Herring
Jim Tucker

Otho French Strahl Camp 176
Union City, TN
Richard Harris

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain
HQ Camp 584
Columbia, TN
Kevin Lee Dodson
Thomas William Granger, Jr.
Johnny M. Strickland

Savage-Goodner Camp 1513
Smithville, TN
Christopher Ray Phillips

Capt. Samuel J. A. Frazier Camp
2356
Dayton, TN
Ronald C. Wilkerson

Maj. George W. Littlefield Camp
59
Austin, TX
Carl William Cole
Dr. Rodney Duane Schmidt
Ronald Edward Shifflett

R. E. Lee Camp 239
Fort Worth, TX
Kenneth Cotter

W. W. Heartsill Camp 314
Marshall, TX
Jeffrey Hanns Norgard

Grimes County Greys Camp 924
Anderson, TX
Thomas Elton Bennett

Col. Sydney Drake Jackman
Camp 977
San Marcos, TX
James L. Carroll

Alamo City Guards Camp 1325
San Antonio, TX
Yancey Gordon Swearingen

Judge Roy Bean Camp 2298
Iraan, TX
Michael Edell Cooper

Lee-Jackson Camp 1
Richmond, VA
Danny Byrd Campbell, Sr.

Magruder-Ewell Camp 99
Newport News, VA
James M. Pharr

R. E. Lee Camp 726
Alexandria, VA
Donald B. Jenkins

J. E. B. Stuart Camp 1343
Henrico, VA
Paul Allen Aldred

Gen. John Randolph Chambliss
Camp 1779
Emporia, VA
William Robert Bradley

Lt. Col. Vincent A. Witcher
Camp 1863
Grundy, VA
Darren Thomas Akins

Brig. Gen. W.C. Wickham Camp
2250
Mechanicsville, VA
Allen Holt Burnette



Estate Planning Professionals— Join the SCV Network!

Would you like to put your JD, CPA, CFP, CLU or CTO to work for the SCV?

Your professional skills can help protect Southern symbols!

As a dedicated member of the SCV as well as a participant in our national network of estate-planning professionals, you'll be in a unique position to offer like-minded individuals the guidance and counsel they need to chart their own financial waters.

As a trusted professional, it's your duty to inform your clients on the many ways available for them to:

- Create tax advantaged income streams
- Reduce or eliminate capital gains' taxes
- Harness insurance products to leverage giving opportunities
- Reduce or eliminate inheritance taxes

Our Development team stands ready to provide you and your clients the information needed to make an informed decision about including the SCV in their estate plans.

By joining the network now — you can meet like-minded SCV members from your area, and help them make a real contribution to preserving and protecting Confederate heritage and symbols while ensuring a true history of the period 1861 to 1865 is provided to future generations!

Just contact us at the address below and we'll send you information on the many resources, programs and benefits available to you and your clients.

SCV Development Office

P.O. Box 59 | Columbia, TN 38402 | FAX: (931) 381-6712

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This book comprises a series of essays

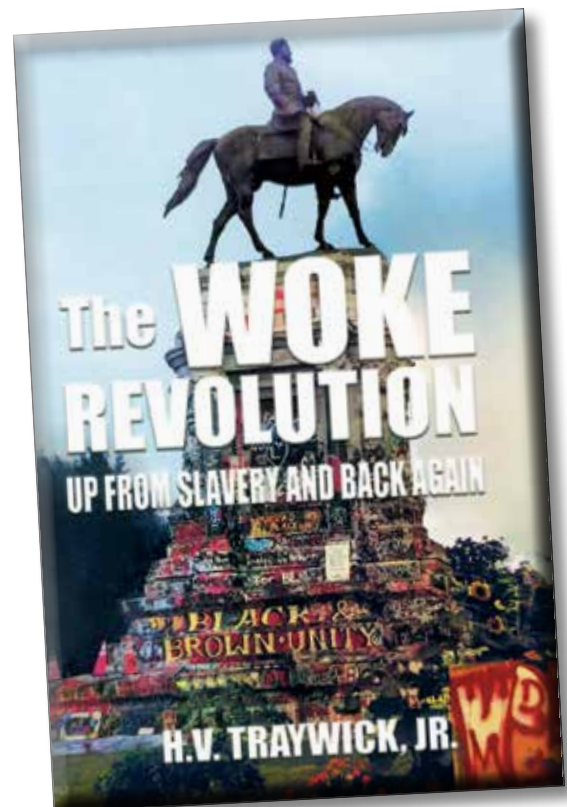
which examine the historical and cultural background of the “Woke Revolution” in the United States. Traywick draws connections between contemporary social justice movements and significant events from American history, with particular attention the War for Southern Independence, the Reconstruction era, and subsequent cultural developments.

Traywick underscores the recurring nature of historical patterns and cautions against the risks posed by radical ideologies and totalitarian tendencies.

The essays address a range of topics including the legacy of Lincoln, the concept of secession, the involvement of free Black slave owners, and the effects of Radical Reconstruction on Southern society.

The current “Woke Revolution” represents a continuation of earlier social and political struggles.

Available from Shotwell Publishing and Amazon



Continued from page 31

Books in Print

a committed born and bred leader in Dixon Barnes redirected the Regiment. He instilled discipline, with robust leadership in the unit, molding raw recruits into some of the Confederacy's most dependable soldiers.

The 12th was transferred to the Army of Northern Virginia and was brigaded with four other regiments from the Palmetto State. The Regiment, known for its successful impetuous and devastating attacks and counterattacks, produced wins as they lived to fight another day.

Example from Spotsylvania: "smoke billowed above the woods on their front, and the clips of musketry rattled through the incessant rain. It was little past 9 am. From right-to-left, McGowan deployed the 12th, 1st, 13th, Orr's Rifles and the 14th. For the South Carolinians, the moment offered a golden opportunity for redemption, after the rebuke by General Lee at the Wilderness. There was no delay as McGowan sent his men forward at the double-quick. "Forward my brave boys!"

Colonel Joseph Brown of the 14th, later recalled, "it was one of the fiercest and most bloody struggles of the war!"

Yet by 1865, the ranks were depleted, as at Appomattox Courthouse, only 150 men survived from the near 1,400 soldiers in 1862.

The 12th, at a Regimental Reunion

in 1880, was lauded by B/G Samuel McGowan as he expressed his satisfaction in the unit with "the finest of that immortal army;" "foremost in the charge" and called them "the invincible Twelfth." The Regiment served under General McGowan from early 1863 until the end. General McGowan, wounded four times in the war, was an authority on the Regiment's reputation. Gen. McGowan stated at the Reunion, "telling even half of its gallant deeds would require a whole volume of a book."

Author: Benjamin L. Cwayna

Publisher: Savas Beatie

www.savasbeatie.com

Hardback \$34.95

Reviewed by Tom Plowden

Contemners and Serpents: The James Wilson Family Civil War Correspondence

After The War, Miss Mary Elizabeth Wilson often visited a retreat in the mountains near Sylva, North Carolina. Letters and documents she had inherited were part of the possessions she brought to Sylva. On one of the summer visits Miss Wilson passed away. Later her executor arrived to take care of affairs. These valuable letters and documents were thrown away until Col. Fuller found them, saved them, and purchased them from the estate. Historians are lucky to have these letters to review.

A more unlikely family to be the source of historic Confederate records would be difficult to find. James and Eliza Wilson's roots were originally in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; later moving to Tennessee, Georgia,

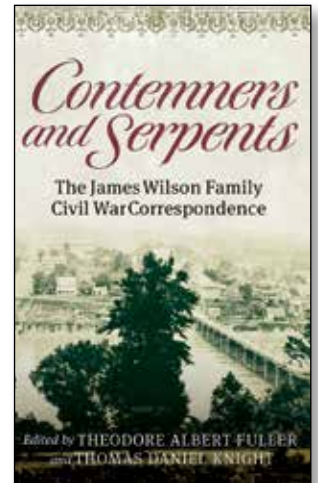
South Carolina, and India. All five children were born in India; four sons, and one daughter. The brothers who all served in the Confederate army were named, James, Luther, Joseph, and John.

Some letters are of personal family matters. In 1846, Eliza received a letter which revealed a familial side. "I received a letter from mother today. She has many sorrows. [My brother] James seems to be sinking into imbecility of mind. I fear he will never reform. All condemn him, and blame him, but Mother, she weeps over and prays for him. But I fear it will bring her to the grave."

Other letters spoke of the land they marched through, the sadness of war losses, the status of the Confederate capital, and feelings toward Confederate officers such as Stonewall.

12 December 1861, James wrote of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. "This is the finest country I ever saw – the famed Valley of Virginia – a land flowing in milk and honey. From the time we left Harrisonburg we marched over a macadamized road which runs almost in a bee line through a level county, where we passed through villages every five miles and houses every hundred yards. Our boys were in exstacies [sic] to get into such a country after being penned in the mountains for six months, where roads are bad, houses scarce and rain almost perpetual."

Brother James wrote: "Poor Virginia! I was often full of sympathy when I went to her churches and saw the number of ladies and children in mourning. And now she has to weep for 300 more of her brave sons who fell in that bloody strife. But they fell as brave men should, like lions at bay who kill many hounds before they bite the dust."



Please send all books to be reviewed

to the editor-in-chief at Frank Powell

9701 Fonville Road, Wake Forest, NC 27587

James wrote to his brother 9 June 1862: "Frank Allen says the streets of Richmond smell of blood. His regt is stationed in the heart of the city. When I hear of these stirring news, I cannot repress a desire to be there too, instead of playing soldier near Augusta. It does appear like the merest trifling to be kept in strictest manner where there is no danger, while our brethren are daily falling like autumn leaves in Virginia."

Brother James also spoke of Stonewall Jackson 18 May 1863: "And when the news came that he was dead – that the land would no more resound with the fame of his mighty deeds, I felt sick at heart. It is truly a melancholy reflection, when such a man dies, to think of the power and energy to suddenly lost to us. To think that a life so full of promise, a career which had accomplished so much in two short years, should be stopped in the very midst of its usefulness is disheartening."

It is rare for a reader to have at hand so many letters written by members of one family; and to think they were considered trash before they were saved. These letters are supported by facts of the time they were written, footnotes, an impressive bibliography, maps and photographs. This is a valuable look into the experiences of one family; well worth the read.

Editors: Theodore Albert Fuller and Thomas Daniel Knight
 Publisher: Mercer University Press
www.mupress.org
 Hardback: \$45.00

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

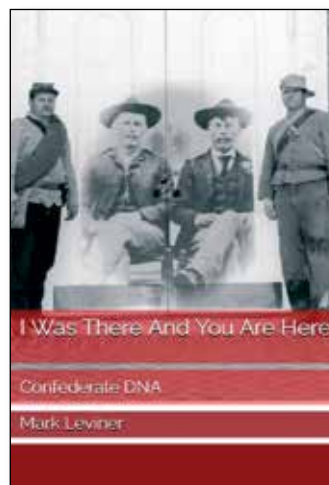
***I Was There And You are Here* — Confederate DNA**

Mark W. Leviner has authored a great book on his 22 years as a reenactor in the 28th Virginia. One of the first books on reenacting was *Confederates in the Attic* by Tony Horwitz released on February 22, 1998. It would become a bestseller, ranking 100 on the *New York Times* Best Seller list. Most reenactors of the time didn't care for this book or its condescending tone. But *Confederates in*

the Attic did launch the career of campaigner reenactor Robert Lee Hodge. In the world of War Between the States reenacting there are two differences: camps of reenactors that are "mainstream" and those who are "campaigner." The differences are the mainstream reenactor spends the weekends in tents buying uniforms and accouterment on what's known as Sutler Row. But if you're a campaigner you make your own uniform, your shell jacket is hand-stitched along with your britches and shirt, and at the first of the year before reenacting season you start losing weight because Johnny Reb is skinny. No tents because the Confederate States didn't issue them. You'll sleep on the ground with your messmates and eat what you have in your haversack.

I Was There And You are Here ~ Confederate DNA gets it right about reenacting and the people who get into the hobby. I myself was a reenactor for several years. I went from mainstream to campaigner and still have a closet full of hand-stitched Confederate uniforms. Mark Leviner's book takes you on a personal journey through his and his family's war experiences. It's one thing to be a War Between the States buff, but when you take it to the level of serious reenacting you get to know how the common soldier lived, his day-to-day life. Most people will find out everything they can about their ancestor, what regiment, company and army. In Mr. Leviner's book, he does just that. Reenacting is, of course, not the same as actual service in the real Confederate Army but it gives you a general idea of what it must have been like. Nineteenth century army life is harsh.

From photographs of battle reenactments to reenactors and places in the South and even registration ribbons that are in this book, it covers a lot of ground. He did the Fort Branch reenactment in Martin County, NC, hosted by the 1st, NC Volunteers, 11th NC Infantry. This



event still goes on today. Fort Branch was a fort built by the Confederate army especially to defend against attacks from the Union army along the Roanoke River in North Carolina. It was named after General Lawrence O'Brian Branch, whose life tragically ended by a Federal sharpshooter on September 17, 1862, in Sharpsburg, Maryland.

If you like the hobby of reenacting or just like

following events in the Southeast this book is for you. I was drawn to the chapters about the Christmas parades with the Virginia Sons of Confederate Veterans camps. Like a lot of us who reenacted and are SCV members, we loved participating in the cities' or towns' Christmas parades. Great book! If you do not have a copy, I highly suggest you get one.

Author: Mark W. Leviner
 Publisher: Author
Amazon.com
 Paperback \$19.99

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts, III



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

January/February 2026.....Nov. 1

March/April 2026 January 1

May/June 2026 March 1

July/August 2026 May 1

September/October 2026 July 1

November/December 2026 .Sept. 1

Why They Fought



The Semmes monument, formerly proudly displayed in Mobile, Alabama, was removed in June of 2020 during the BLM/Antifa “summer of love” riots which swept America and intimidated weak, cowardly elected officials.

to a judgeship in Mobile County, but the occupying Yankees refused to allow him to take his office. This was a common occurrence across the South during Reconstruction. Semmes worked briefly after the War as a professor at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He wrote *Memoirs of Service Afloat* while at home in Mobile, Alabama. He and Jubal Early

After the War, on December 15, 1868, the Federal authorities arrested him and charged him with treason, piracy, and ill treatment of prisoners. As with most hysterical and slanderous charges made by Yankees against Southerners, the charges were groundless. He was released after three months’ imprisonment. Like Jefferson Davis, he wanted a chance to clear his name in court, but the Yankee authorities knew they would lose. Such a loss would call into question the legitimacy of their war and subsequent Reconstruction. They feared the loss, in court, of the ill-gotten power over their new Federal Government. Their new political, social, and economic powers were the major part of the spoils of their aggressive war.

In May of 1866, at the beginning of Reconstruction, Semmes was elected

were two of the most ardent and outspoken defenders of the South’s right to be a free and independent nation.

The following are a few quotes from Semmes’ *Memoirs of Service Afloat*, which document why he and his fellow Southerners fought the War for Southern Independence. Speaking to the captain of the British frigate, *Cadmus*, Semmes told him, “We are fighting for our independence.”

While at port in Jamaica, Captain Blake of the British steamer, *Greyhound*, honored the *Alabama* by having her band play *Dixie*. Semmes noted the tune had become very popular with foreigners, most likely due to “... its association with a weak and gallant people struggling for the right of self-government.”

Semmes understood preventing Southern self-government, not ending slavery, was the Yankees’ reason for the invasion, conquest, and occupation of a sovereign nation, the Confederate States of America.

Semmes knew the people of the South were fighting for the sacred American principle of a Constitutionally limited Republic of Sovereign States “... if this principle be overthrown, if the mad idea be carried out, that all the American people must be moulded into a common mass, and form one consolidated government under the rule of a majority — for no constitution will then restrain them — Constitutional liberty will disappear.”

Semmes recognized the distasteful fact that a radical and unconstitutional change had occurred in the US government. “But old things had passed away, and new things had come to take their places. A violent, revolutionary faction had possessed itself of the once-honored Government of the United States.”

While he honored the memory of the old flag he served under during the Mexican-American War, he recognized the new flag, although visually similar to the old flag, it no longer represented the sacred principles established under the old flag. He noted the new flag of Lincoln’s new Union, “... became, in their eyes, a new flag, and the symbol of a new faith. It was no longer to represent the federative principle, or to protect the rights of States; it was henceforth to wave over yelling, and maddened majorities whose will was to be both Constitution and law.” The once honorable flag of the “Old Union,” having been seized by evil men, became the banner of invasion, pillaging, rape, destruction, and death. Admiral Semmes described it as “Hate’s polluted rag.”

**Why they fought — in their own words —
Matthew Fontaine Maury Commander CSN**

Commander Maury opposed secession, but when his home state of Virginia seceded, he resigned his commission in the US Navy and joined the newly created Confederate States Navy. He was well known internationally. His oceanography writings impressed the Russian Admiralty.

The Grand Admiral of Russia offered Maury an opportunity to avoid the struggle in America by continuing his studies at St. Petersburg while the war raged in America. Maury responded by writing to the Grand Admiral of Russia, explaining why he and his fellow countrymen were determined to fight. He did not



list any social issues other than the duty to protect his family and native state from cruel invasion while upholding the right of self-government.

"... the political whirlpool from which your kind forethought sought to rescue me has already plunged her [Virginia] into a fierce and bloody civil war. ... I am contending, as the fathers of the Republic did, for the right of self-government, and those very principles for the maintenance of which Washington fought, when this, his native state, was a colony of Great Britain. The path of duty and honor is therefore plain."

Notice Maury stated he was joining the struggle for the "right of self-government." The neo-Marxist "Lost Cause Mythology" crowd often claims post-War Southerners were ashamed they had fought for slavery. According to neo-Marxist historians, treasonous Southerners began using the claim they fought the war for self-government to avoid the shame of the South's war to keep their slaves. Yet, numerous Southerners, such as Maury, declared publicly well before the unfortunate end of the War.

Maury was a world traveler. He was a well-known marine scientist and known as "the founder of Oceanography." He could have avoided the dangers of war by simply accepting the position offered to him by officials of the Russian Navy. But he elected to stand with his people. For this, he and his Southern descendants (by blood and spirit) are vilified and slandered by the malicious victors in the War for Southern Independence.

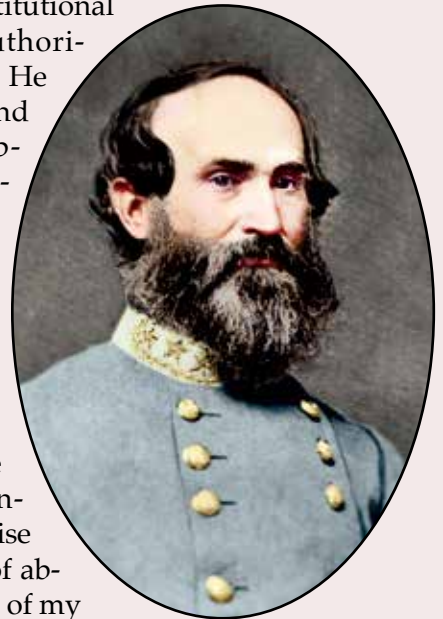
**Why they fought — in their own words —
General Jubal Early**

Before the outbreak of the War, Jubal Early was an outspoken opponent of secession. This was the attitude of most Virginians at the time. During the War, he was not well-liked by his men due to his "profanity, sarcasm, and biting tongue, but he was an excellent tactical commander at the brigade and divisional levels."

Like many Southern leaders after the War, he refused to remain in the conquered South and fled to Canada. In 1867, while in Canada, he wrote *A Memoir of the Last Year of the War for Independence*. The title of his book demonstrates, even without reading the book, Early's reason for fighting the War. He dedicated his book to "... the memory of our Heroic Dead, who fell fighting for Liberty, Right, and Justice." Here was a man who strove with all his might to keep the old Union, the Union of the Founding Fathers, together. However, when faced with the haunting specter of Lincoln's new Union, Early chose to fight! He admitted that his early reservations about secession "... were soon dispelled by the mad, wicked, and unconstitutional

measures of the authorities at Washington." He regarded Lincoln and his cadre of usurpers as the real traitors who had overthrown America's original Constitution. He declared he had not known a time when he would abandon the Cause, or "... I would have been willing to consent to any compromise or settlement short of absolute independence of my country." General Jubal Early

lived through Active Reconstruction (1866-77) and well into Passive Reconstruction (1877-1965), dying in 1894. He never changed his attitude toward the new government or his reason for fighting to defend the South's right of self-government.



**Why they fought — in their own words —
Colonel Oran Milo Roberts**

After the War, Colonel Roberts served as Chief Justice of the Texas Supreme Court from 1874 to 1879. Writing circa 1899, he observed "For thirty years, the national government has administered in a way to result in promoting the commercial, manufacturing, and general



moneyed interests of the Northern people, and as claimed by the Southern people, prejudicial to their interests." Colonel Roberts was not complaining about "the loss of our slaves." However, he made the same complaint Southerners made before the War. Post-War, the North used its military and political power to create an even larger commercial empire for the benefit of the North and to the harsh detriment of the South. This was but a

continuation of the pre-War Northern exploitation of the South. In 1787, Patrick Henry warned the South about the time in which the Northern majority would use its majority in Congress to oppress the Southern minority.

Post-War, the Yankee Empire turned the South into a commercial colony. While the ruling elites of the North enjoyed great material success, the Southern people were punished with poverty. Colonel Roberts understood that the failure of the South to maintain its independence allowed the continuation of the North's pre-War exploitation of the South.

Post-War, the exploitation of the South greatly increased as the defeated and occupied South became an exploited colony of Yankee imperialism. He saw the resulting system of government as oppressive and the opposite of the Founding Fathers' intentions. He saw the South as being held in "political slavery." Preventing the political and economic enslavement of the Southern people was the very reason why he and his comrades in gray fought the War for Southern Independence.

Why they fought — in their own words — General P.G.T. Beauregard, CSA

In a letter dated June 8, 1858, Beauregard described his political views as a states' rights Democrat and a Unionist. However, he also noted he would not sacrifice the rights of the South to those of the nation. He and his fellow Confederates followed Patrick Henry's axiom, "The first thing I have at heart is American liberty, the second thing is American Union."¹ As with Patrick Henry,

our Confederate ancestors understood liberty trumped government. After the War, Beauregard witnessed the destruction brought upon not just the South but the entire country because of Lincoln's war and Republican Reconstruction. This caused him to declare, "Would that I could have said to [his former soldiers], resist, and hang out our banners on the outer wall ... but the day of retribution has not yet come when we shall be able to satiate our spirit of revenge on those fanatics and radicals of the North. Whenever it does, we shall make them drink of the poisoned chalice to the very dregs!"² These words are not from a man complaining about the loss of his slaves, but a man complaining about the loss of American liberty. He, as most Southerners, understood the simple fact that in a union of republics, "If you can't leave, you are not free." After the War, General Beauregard was asked to explain why the South fought the War. His reply is one of the most concise explanations given. He declared, "... the actual fact on the battlefield, in the face of cannon and musket, was that the Federal troops came as invaders, and the Southern troops stood as defenders of their homes, and further than this we need not go."³



Why they fought — in their own words — General Stephen D. Lee, CSA

Writing circa 1899, General S. D. Lee explained "The effort which the seceded States made to maintain their independence brought under demand every resource of the people, and they utterly exhausted everything they had in order to make their cause a success."⁴ [Emphasis added]. This is

ing an Empire, 64.

2 Williams, T. Harry, *P. G. T. Beauregard Napoleon in Gray* (Louisiana University Press, Baton Rouge, La: 1955), 267.

3 Beauregard as cited in Weaver, Richard, *The Southern Tradition at Bay* (Arlington House, New Rochelle, NY: 1968), 192.

4 *Confederate Military History* Volume XII, 269.

1 Kennedy, *Reconstruction: Destroying the Republic and Creat-*

the same man who, in 1906, as Commander General of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, gave the Sons of Confederate Veterans their charge, which is to “vindicate the Cause” for which they, Confederate Veterans, fought. What was that “Cause?” By his own words, the Cause was Southern “independence.”

He observed upwards of 20 percent of the South’s “white bread-winners” were killed or disabled in the fight for Southern independence. Even the able-bodied who returned home found themselves in a difficult situation because of the Yankee invasion. “The work stock used in making crops had been mostly destroyed or carried away.”⁵ Additionally, the newly freed slaves were woefully unprepared for their new freedom.

They [the returning Confederate veterans] found at home 4,000,000 slaves suddenly emancipated as a result of the war. They realized the greatest problem any people had ever had to solve on short notice faced them. The negroes ... had but a faint conception of the responsibility of the freedom that was theirs. ... A large number of them thought that freedom meant a cessation of labor on their part, that the great government which had freed them by force of arms would feed, clothe, and provide for them.⁶

Even General Grant, after conducting a tour of the defeated South, observed, “I am sorry to say, the freedman’s mind does not seem to be disabused of the idea that he had a right to live without care or provision for the future.”⁷ Southerners from Patrick Henry to Jefferson Davis promoted the idea of a high road to emancipation in which the South’s black population would be educated and trained slowly over time.⁸ This effort was nullified by the North’s Radical Abolitionists, who promoted immediate, uncompensated abolition and, if necessary, a bloody, genocidal anti-white slave revolt. For the lower South, independence was the only way to prevent a bloody race war. Northern Radicalism replaced gradual emancipation with the threat of war. General S. D. Lee recognized this sad reality when he



wrote, “It is not conceivable that the statesmen of the Union were incompetent to dispose of slavery without war.”⁹

Conclusion

Jefferson Davis declared “War was not necessary to the abolition of slavery. Years before the agitation began at the North and menacing acts to (against) the institution, there was a growing feeling all over the South for its abolition. But the abolitionists of the North, both by publications and speech, cemented the South and crushed the feeling in favor of emancipation. Slavery could have been blotted out without the sacrifice of brave men and without the strain which revolution

always makes upon established governments. I see it stated that I uttered the sentiment, or endorsed it, that ‘slavery is the cornerstone of the Confederacy.’ That is not my utterance.”¹⁰ The following words of Jefferson Davis demonstrate not only why the South fought the War for Southern Independence but also why the North waged aggressive war against a sovereign nation — the Confederate States of America:

When, in after times, the passions of the day shall have subsided, and all the evidence shall have been collected and compared, the philosophical inquirer, who asks why the majority of the stronger section invaded the peaceful homes of their late associates, will be answered by History: ‘The lust of empire impelled them [Yankees] to wage against their weaker neighbors [Southerners] a war of subjugation.’¹¹

It is now our responsibility, our duty, to use our resources to vindicate the Cause for which they fought. If the public knows the truth about the War for Southern Independence, we will win in the court of public opinion. How do we vindicate the Cause? We do it by conducting an ongoing massive public relations campaign that highlights our efforts locally and nationally.

Deo Vindice



5 *Confederate Military History* Volume XII, 270-1.

6 *Confederate Military History* Volume XII, 271.

7 General Grant in *Confederate Military History* Volume XII, 295.

8 Kennedy & Kennedy, *Jefferson Davis High Road to Emancipation and Constitutional Government* (Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC, 2022), 5-14.

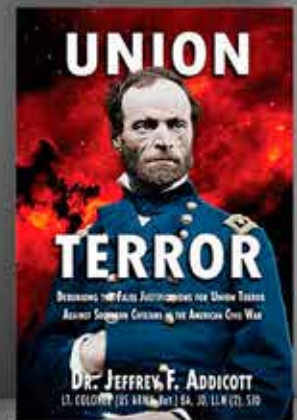
9 Gen. S. D. Lee in *Confederate Military History* Volume I, Part One, 259.

10 Jefferson Davis in *Confederate Military History* Volume I, Part One, 259.

11 Davis, 229.

SOUTHERN BOOKS. NO APOLOGY.

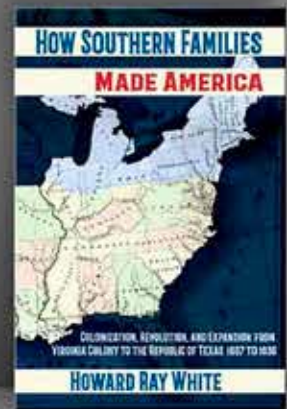
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Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp	Name	Division	Camp
James Wilson	TX	1953	William Dobbins	SC	1987
Oliver D. Ellis	MD	1836	John Chipley	AL	265
J. William Conn	MI	1980	Delma W. Compton	GA	1449
Gary Shaw	VA	380	John Rather	AL	11
Fred J. Hannon, Jr.	SC	872	John Brasuk	PA	628
Dakota Dorley	AL	1921	Kevin E. Jones	LA	130
Billy Odam, Jr.	TX	2248	Scott E. Martin	SC	842
Michael Smith	TN	33			

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

growing food destroyed, the South was in nearly total economic ruin. But what was the South like before Yankee invasion and conquest? According to a 2016 study by the University of California-Davis, the South was a very prosperous section of America. The University of California states, "During the Colonial Era Southerners had average income well above those of New England ... even average free labor earnings were higher in the South." Historians such as Frank L. Owsley and Francis S. Butler noted this wealth remained with the common people of the South until the War. Owsley noted the common people of the South "that while none were very wealthy, few were poor enough to suffer want." All this changed after the war when both black and white Southerners suffered from a lack of health care, food, and death-producing poverty. Why anyone would celebrate this new union is hard to understand unless you were living in the North, where the Gilded Age was in full bloom, and vast amounts of wealth stolen from the South were lining your pockets.

According to Lincoln, the Union created the States "such as they are" and was responsible for gaining their independence — he stated this in his first message to Congress in 1861. Historical facts destroy Lincoln's view of the Union and his view of the lack of independence of the States. There was never any "union force" involved in the acts of each colony ejecting all Royal control of their colony, thereby becoming a sovereign state. It was the action of each state, independent of all other influences, which sent delegates to the Continental Congress and authorized and directed these delegates on how to vote. It was the legislatures of the thirteen sovereign states who instructed their delegates to vote for independence. Notice all these actions were made possible by sovereign states acting for their own benefit without any over-riding "union force" directing or coaching these states. The very last words of the Declaration of Independence announce, "That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States ... as Free and independent States they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace ... do all other

Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do." This, and a plethora of other evidence, proves beyond a doubt that the Union, before Lincoln perverted it, was a Union of free, independent, and sovereign States. These sovereign States had every right to, as the Declaration of Independence informs us, "alter or abolish it [government], and to institute new Government." The ranting of the ignorant and bigoted enemies of the South cannot justify their trampling upon the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, after all, the South Was Right! After reviewing the horrors committed against citizens of the South and the blatant deliberate un-Constitutional acts of Lincoln and the Republican Party, Ohio Congressman C. L. Vanlandigham asked, "Was the Union thus made?" Is it any wonder Lincoln had Vanlandigham expelled from the United States?

As has often been noted, we have the facts on our side; the problem is we are either not allowed to tell our side of the story or given very restricted and limited access to information outlets. It is so distressful to have to hear even the so-called "fair and balanced" media parrot the anti-South propaganda of ANTIFA and other neo-Marxist groups. How can we fight back? In the September-October issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, I stated, "the *Confederate Veteran* magazine will occasionally place postcards to be mailed to various agents who need to hear from us." I am pleased to announce that in this issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, you will find two postcards addressed to Sean Hannity and Jesse Watters on Fox News. Read the message and note the QR code on the card. It is time to let these people know that across these United States, even in northern and western States, people are tired of having their ancestors ridiculed as defenders of slavery and condemned as being un-American. Send Fox News a message that it is time to be "fair and balanced." Remember the old saying, "the squeaking wheel gets the grease." If this media outlet does not know who we are and how we feel, we will never be asked to give our side of the story. This is just the beginning of our effort to put the SCV before a wider audience. As we stressed in each of

the Confederate Legion training sessions, the SCV now has many ways (tools) to get our message out to the public. Gentlemen, if we are to be successful in our defense and promotion of the Cause of the South, we must be actively using all the tools the SCV has made available.

Understanding how to use these tools is impossible if your camp does not have a trained Heritage Promotion Officer. I encourage every camp to send a member to one of our training sessions so your camp can be on the cutting edge of Heritage Promotion. As your community learns more about the grandeur of the Cause of the South, they will not only support Southern heritage but also want to join your camp, thereby growing our organization. As was stated during the 130th SCV Reunion in Houston, "If they know, we will grow." It is our job to make sure the public and especially elected officials know who we are and why we love the South.

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



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The Order of the Southern Cross was re-established in 1979 as a philanthropic organization, dedicated to preserving our Southern Heritage through its Grants and Scholarship Programs. Since 1979, the Order has allocated more than \$1 million to these endeavors.

If your SCV Camp or 501(c)3 organization is seeking financial assistance to help fund a Confederate preservation project, we encourage you to contact the Chairman of our Grants Committee, Richard Smoot, at **respln@flash.net** or visit our website for more information.

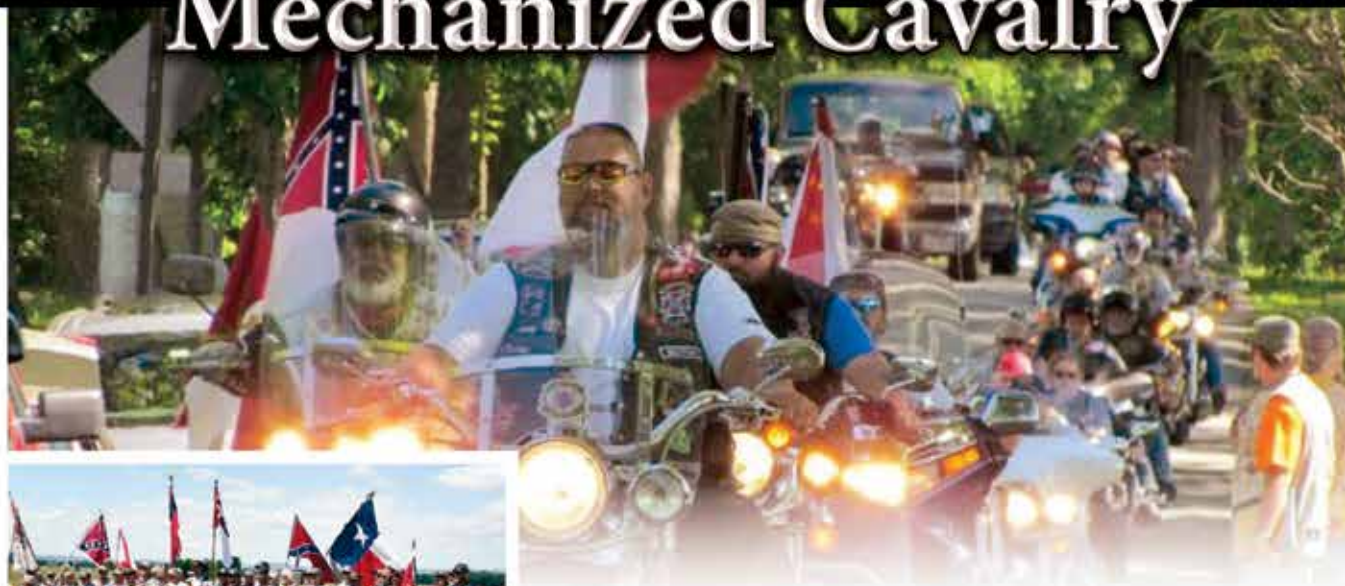
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See YOU on the "Front Lines"!

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

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



www.csascvmmc.org

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

Ride with the SCV Mech Cav!

Confederate Classifieds

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

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

THE SCV IS ASKING FOR WORTHY DONATIONS of Confederate and SCV historical items for our museum. Please contact us at exedir@scv.org for donations or loans before sending them to General Headquarters.

ARE YOU MOVING? Do you need subscription information or have a question? If so, please contact General Headquarters 1-800-380-1896

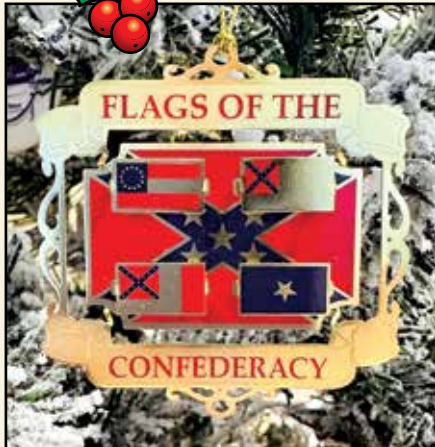
2026 MID-SOUTH MILITARY HISTORY & CIVIL WAR SHOW. Friday, March 6 (1-6pm), Saturday, March 7 (9am-5pm); Landers Center, Exit 287, I-55 @Church Rd., Southaven, MS (20 minutes south of downtown Memphis); Vendors, Re-enactors, Historians, Music, Food Trucks, Raffle; Buy/Sell/Trade quality items from the American Revolution-20th Century. Friday 3pm movie, Saturday Speaker Series (11am-4pm) Opening Ceremony Saturday (10am); Adults \$10 (2-day pass, \$15) 12 & under Free. Contact Don Harrison (901-832-4708) / Dwharrison@aol.com.

LORING'S DIVISION is the first known history of any division. If your ancestor was in these Alabama regiments: 27, 35, 49, 55, 57; Louisiana: 12th; Mississippi: 1,3,6,14,15, 20,22, 23, 31, 33, 40, 43; batteries: Bouanchaud's, Cowan's, Darden's, this will be of interest. Order from www.scuppernongpress.com, or Amazon.

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

Confederate Gifts from GHQ

GIFTS \$25.00 & Under

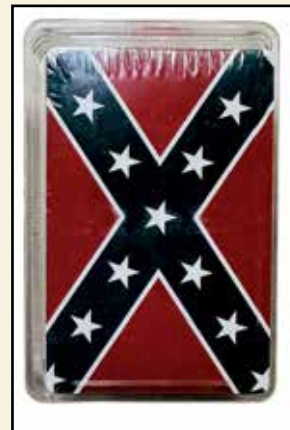


Brass 3-D Flags of the Confederacy Ornament. #706 \$11.99

NEW ITEM! Metal Keychain with Battle Flag & Great Seal. #1640 \$9.99



NEW ITEM! Battle Flag Shot Glass. #766 \$5.99



BACK IN STOCK! Battle Flag Playing Cards. Comes in clear plastic case. #122 \$6.99



NEW ITEM! Rustic CSA Cap. #1641 \$17.99

NEW ITEM! Large Battle Flag Wallet. #1647 \$23.99



NEW ITEM! Butterfly Battle Flag Earrings. #681-BF \$12.99



NEW ITEM! Battle Flag Heart Necklace. #1636 \$12.99





NEW ITEM! Great Seal License Plate.
#153 \$14.99



NEW ITEM! Confederate States of America
License Plate. #158 \$14.99



NEW ITEM! Battle Flag
Knit Hat. #1648 \$14.99



Plush Confederate
Bear. #764 \$17.99



BACK IN STOCK!
Great Seal Patch.
#1115 \$9.99

NEW ITEM! Southern Cross
of Honor Patch. #1649 \$8.99



BACK IN STOCK!
Southern Cross Belt
Buckle. #1525 \$14.99



NEW ITEM!
CSA Battle Flag Belt
Buckle. #1643 \$14.99



NATIONAL LIFE MEMBERS



Life Member Eddie Bauer Short Sleeve Fishing Shirt. Shell 100% cotton with built-in rod holder. Cape back with mesh ventilation. Two large fly box pockets, secure zip chest pocket, utility loop and tool holder. #LM916 Available in Driftwood, Blue Gill and Seagrass Green. Medium – XL \$65.00, 2XL \$67.00, 3XL \$70.00. Runs large. **National Life Member only purchase.*



Life Member Short Sleeve Oxford. 55% cotton/45% polyester. #LM602 Available in white, khaki and dark gray. Medium – XL \$50.00, 2XL \$52.00, 3XL \$57.00, 4XL \$60.00. **National Life Member only purchase.*



Life Member Etched Double Old-Fashioned Glass. 14 ounces. #LM349 \$15.00 **National Life Member only purchase.*

Life Member Etched Tall Glass Mug. 13 ounces. #LM350 \$20.00 **National Life Member only purchase.*

Life Member Etched Shot Glass. #LM003 \$11.99 **National Life Member only purchase.*

Life Member Laser Engraved Flask. Matte black, powder coated stainless steel. 6 ounces. #LM001 \$28.50 **National Life Member only purchase.*



BACK IN STOCK! Life Member Grave Marker. Made of solid bronze with screw back. #S133L \$80.00. **National Life Member only purchase.*



Life Member Laser Engraved Travel Tumbler. Made from food grade stainless steel with double-wall vacuum insulation. 20 ounces. Available in matte black #LM007 \$40.00. Hand-wash recommended. **National Life Member only purchase.*

MEMBER ONLY ITEMS

SCV Logo Eddie Bauer Short Sleeve Fishing Shirt. Shell 100% cotton with built-in rod holder. Cape back with mesh ventilation. Two large fly box pockets, secure zip chest pocket, utility loop and tool holder. #S916 Available in Driftwood, Blue Gill and Seagrass Green. Medium – XL \$65.00, 2XL \$67.00, 3XL \$70.00. Runs large.



SCV Logo Short Sleeve Oxford. 55% cotton / 45% polyester. #S602 Available in white, khaki and dark gray. Medium – XL \$50.00, 2XL \$52.00, 3XL \$57.00, 4XL \$60.00.



SCV Logo Cufflinks. #S1000 \$40.00 *Member only purchase.

SCV Logo Laser Engraved Flask.



Matte black, powder coated stainless steel. 6 ounces. #S001 \$28.50



SCV Logo Etched Shot Glass. #S351 \$11.99

SCV Logo Etched Double Old-Fashioned Glass. 14 ounces. #S349 \$15.00

SCV Logo Etched Tall Glass Mug. 13 ounces. #S350 \$20.00 *Member only purchase.



SCV Logo Laser Engraved Travel Tumbler. Made from Food Grade stainless steel with double-wall vacuum insulation. Matte black. 20 ounces. Handwash recommended. #S007 \$40.00

Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form
PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 • 800-693-4943 • www.scv.org

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime Phone _____

SCV ID _____ Camp _____

Quantity	Title	Price

Personal Check ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ AMEX ☐

Card Number: _____ Exp: _____

Signature: _____ Security Code: _____

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

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



"KEEP IT FLYING" OVER SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS HEADQUARTERS & THE NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MUSEUM

SCV
PO BOX 59
Columbia, TN 38402

Everyone now has the unique opportunity to sponsor the Confederate Battle Flag that flies proudly over SCV Headquarters and the National Confederate Museum at Historic Elm Springs. To sponsor a flag, send a check or money order for \$200 to SCV HQ along with this completed application. The flag purchased by your generous sponsorship will fly proudly over HQ for one month. At the end of the month, the flag and a certificate of thanks and authenticity will be mailed to you. Help "keep it flying" at HQ!

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____

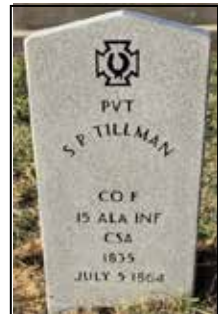
EMAIL: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

Flag sponsorships are taken in the order that they arrive at SCV HQ. We are not able to reserve specific months. When we receive your sponsorship, your name will be added to the list. It may be the following year before your flag is flown and returned to you. By signing this form, you acknowledge there is a lengthy wait period.

Compatriots in Alabama

There are more than 925 brave Alabamians buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond Virginia with no headstones to honor their sacrifice.



The Virginia Division and its Oakwood Restoration Committee respectfully challenge the Alabama Division, its Camps, and Compatriots to consider sponsoring a headstone or headstones for your men. We have negotiated very good pricing with Southern Heritage Products and are able to provide the headstones for \$450 installed. These are Veterans Administration style upright granite headstones produced by a Veterans Administration supplier.

More than 16,000 Confederate soldiers from every State in the Confederacy are laid to rest at Oakwood Cemetery. These heroes died in Richmond hospitals during the war, and most graves are unmarked except for a small 6" X 6" numbered marker which may represent as many as six soldiers. This may be acceptable to the Veteran's Administration—*but it is not acceptable to us!*

Donations for the upkeep of the cemetery are greatly appreciated as well. You can also support us by purchasing a Friends or Descendants medal. (Descendant of soldier buried in Oakwood medal shown, friend's medal is bronze) These medals are \$35 which includes shipping.

The Confederate soldiers buried in Oakwood Cemetery deserve better. Won't you help us? We will highlight the soldiers from other Divisions in future editions.

Oakwood Restoration Committee

c/o Richard A. Moomaw

69 Old Kiln Lane

Mt. Jackson, VA 22842

rmoomaw@shentel.net



Learn more about Oakwood at: www.scvvirginia.org/oakwood-overview

LEE RIDES AGAIN

Will You Let Charlottesville, Richmond, New Orleans, and the rest of the carpetbagger and scalawag politicians destroy our Southern heritage? So far they think they have.

Our Southern women and Confederate ancestors raised the money for our statues in the early 1900's during hard times. Now it is our turn.

Phase 2:

The original size Richmond General Robert E. Lee statue is ready to go to the foundry to be cast.

We need 300 donors at \$1000 each to step forward now.

Any amount no matter how small helps, but we must place General Lee where he will be protected (Phase 3). The SCV owned Lexington Lee-Jackson Memorial Park on I-64/I-81 is waiting!



Will your SCV Camp? Will your UDC Chapter? Will your Roundtable?
Will you as an individual?

Lee-Jackson Memorial Park on I-64/I-81 is waiting!



Gordonsville Grays Camp 2301
P.O. Box 204 • Gordonsville, VA 22942
LeeRidesAgain.com

Make checks payable to Gordonsville Grays.
Please note "Lee Monument" on the memo line.

Donations may also be made via
www.givesendgo.com/LeeRidesAgain