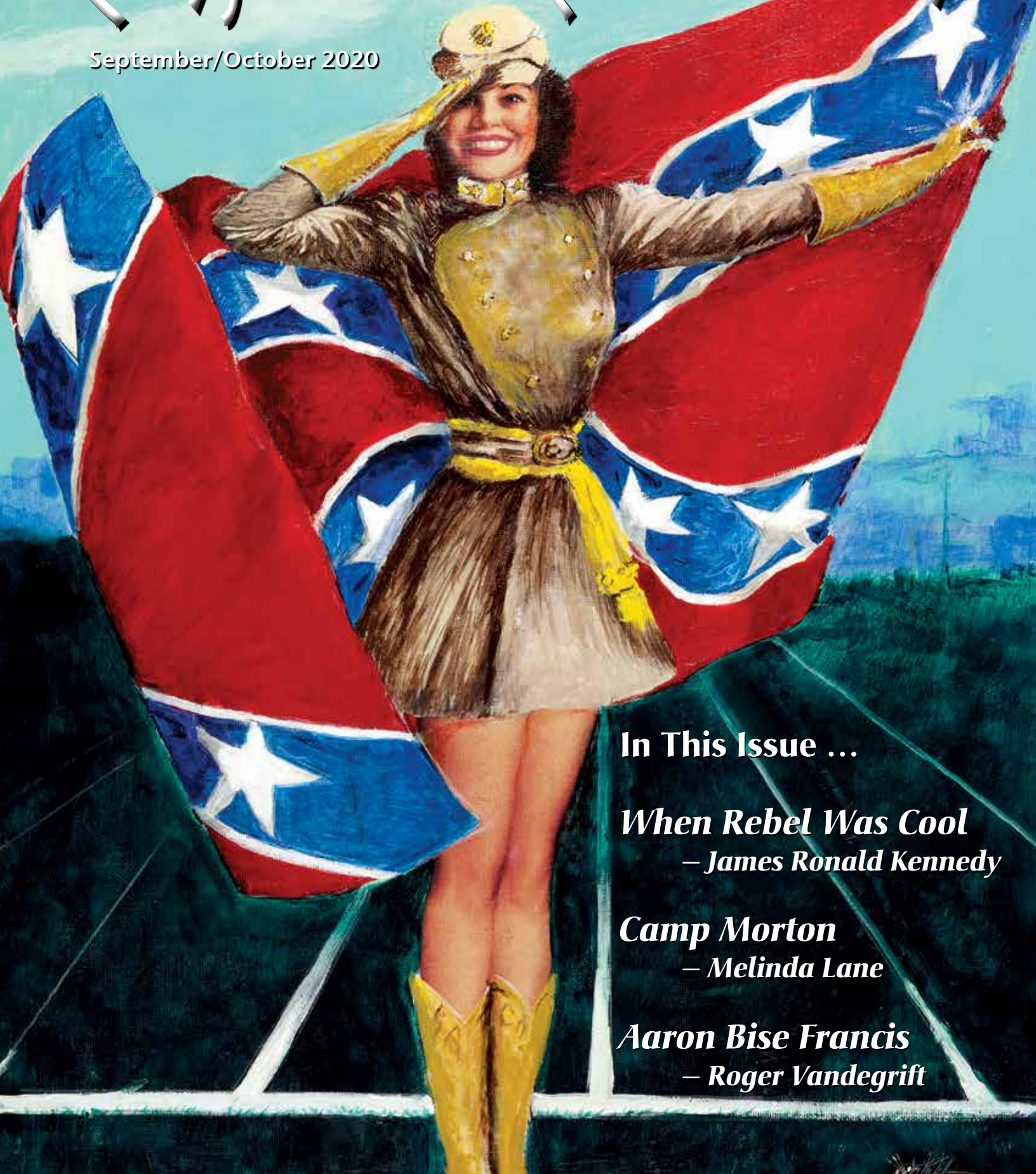


Confederate Veteran.

September/October 2020



In This Issue ...

When Rebel Was Cool

— James Ronald Kennedy

Camp Morton

— Melinda Lane

Aaron Bise Francis

— Roger Vandegrift

Sons of Confederate Veterans



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THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
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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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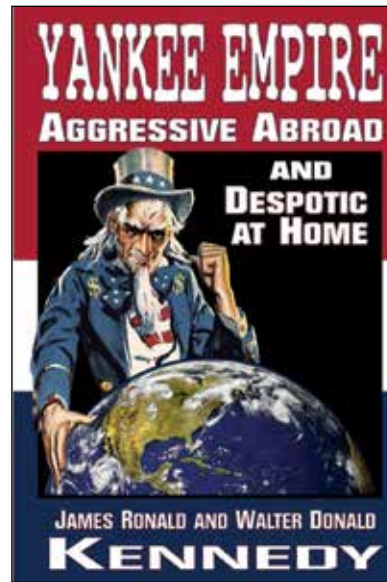
ON THE COVER — "When Rebel Was Cool" commissioned by James Ronald Kennedy. Artwork by Jerry McWilliams and used with permission.

The Kennedy Twins speak the *Truth* others are afraid to admit!

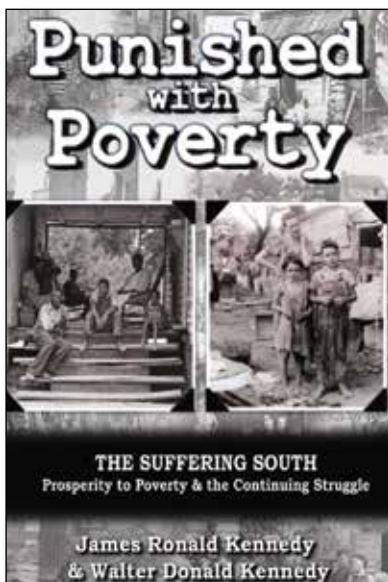
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FROM THE EDITOR



Thanks to the members of the Kirby Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, for hosting a great reunion in St. Augustine! This year was different with a lot of challenges, but they handled everything well and we had a good time. Our business sessions were almost like old times with much debate on the various issues. Congratulations to our new Commander-in-Chief Larry McCluney and Lt. Commander-in-Chief Jason Bosher on their election to our two highest offices. Also, congratulations to all the new Army Department officers. We will all face a lot of challenges in the coming two years, but I'm confident we will prevail.

James Ronald (Ron) Kennedy, one of our sesquicentennial authors, returns this issue with his essay *When Rebel Was Cool*. He also contributed our cover photo from his private collection. This is an excellent essay explaining where we were just a few short years ago and how we got where we are today. He points out the plan to destroy all Western civilization and replace it with some sort of utopian socialist order which only exists in crazy people's minds. I hope you enjoy it.

We welcome Melinda Lane to our pages with her essay on Camp Morton. This is a little known Union prisoner of war camp located at Indianapolis, IN. I know I didn't know much about it. Conditions and treatment of Confederate prisoners were just as bad, or even worse — if you could imagine — as other Union prison camps. Remember this the next time someone mentions Andersonville to you.

Roger Vandegrift shares a great story about his ancestor, Aaron Bise Francis of the 17th Virginia. Francis wrote his memoirs after the War, which is a great first-hand account of a soldier's experiences during the War for Southern Independence. I always learn something from these stories.

I enjoyed seeing everyone in St. Augustine at the 125th Reunion. Thanks for all of your kind words and remarks. Please stay the course and don't lose faith!

Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
LARRY ALLEN MCCLUNEY, JR.

CIC@SCV.ORG

Changing of the Guard!

My brothers and friends of the Sons of Confederate Veterans ... thank you! I am humbled that you would place your faith and trust in me as commander-in-chief. This is a responsibility I do not take lightly, and I will endeavor to represent you with the utmost transparency and boldness. I am extremely excited to work with you for the next two years in continuing the excellent work of those who held this position in the past to make this organization *THE* premier authority of everything that is Confederate and to preserve Stephen Dill Lee's *Charge* which was given to us. Someone asked me if it has sunk in that I am commander-in-chief the Sunday after election. It truly did not hit me until the Tuesday after when I had completed three interviews with the press. I guess they found out there was a "new sheriff in town."

One of the major projects which will be a definite priority is the continued completion of the National Confederate Museum at Elm Springs. If not for the Covid-19 Virus causing delays I am sure we would have had a grand opening back in May. We must keep going forward with its completion and making plans started by PCIC Paul Gramling. I intend to see it completed and filled with artifacts so our story can be told. I have asked PCIC Paul Gramling to continue his plans in seeing the completion of this project as well as the reburial of General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife on the grounds of Elm Springs. We should be acquir-

ing the remains soon. Also continue sending your donations. Remember, this museum is a memorial to the memory of our ancestors.

During these tumultuous times of the cancel culture attacks upon the men and women in our law enforcement agencies who serve to protect our communities, I am issuing General Order 2020-1 and proclaiming August 15, 2020, as Law Enforcement Appreciation Day. This is a day I hope everyone will participate in which was started by PCIC Thomas Strain, Jr. It is a way we, as an organization, can show Law Enforcement we appreciate them and support them. Since the outbreak of violence in our nation, law enforcement officers have been met with vile treatment by the cancel culture movement. These are the people who want to protect public property, businesses, monuments, and restore law and order but have been restrained by liberal mayors. They were given a black eye because of a few bad apples, which any profession has, but should not be blamed. Take time out, let them know we appreciate them for the hard work they do in our communities and for putting their life on the line every day for us.

As you know, NASCAR has banned the Confederate Flag at their events. As a result, I am continuing our sponsorship of Justin South and Tucker Wingo racing. With the National logo and phone number displayed, thousands will be exposed which means thousands of potential members and supporters. This is an excellent way to

advertise our organization and to keep a presence of our flag at these racing events.

The past two years, PCIC Paul Gramling has set an example for future commanders-in-chief with his "Make Dixie Great Again Campaign." I am continuing this program because it took two years to establish and organize it. It needs more time to make it a permanent component in our offense against political correctness. Therefore, Donnie Kennedy will continue as chief of heritage operations and implement this important program to educate, inform, and promote our story to the public.

For the next two years, I want to continue modernizing our organization. I do not want to discontinue what we do, but modernize how we do things and make ourselves more efficient. With a state of the art museum and offices, this gives us an opportunity to use new forms of media and continue promotion of our organization on all social media platforms. This we *MUST* do.

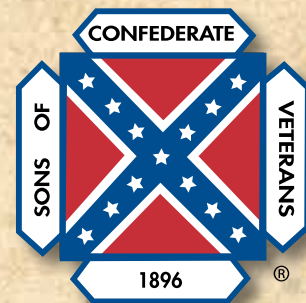
I know the past two years you have read my articles about recruiting the next generation. *WE MUST* continue our efforts in doing so. Remember, it is your duty to preserve the history and the memory of our Confederate ancestors for future generations. We are doing a disservice to ourselves if we do not recruit these young people because they will be the future leaders of this organization who will continue the charge to the next generation, and the next.

Speaking of recruiting, I am asking each camp and Division to tighten up their vetting of new members. As you know, these are ridiculous times and I do not want anyone to infiltrate our organization. There have been attempts and luckily, we have stopped them. Make your Social Media pages private because they are hacking them and trolling them. Protect the organization and the integrity of it. We are a "Band of Brothers" and we must look out for one another.

Last, I want to instill a sense of urgency in our membership. Apathy is our worst enemy and SCV needs you. Many people have been wanting to know what they can do to save our monuments. Thus, I am starting the "Monuments Across Dixie Campaign." Yes, monuments have come down and more are sure to follow. *BUT* we can take part on the community level and encourage them to be relocated or acquire them so they can be erected on private property and build even more monuments. PCIC Chuck McMichael started the "Flags across Dixie" to erect flag poles along major interstates and highways. We must continue this project.

FOR EVERY MONUMENT TAKEN DOWN WE CAN ERECT A FLAG TALL ENOUGH AND CLOSE ENOUGH TO MAJOR INTERSTATES FOR ALL TO SEE. THESE FLAGS WILL BECOME THE NEW CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS, AND ITS NOT TUCKED AWAY IN A TOWN SQUARE BUT ON PRIVATE PROPERTY AND VISIBLE BY THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE A DAY. BE PROACTIVE,

Continued on page 31



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Charles Kelly Barrow

Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

History is repeating and we need to be aware

To the Editor:

In my book *Slavery and the Civil War — What Your History Teacher Didn't Tell You*, reviewed recently in *Confederate Veteran*, I wrote "After the statues will be the changing of the names, including streets and schools and military installations. Next will come any visual or verbal references in movies and music. Finally will be the books, and Hitler and Lenin will be applauding from Hell, until all references to and vestiges of the Confederacy will be destroyed and history will be permanently rewritten.

If we allow this, in the end we will look around and say, "My God, what have we done?" Look around, Compatriots. It is happening. The SCV can no longer be apolitical.

Garry Bowers
Henry C. Semple Camp 2002
Montgomery, Alabama

Good article needs one small correction

To the Editor:

The article "George Washington's Confederate Family" by Loy Mauch contains an error on one of its dates. It notes on page 61 of the May/June 2020 *Confederate Veteran* "Private Thomas Garland Jefferson served in the VMI Cadet Battalion, Company B. He was mortally wounded at the Battle of New Market on August 1, 1863 and was the great-grandnephew of Thomas Jefferson." This is all correct except for the date. He was wounded on May 15, 1864 and died on May 18, 1864 in New Market. This is a battle I have researched extensively, attended director tours and reenactments of for several years. My third great grandfather,

Captain Conrad Currence, 62nd VA Co. G, was killed at this battle on May 15, 1864. Mr Mauch's article was well done apart from this error. Thank you.

Jimmy L. Lang
Maj. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne Camp 2257
Merrill, Michigan

Article about Lincoln made good points

To the Editor:

"Lincoln's Real Intent Behind the Emancipation Proclamation" made good points. That it was a military directive is correct. Lincoln-cult propaganda for generations led people to think the primary motivation of emancipation was humanitarian. Republicans opposed the spread of slavery to territories, as they wanted them to be all white. The South wanted more states that allowed slavery, mostly to keep a balance of power in the Federal government. Southerners could not have hoped to see cotton, rice, sugar cane, and tobacco in Kansas or Nebraska.

Lincoln went to Virginia toward the conclusion of the Peninsula Campaign. There a second drive to take Richmond had failed. It was a crushing blow for him, and he said, "I was as nearly inconsolable as I could be and live." It was at this point he decided to issue the proclamation. Radical abolitionists, and even Karl Marx, had advocated emancipation.

Admirers of Lincoln have said the proclamation kept Britain out of the war. Author Sheldon Vanauken's *The Glittering Illusion* refutes this standard Yankee lie. He points out British foreign power was concerned with maintaining the balance of power in Europe, and a war between American states didn't motivate them to intervene. It is clear they never intended to recognize us. They also saw the proclamation as a

"last card," to provoke a bloody uprising. Lord Dunmore, their royal governor of Virginia, had tried the same in the first revolution. Mississippi's General St. John Liddell said, "The South owes no thanks or favors to any people on earth." Why do Southerners find themselves in the US military fighting overseas?

Ross Massey
General Joseph E. Johnston Camp 28
Nashville, Tennessee

If we stay with God, we will win

To the Editor:

Thank you for the two excellent articles in the July/August 2020 issue: "Putting the Whole Puzzle Together" by V.P. Hughes and "Lincoln's Real Intent" by Walter A. Wilson, III. No matter how many times I read the truths of our history, it is always inspirational and energizing. I've been reading and writing that truth for 60 years, but having it recited repeatedly, it never grows old. It is disheartening those truths are not made known to the multitudes, but it is our lot to be constantly striving to be heard ... and now, it seems, to survive; which, of course, we will — just like the truth.

They tried in 1861-1865 to destroy us; they continued the purge and destruction with "reconstruction," and persisted by the falsification of Southern history from the moment of the end of the War. It has never ceased; it has been relentless, and it is in high gear and screaming in this despicable age of secular rot. Nothing will suffice but the total annihilation of all things Southern — not just our history, but the complete absence of our mention in any history. Our people, our ideals, our traditions, our ideas, our ways, indeed our entire unique culture are hysterically targeted

for extermination; genocide under the disguise of "sympathy, tolerance" and "humanitarianism."

One of my prayers each day is "Let the lying lips be put to silence, which speak grievous things proudly and contemptuously against the righteous." (Psalm 31:18).

But God knows what's going on; He sees it; He is totally aware of the hate that is the true motivation for their attacks. They fool Him not.

*"Hear me, my God, as I voice my concern;
Protect me from the threat of the enemy,
From the conspiracy of the wicked,
From the plot of the evildoers.
They sharpen their tongues like swords
And aim their cruel words like deadly arrows.*

*They shoot from ambush at the innocent;
They shoot suddenly without fear.
They encourage each other in evil plans,
They talk about hiding their snares;
They say, 'who will see it?'
They plot injustice and say,
"We have devised a perfect plan!"*

— (Psalm 64)

We are all too familiar with David's description from the antics of sycophant councils, mayors, and governors who cave in to purely symbolic and empty gestures that solve absolutely nothing and have nothing to do with truth; just to make themselves look what they think is noble, but what is blatantly cowardice, as they shrink down before maniacal race baiters and fallacious media (but I repeat myself).

It is enough to get a Southerner down. But we won't be because truth is eternal. They cannot eradicate truth. No matter what is destroyed, or removed, or renamed or falsified, or rewritten, scorned, banished, or condemned — this secular generation's tyrannical, self-righteous high priests of indignation and self-anointed, pious pontificators of what is right and wrong are spitting into the wind. Their pitiful antics of pulling down monuments and renaming places are silly and all

for naught because truth is completely unaffected. It is everlasting. And they should tread lightly because, most importantly, Truth is God.

Our strength and inspiration can be found in Psalms 37:7-9:

*"Be still before the Lord, and wait patiently for Him;
Do not fret over those who prosper in their evil ways,
Over those who carry out their wicked schemes!
Refrain from anger and turn from wrath!
Do not fret, it tends only to trouble.
For those who do evil shall be cut off,
But those who wait on the Lord, they shall inherit the land.
"... They shall inherit the land."*

Yes, we will be vindicated. It may not be tomorrow, or next month, or even in our lifetimes. We will suffer setbacks and disappointments, but we can rest in the knowledge, and gain strength and endurance, knowing God has already won.

And because God is truth, truth has already won. We have already won. Trust Him!

This does not mean we do nothing. Being human, our frustrations can only endure so much. As Reverend Steven J. Cole notes: "If I am angry about injustice done toward me, it's probably sinful anger. If I am angry about injustice done toward others, it may be righteous anger. This anger should motivate me to take appropriate action on behalf of the victims."

Forward the colors. This is what we are about. We strive mightily to make known the truth about the South and her history; a victimized place that has known injustice in the union even since before the War. It is rightful that we do so, assured all the while, despite the pitiful antics of the secular ignorant, we, by God, have already won!

*Herbert O. Chambers, III
Wade Hampton Camp 273
Columbia, South Carolina*

Wants to support a 'Rebel Air Force'

To the Editor:

As a former pilot and long time member of SCV, I read with interest the announcement by CIC Gramling of our wholly owned "Confederate Air Force."

If this is true and I suspect it is not, we may have the most efficient and effective recruiting tool ever. From a practical standpoint, why would we spend big dollars on a museum which very few will ever visit when we can spend much less on a couple of jalopy Super Cubs, cable and AOT banner. Fly that sucker on a college football Saturday along the interstate highways or whenever or wherever we choose.

I suspect the rights to the name Confederate Air Force is still owned by the previous and politically correct CAF. If that is the case the unit may be called the Rebel Air Force (R.A.F.). It is certainly an intriguing idea and one which I would support financially.

*Ken Murphy
Jubal A. Early Camp 556
Tampa, Florida*

The SCV needs to publish our own history

To the Editor:

As part of the campaign to "take back the narrative," I believe it's time for the SCV to publish its own official collective history of the War, backed with current and irrefutable documentary evidence, facts, and data, for distribution to both public and private schools.

Whether published as a textbook, stand-alone chronological history, or a series, the primary goal is to tell the true, documented history of the War and get it into as many classrooms and hands as possible. Between the

Continued on page 52

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Since hope isn't a plan; I must do more

The Saturday night after the reunion, our wonderful editor-in-chief gave me instructions and a date this article was due. I am sure his instructions were clear and straightforward. However, my mind wasn't and I misunderstood the due date. This morning I woke to a very polite e-mail reminder that I was three (3) days past due. My stomach went to my throat and I thought; "What a way to start." This issue is completely my fault. No one to blame but me. Part of me wants to say "I hope this does not happen again;" but I know hope is not a plan and the responsibility of making sure this does not happen again falls squarely on me.

Mistakes happen and no matter how much you work to prevent a mistake; something could happen. But, how we handle the mistake and what we do to keep it from reoccurring is the true measure. This mistake has bothered me and I could not wait until I got home tomorrow and write the article. It would have eaten at me. So, I am writing this article from the hotel in Mobile where we had the SCV National Reunion in 2019. I will be speaking in a few hours to the Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 11 and I want to say a thank you to the Semmes Camp for such a wonderful reunion in 2019.

I would be extremely remiss if I did not say a big

Thank You to the Kirby Smith Camp 1209 from Jacksonville for hosting a great reunion. With everything going on from this pandemic to civil unrest, the Jacksonville boys stepped up and did a job to be proud of. These men herded cats and got the job done. Well done Kirby Smith!

I want to say how honored I am to be elected your Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief. It is a job I do not take lightly. I have been confused for some time about how this happened. I volunteered to do something and then I was asked to do something else and eventually I stand in front of the men of this organization and I feel a massive responsibility to do the organization an honest job. I will do my best and since hope isn't a plan; I must do.

I have a special feeling about Elm Springs because I live 12 miles from the home and the Confederate Museum at Elm Springs. I have said a few times lately that the property feels like "Hearth and Home" to me. It is our physical and business home. When the civil unrest began, rest assured the property was kept under a watchful eye.

Coming into Mobile it was sure heart-breaking to not see Admiral Raphael Semmes atop his pedestal. Just a year ago we were walking by and taking pictures of him and now we have emptiness. Unfortunately, this is the case in so many places. The

second hardest thing is to not lose faith and let apathy take over. I tell myself, if not us, who? If not now, when? When I look into the face of the men and women who are descendants of Confederate soldiers, I see the greatest monument and memorial to their Confederate ancestor. We can not lose faith. We have to steady ourselves and do our duty because if we give up, the cause they fought for will have been in vain.

Even though times are tough, camps are having a hard time meeting with many losing their meeting places during the pandemic. Some members are concerned about the damage done to them and their families because of being a member. Some people are afraid to leave their own home due to civil unrest and the pandemic. However, membership is up. It is unfortunate it takes a crisis to get people going but that is the fact. Many people have become concerned about the violence which is allowed to happen and the loss of freedom both presently and possibly in the future.

I ask our members to be careful. I keep telling myself, God has a plan. I do not know what His plan is and what part I am to play. I know we have a beautiful and wonderful organization. I said in the Army of Tennessee meeting on Saturday morning that almost all my friends are members of this organization. Sometimes we agree. Sometimes we don't. I do not want to do anything to offend or insult a fellow member because I don't want to lose that person and God doesn't like it. I also know we have organizations and individuals outside our family who want us gone. We might disagree but I will not come after you because you do not want us gone. I ask everyone inside our organization to band together and fight and move as one solid unit. We might not agree on many things; but let us agree to stop going after each other.

One of the tasks of the Lt. Commander-in-

Chief is recruitment and retention. The only thing I have found out is, what works in one area does not work in another area. Each state is different. The age group we are trying to reach is from the womb to the tomb. I agree most of our members are eligible for AARP, yep, that includes me. However, we need everyone from every age group. We need men who will run a weed eater and set tombstones; which takes a young back and knees. We also need men who can organize events and go to city council meetings, which takes experience and wisdom. Let's not narrow our focus. Let's expand our vision and see new avenues and possibly new members.

In the meantime, don't stop recruiting and promoting our organization. Our only caveat is we must do better about vetting our members because we do have interlopers.

Earlier, I mentioned city council meetings. Attend these meetings, gentlemen. Make sure the city knows you are there and keeping an eye on things. Getting involved in the city such as joining the Chamber of Commerce is a good thing. We are having problems in small cities such as the Sam Davis statue in Pulaski, TN. All it takes is one person to say something. Make sure the city personnel know the local SCV camps care.

I do have one favor to ask of each of you. Don't quit. Don't give up. Don't lose focus. Most of what is coming at you is just noise and distraction. Recruit. Work on keeping as many members as possible. Lastly, let me know what works for you in your area and let's share these ideas to build a better organization.

Because, hope is not a plan.

R. S. Jason Boshers
Lt. Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans





Forward The Colors

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

Victory: Yes, we Can!

We must combine to resist, and that effectually, these encroachments, or the little upon which we now barely subsist will be taken from us.

— John Randolph of Roanoke

With every Confederate monument under attack and many coming down, it has been difficult to watch or read the news reports lately. Yes, we are living through a cultural crisis. The neo-Marxist agents of destruction seem to have the upper hand. One side gets to tell its side of the story while the Southern view is shunned and ignored by all branches of the media, academia, religious, and political establishments. In the market place of ideas, Southerners find they must attempt to advance their ideas in a very adversarial marketplace. If Southern culture is to survive, we must do as John Randolph of Roanoke suggested and “combine to resist, and that effectually ... or the little upon which we now barely subsist will be taken from us.” Before we can “combine to resist ... effectually,” we must consider how we got to this dreadful position.

At the end of the “active” phase of Reconstruction a more or less informal or tacit agreement was reached between the North and South. Southern leaders such as Senator L.Q.C. Lamar of

Mississippi signaled this “coming together again” effort when he, a former Confederate officer and Confederate diplomat, gave a well-received eulogy for his former foe Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts. This tacit agreement essentially said the South would never again seek the option of secession and accept Union heroes as American heroes. In return, the South would be allowed control of their state governments and Southern heroes would also be viewed as American heroes. This tacit agreement allowed for the removal of Federal occupation troops, relieving the Federal government of the expense of policing the conquered South and allowed the South to begin the process of working itself out of Northern imposed impoverishment. By the early twentieth century men of the South filled the ranks of the US military, the National Guards of several Southern States formed the 31st US Army Division, aka, the Dixie Division, the United States Congress approved the coinage of a United States half dollar commemorating “the valor of the Southern soldier,” and the

US Post Office printed commemorative stamps depicting Confederate soldiers and leaders. In response the South became the most loyal and patriotic section of the “re-united” nation. In simple language, the South has maintained its part of the tacit agreement.

The recent action of the Federal government’s proposal of removing the names of all Confederate heroes from its military bases and the banning of all Confederate flags on said bases, the wanton destruction of Confederate monuments, and the banning of the Southern view about this destruction, proves beyond a doubt that this bargain has been broken. The truism “Silence gives consent,” is very applicable as it relates to what the establishment in Washington, DC, has *NOT* done. While a few (very few) politicians have condemned the destruction of Confederate monuments, these same politicians parrot the neo-Marxist lie that Confederate heroes “fought for slavery” and were “traitors.” This gives every loud looting lunatic neo-Marxist all the cover they need to continue their attack upon our Southland. It should be obvious to every Southerner that, indeed, the bargain is broken — not by the South but by the Yankee victor. Daniel Webster correctly noted, “A bargain broken on one side is broken on all sides.” The question is no longer, is the bargain broken but, rather, what shall we now do?

If any of our Southern heritage is to remain, we must step up and “combine to resist and that effectually or the little upon which we now subsist will be taken from us.” Watching the constant attack upon the South in his lifetime, John Randolph noted, “The sun never sets on ambition.” Neo-Marxists are very ambitious. Recently a BLM spokesman stated it was not their desire to stop at pulling down Confederate monuments and changing the names of anything named in honor of the Confederacy but once the South had been purged of all things related to slavery and treason, the states of the South will be forced to pick new state names so no memory of those “horrible slave days” will be remembered. Our neo-Marxist enemies, following the play book of all totalitarian all-powerful governments, will not stop until the entirety of the South is dropped into the proverbial “Orwellian memory hole!”

As has been stated time after time, the vast majority of Southerners, 65 to 75 percent have a positive view of Southern history and heritage. A nationwide poll in 2017 demonstrated 54 percent of all Americans view Southern heritage in a positive light. So why are we losing? As Ron (my twin brother and co-author of *The South Was Right!*) and I have often stated, the Southern heritage movement is a reactionary organization, while our enemy is a revolutionary organization. The enemy attacks our heritage and we respond. Responding is good and surely necessary but a purely “responding” or defensive strategy in sports, war, and politics is a sure prescription for ultimate defeat. We must recognize our neo-Marxist enemies are revolutionaries. The one constant in all revolutionary groups is their ambition. Remember, the sun never sets on ambition. A revolutionary organization is always looking for a means of advancing its goals, while a reactionary organization responds (reacts) to an attack. It’s the old story of them pushing two steps forward and we push them back one step. They are stopped short of their objective and we celebrate a “victory.” Yet, we lose ground with each of our so-called victories.

Another problem with reactionary groups is they look for a quick victory. Reactionary groups have a short view of the struggle, while the revolutionary group has a long view of the struggle. Too often you see this displayed by Southern patriots. We start an effort to defeat our enemy and if it does not provide instant success, we give up on the effort. Gentlemen, if you are sick and the doctor prescribes a bottle of medicine, do you go home take one pill and if you don’t get well, you damn the doctor and throw the pills away? Winning this battle is like taking medicine. One pill or even one bottle of pills may not solve the problem. To get well you take the long view and day after day take your medicine. My fellow Southerners, we did not get to this position overnight. It took our enemy 160 years to get to this place! They, being revolutionaries, took the long view and step by step advanced their narrative and now they are at our doorsteps. The barbarians are no longer at the gates — they have breached the walls and are coming for us!

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Chaplain's Comments

Dr. W. Herman White
Chaplain-in-Chief



As It Was ... So Shall It Be

"And as it was in the days of Noe (Noah), so shall it also be in the days of the Son of man. They did eat, they drank, they married wives, they were given in marriage, until the day that Noe entered into the ark, and the flood came, and destroyed them all."

There are many signs which are given in the New Testament relative to the coming of the Lord for his Church. In our text we have one of the major signs the word of God gives to us, and also in Matthew 24:39 we get a little more information. There are many which refer to the coming of the Lord by using the word rapture, which sums it up; but there are some which object to that usage by saying that word is not in the Bible. However, these folks are either ignorant of the definition of the word, or stupid at worst; for with a rare exception the objection comes from people who do not believe what the word of God teaches about the return of Jesus for the Church. As is normal in word

definitions there can be several usages of a word, and for sake of space I am only going to give the usage relative to our subject.

Rapt_adj_(Latin raptus, past participle of raspere, to seize). 1. Lifted, as by supernatural force; transported, as in spirit or to another place. (1)

Rapture_N_(from rapt, adj.). 1. Now rare. Act of transporting, or fact of being transported. (2)

Rapt_adj_(from Latin raptus) Middle English. 1. Lifted up and carried away. (3)

The word rapture really sums up the Lord catching up the saints of God to meet him at his coming, and that is truly the hope of the church.

There is an outrageous war being fought against everything which is a part of Western European Christian Civilization, which we know has been a part of this country from the first colony in Jamestown Virginia. And with rare exceptions the political leaders support this war,

and refuse to enforce any laws which would stop the destruction from looting, burning by arsonists, wounding and even killing law enforcement officers, monuments, especially anything Confederate. Governors, mayors, county commissioners, attorney generals, *et al*, not only refuse to enforce the law, but they support the lawlessness. That brings to mind Psalm 2:1-2 which says, "Why do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing? The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, against the Lord, and against his anointed." These people are, in essence, fighting against the Father and the Son of God. These fools according to verse 4 are heading for the judgment of God, for this verse says, "He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh: the Lord shall have them in derision." This devil driven war is not only taking place in this country, but these heathen are spreading their tentacles into far off countries of the world, especially in Europe; for

their goal is a one world government ruled over by the anti-Christ. However, before this can take place the Rapture must take place; there are too many Scriptural references for me to list, but read II Thessalonians 2:1-12.

Down through the word of God we can readily see before great events happened there was a process over time which led up to the event taking place. An example of this could be birth pangs used in God's word to illustrate; for a woman expecting the birth of a baby goes through a process that leads up to the birth event. The time from when they begin and the actual birth may vary, but nevertheless there is a process before the birth takes place. That given to us relating to Noah is perfect example; for we are told there was a period of time leading up to the Flood of 120 years.

I. AS IT WAS.

Genesis 6:5 tells us "God saw the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and every imagination of the thoughts of his heart (soul) was only evil continually." But this is just a part of what existed at the time; for in 6:11 we are told "The earth also was corrupt before God, and the earth was filled with violence." (Sounds like our day, does it not?). I will not give all the meanings of the word violence, but will just list a few of the words which define violence. They are as follows: desecration, infringement, outrage, assault, lust for power, overcoming or prevention of resistance by threats of violence, profanation, vehement, forcible or destructive action, force, passion, ardor,

fury, fervor, injury, especially to something that merits respect or reverence, and vigor, especially in destructive action.

Now let us go back to the process leading up to great events in God's word, namely Noah's day. The Lord announced the actual amount of time these people had before God's judgment would come. We are not told a great deal about Noah, but we know Genesis 6:8 tells us "Noah found grace in the eyes of the Lord." That tells us when God reproved him of his sin he turned to God in repentance and faith, just as every one from Adam has had to do if they were going to become a child of God. We are told in II Peter 2:5 that Noah was a preacher of righteousness, that is, he preached God's message to them about the coming judgment and the need for them to turn to God in repentance and faith. We need to always remember God has no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but he desires they all would come in repentance and faith, and receive the forgiveness of sin the Lord so very much desires to give to them.

In Romans 1:21-32 we get a picture of the spiritual climate in Noah's day, as well as our own time. Rebellion against God will always lead people into outrageous immoral and perverted conduct, and God's judgment. We know they were not looking for God's judgment just as people of today; for Matthew and Luke describes a people who were going about their every day life as usual. Matthew 24:39 says, "And knew not until the flood came, and took them all away; so also shall the coming of the Son

of man be." But Noah and the others were borne up above the judgment being poured out on the earth, which is typical of the Church being borne up above the judgment being poured out on this earth that we call the great tribulation.

II. SO SHALL IT BE.

I have just given a thumbnail sketch of the days of Noah, which is a major sign to us. The people of our day certainly do not want to retain the knowledge of God, nor do they glorify God, no, not even the major portion of the church world; for professing themselves to be wise, they have become fools. The church world of today is certainly pictured in Revelation 3:14-22 where we read about the condition of that church, which pictures the church world at the time of the coming of Jesus for his Church. To sum it up, their estimation of themselves was: "I am rich and increased with goods, and have need of nothing;" and we know that from 3:22 that also included the Lord Jesus, for we see him shut out and knocking on the door. The Lord's estimation of the Laodiceans was these people "Knowest not that thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked." That is the result of the falling away in II Thessalonians 2:3 Paul wrote about. That falling away, or turning away from the truth, was also foretold in II Timothy 4:3-4. They want a preacher who will excuse their sins and make them feel better about their condition; others just want to be entertained, so most

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The Last Roll

Thomas Goode Jones Camp 259
Montgomery, AL
Price C. McLemore, Jr.

Gen. George "Tige" Anderson
Camp 453
Anniston, AL
Donald Gene Golden

The Prattville Dragoons Camp
1524
Prattville, AL
Billy Eldridge Parker

Capt. Henry C. Semple Camp 2002
Montgomery, AL
John Milton Moody

Ten Islands Camp 2678
Ohatchee, AL
Charles W. Brown, Sr.

Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525
Phoenix, AZ
Louis Lawrence Billar

Capt. James Iredell Waddell Camp
1770
Orange County, CA
Donald Peter Moriarty, II

Delaware Grays Camp 2068
Seaford, DE
Johnny Wayne Sullivan

Maj. William M. Footman Camp
1950
Ft. Myers, FL
Thomas M. Fyock
Thomas Birchfield

5th Florida Infantry Blackheart
Rifles Camp 2291
St. Marks, FL
Paul R. Strickland

Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78
Americus, GA
Thomas Joe Belcher

John P. McGuire Camp 1843
Pikeville, KY
Noah Hibbard Kendrick

Maj. Gen. Isaac Ridgeway Trimble
Camp 1836
Ellicott City, MD
Lester A. Foster, Jr.

Col. James J. Searcy Camp 1923
Columbia, MO
James Sylvester Cunningham

Captain Francis Marion Rogers
Camp 873
Amory, MS
Edsel Ray Carpenter

Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton Camp
1354
Vicksburg, MS
James Earl Price

Capt. Jesse S. Barnes Camp 771
Wilson, NC
Charles Herman Eatmon

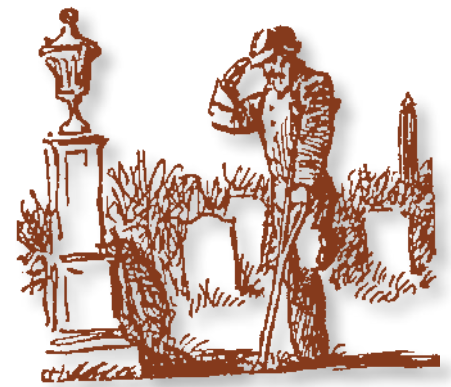
Cherokee Guards Co. A 29th NC
Troops Camp 893
Murphy, NC
Richard Johnston Thomas

CSS Ram *Neuse* Camp 1427
Kinston, NC
Gary Preston Smith

Hoke/McLaughlin Camp 1947
Raeford, NC
Allen Wayne Gardner

Brigadier Gen. Stand Watie Camp
149
Ardmore, OK
Shelby Dodd

Col. Jackson F. McCurtain Camp
513
Moore, OK
Noble Stanfield



J. E. B. Stuart Camp 1506
Philadelphia, PA
Jon David Mastin

Secession Camp 4
Charleston, SC
Wilton Harold Seyle

Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 215
Memphis, TN
John T. Young

Frank P. Gracey Camp 225
Clarksville, TN
Austin Peay

Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257
Covington, TN
Richard Francis Waddell

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ
Camp 584
Columbia, TN
Donnie Kenneth Essary
Robert E. Hatfield
Herbert Loren Keister
Stephen Alan Roberts
LCDR Sam A. Davis
Robert J. Rogers
Robert Lee Spindle, Jr.
John Ammons, IX
Walter Don Dailey

Sam Davis Camp 1293
Brentwood, TN
Rev. Carl McCarver
Stewart Cruickshank

Myers-Zollicoffer Camp 1990
Livingston, TN
William Myers Eldridge

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Colonel Lucius Q.C. Lamar 19th Mississippi Infantry Regiment 3rd Corps Judge Advocate

As a man of means, Lucius Q.C. Lamar graduated from Emory College in Oxford, Georgia, in 1845 at age 20 (being born in 1825 at Putnam City, Georgia). He studied law in Macon and was admitted to the bar in 1847. Two years later, he and his wife moved to Oxford, Mississippi where he established his practice and taught math at the University of Mississippi.

In 1852 he returned to Georgia where he served in the state legislature until 1855 when he permanently moved to Mississippi. His firm commitment to States' Rights and slavery caused him to be elected to the house of representatives in 1857 and again in 1859. But early in 1861 he resigned his congressional seat to return home to draft the Mississippi ordinance of secession.

Lamar helped recruit the 19th MS Infantry Regiment, serving as its lieutenant colonel until May 1862. They were quickly sent to Virginia where they became part of Wilcox's Brigade of Longstreet's Division and saw action at the Battle of Williamsburg. Here



Colonel Lucius Lamar in 1860.

the regiments' colonel was killed in action and Lamar promoted to colonel. The regiment lost a fifth of their men as casualties during the battle. After suffering an apopleptic stroke which left him temporarily unconscious and paralyzed on one side, he resigned from military service in November 1862. These strokes would recur throughout his life.

Following this, he accepted an appointment from President

Davis as special commissioner to Russia. But when the Russian fleet sailed into New York harbor, in a show of friendship toward the Lincoln administration, he was recalled by Davis in March 1863. Next he was given the judge advocacy of the 3rd Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. This was a post he held from December 1864 until the Confederate collapse and he received a parole at Appomattox.

Immediately following the war he returned to his law practice and teaching. Lamar reentered politics in 1872 as Mississippi's first Democratic congressman since Radical Reconstruction. He would eventually emerge as Mississippi's foremost politician, advocating reconciliation with the North.

In 1876 he was elected to the Senate, championing the "New South." Under President Cleveland he was named secretary of the interior in 1885. Then in 1887 he took his seat as justice on the Supreme Court, serving competently on the court until his death on January 23, 1893. 

When Rebel Was Cool



*Southern Students
1962 proudly
displaying
Southern heritage.*

Southern Students 2018 destroying Confederate Monuments.



*How did we go from this to this?*¹

By James Ronald Kennedy

Once upon a time in the South it was cool to be a rebel. There was a time when the nation took pride in our Confederate heritage. What happened? How did the United States of America mutate from a nation who honored our Confederate heroes and heritage, to a nation who actively dishonors, slanders, destroys, and censors all things that would present the South in an honorable light? How did our Southern society degenerate from a time when everyone in the stadium would stand when the public high school band played *Dixie* to the point where all things considered pro-South are barred and censored from our public schools and universities? How do we, who know the truth and therefore love our Southern heritage, respond? Perhaps the first question is, do we really want to respond?

**Back in the day when Dixie
was cool — a personal account²**

During the fifteen years in which the Kennedy Twins (James Ronald and Walter Donald Kennedy) grew-up, 1950 to 1965,³ two significant social events occurred which had a dramatic impact on white and black Southerners. Unfortunately, neither side appreciated the uniqueness of these events as they related to the other group or how they impacted the thinking (mindset or frame of reference) of each group. During these fifteen years the South (primarily the white South) celebrated the centennial of the War for Southern Independence — incorrectly referred to as the *Civil War*. It was a time of great celebrations and remembering the gallantry and sufferings of our relatives — grandfathers, or great grandfathers. Many families told and retold stories about their blood relatives who wore the

1 *Sports Illustrated* Special Issue College Football, September 24, 1962 (L); destruction of CSA monument Silent Sam August 20, 2018 (R). *Sports Illustrated* found at; www.si.com/vault/issue/43611/0 accessed 12/26/2019. Silent Sam photo from; [https://firstinfreedomdaily.com/report-highlights-serious-deficiencies-in-unc-police-handling-of-protest-that-top-](https://firstinfreedomdaily.com/report-highlights-serious-deficiencies-in-unc-police-handling-of-protest-that-top-pled-silent-sam/)

[pled-silent-sam/](https://firstinfreedomdaily.com/report-highlights-serious-deficiencies-in-unc-police-handling-of-protest-that-top-pled-silent-sam/) accessed 2/27/2020.

2 See, Kennedy, James Ronald, *When Rebel Was Cool-Growing up in Dixie* (Shotwell Publishing Co., Columbia, SC: scheduled release September 2020).

3 We were born in 1947 but our memories begin around 1950.

gray in the War for Southern Independence. We all felt like we were there during the War because our grand or great-grandparents were there. Their blood flows through our veins — present tense not past tense. Local newspapers published stories and old photographs of the gathering of local Confederate veterans — this was before Yankee corporations purchased most of our local Southern newspapers and turned them into, monopolistic, left-wing, anti-South, scalawag rags. For example; during the “Civil War” Centennial the Louisiana Department of Education, a Baton Rouge Television station, numerous university professors and state newspapers worked together to produce the book *Heritage of Valor-Louisiana in the War for Southern Independence*. Today, the local Baton Rouge newspaper, an advocate for removing Confederate monuments, refused to accept a paid ad defending Louisiana’s Confederate heritage.⁴ It was also the time before neo-Marxist professors took over taxpayer funded Southern Universities and began brainwashing Southern children with post-modernist, neo-Marxist propaganda disguised as education.⁵ It was a time when locally owned Southern newspapers published old photographs of Confederate veterans. Many of these photographs contained images of Black, Hispanic or Indian (Native American) Confederate veterans.⁶ It was a time when the people of the South were celebrating their family histories. It was a season to remember anew the honorable heritage of our Southern kith and kin. Southern scholar, Richard Weaver from North Carolina, implied an explanation of why Southerners would celebrate the War’s Centennial with such enthusiasm. In *The Southern Tradition at Bay* he noted it is only natural for a people to cling to the past when they have been robbed of their future. Richard Weaver understood what too many Southerners today refuse to admit; Lincoln and the Republican Party robbed Southerners of their Constitutional inheritance of self-government.⁷ Another Southern writer, William Faulkner from Mississippi,



Cherokees attending United Confederate Veterans Reunion.

had one of the characters in his novel, *Requiem for a Nun*, declare, “The past is never dead; it is not even past.” In the South, history is a living thing because it is a family thing. Yankees and scalawag Southerners get their history from history books written by Yankees to glorify Yankee heroes and ideas, while hiding their hideous crimes, but Southerners, we get our history from our family.

It was during these same fifteen years (1950-1965) — while the white South was celebrating the centennial of the War — that the Civil Rights movement took center stage in Southern society. Because liberals who controlled the Federal government were pushing the Civil Rights movement (for political purposes), it became almost natural for the children of the fallen Confederacy to resist the Federal government.⁸ After all, this was the same Federal government which made war against our grandfathers and great-grandfathers. A substantial number, if not a majority, of the white South’s sentiment against the Civil Rights movement came from a natural desire to resist the abuses of an all-powerful Federal government. Remember, Scots-Irish Southerners live by the feud — insults to the family have a long memory. No doubt this was not the way it was seen by black Southerners. And, without a doubt, there were some white Southerners who were motivated by racial hatred — a hatred which was not and is not a natural part of our Southern society.⁹ Racial

4 See, Ad Too Hot To Print-Censorship in Action: www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/the-ad-too-hot-to-print-progressive-censorship-in-action/ June 21, 2017.

5 See, The Left’s Long March Through Southern Institutions: www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/the-lefts-march-through-southern-institutions/ Jan. 6, 2020, and Truth No Longer Matters: www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/the-truth-no-longer-matters/ May 24, 2019.

6 Photo of Cherokees attending United Confederate Veterans Reunion found at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cherokee_in_the_American_Civil_War

7 Kennedy & Kennedy, *Yankee Empire: Aggressive Abroad and Despotic at Home* (Shotwell Publishing Co., Columbia, SC: 2018), 170-7.

8 During the 1960s Civil Rights era, Northern politicians use their alleged concern for black Southerners as a means to gain a loyal voting bloc. It was not too dissimilar from the way white Northern Republicans used black votes for political gain during Reconstruction. Federal welfare and affirmative action schemes became the modern-day equivalent of the Republican Party’s false promise of forty acres and a mule made during Reconstruction.

9 The system of racial segregation was born in the North

division and hatred was a result of cultural distortion caused by Yankee invasion, occupation and exploitation of the conquered South.¹⁰

Two instances of domestic terrorism in the South, one in 1963 the other in 2015, provide heartbreaking (as it relates to the death of innocent brothers and sisters in Christ) but clear evidence of the change in the psyche (mindset or mode of thinking) of white Southerners. This evidence can be obtained by contrasting the public and private reaction of white Southerners when these two attacks occurred. The white Southern society responded much differently to the 2015 killing of nine black church members in Charleston, South Carolina, than it did to the 1963 Birmingham, Alabama, church bombing which killed four black children. In 1963 there was white-Southern outrage to the killing of “little black children attending Sunday School” but the outrage was expressed privately, low voice level, and behind closed doors. The reason for the 1963 silent outrage was that to express outrage against such attacks back then would have exposed white individuals or churches to a similar attack. Fear of reprisal within the white community was the main reason for the silent outrage in 1963. The fear that permeated the white South during the 1950s -1960s was not different from the fear which permeates many gang-controlled black neighborhoods today. The fear of reprisal prevents many blacks from testifying against gang members or working with the police to solve crimes in their neighborhood — crimes committed by organized gangs of violent thugs who will use violence against anyone who provides information to the police. As the saying goes on the street in many black neighborhoods, “Snitches get stiches!”

Now go forward from 1963 some 52 years to 2015. When the Charleston, SC, attack occurred there was immediate, forceful, public, outrage expressed from white Southern churches, ministers, social leaders, political leaders, private organizations — including Southern heritage organizations — and private individuals. Why the difference between 1963 and 2015? The white South, being the Bible Belt, had been taught the meaning of “Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.” The Civil Rights movement caused a rethinking of the legal justification for government-enforced Jim Crow, racial segregation, laws. Today the

overwhelming majority of the South’s population understands all Southerners are kith and kin — an attack on one of our brothers or sisters in Christ is an attack on all of us — skin color plays no part in the expression of our outrage and demand for justice. And as Southerners we live by the feud — the attacker who single-handedly murdered nine people at Emanuel Church in Charleston, South Carolina, must pay with his life. In short order he was captured, tried, convicted and sentenced to death. (The admonition we are all kith and kin is also true for Southerners of the Jewish faith. An attack upon Southerners of the Jewish faith or their synagogues would meet with similar outrage and an insistence upon appropriate punishment for the offending party).

A few evil people have misused the flags and other symbols of the Confederate States of America. Those of us who honor our Southern heritage have no way to prevent evil people from misusing our Southern flags and symbols — just like we have no way to prevent neo-Nazis or Communists from using the US flag. But just because a handful of evil people misappropriate the Confederate Flag, this is not a legitimate reason to ban the display of our flag or to censor the truth of why our ancestors wore the gray in the War for Southern Independence. Such acts of censorship are a violation of the First Amendment’s protection of free expression.¹¹ Evil people have misappropriated the Holy Bible, the Christian Cross and the United States flag but that is no justification to ban their display, labeling, or implying people who honor those symbols are intrinsically evil. Such actual or implied slander is known in logic as the error of guilt by association or association fallacy. When an individual uses guilt by association he is demonstrating he has no proof or evidence to support his accusation. It is a malicious attempt to demonize an innocent party by associating the innocent party with an evil person or ideology. We should judge people by their actions, the content of their character, not by the color of the flag they happen to be waving. Unfortunately, and for political reasons, secular humanist, and left-of-center political activists refuse to make this fundamental and logical distinction. They find it politically convenient to label all who treasure their Southern heritage as racists. Left-wing, politically correct enemies of the South use the claim of “racism” as a magic wand to make their opponent disappear or at least make them hide in the closet.¹² The politically cor-

and reached an advanced age before moving South in force, C. Vann Woodward, Southern scholar, Pulitzer Prize for History (1982).

10 For an explanation of the perverse impact of Yankee-imposed cultural distortion on Southern society see, Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty*, 1st ed. (Shotwell Publishing Co., Columbia, SC: 2016), 127-32.

11 The Constitutional law’s chilling effect doctrine applies to any law or practice that seriously discourages the exercise of a constitutional right; *North Carolina v. Pearce*, 395 U.S. 711 (1969).

12 The left is constantly using weak and flawed logic to accuse President Trump of being a racist. If they are willing to

rect trend of attacking traditional American values and especially traditional Southern values, does not represent the traditional attitude of Americans in general or the attitude expressed in the past by the United States' federal government.

When the United States Government thought Rebel was Cool

In 1951 the United States Post Office issued commemorative stamps honoring the last United Confederate Veterans Reunion. In 1957 they also issued stamps honoring Confederate Generals Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee.



US Post Office CSA commemorative stamps.¹³

Was the United States Post Office promoting slavery, racism, or white supremacy? Of course not! But today neo-Marxists insist all public expressions honoring our Confederate ancestors must be prohibited, censored, or even punished! When the United States Navy named a submarine in honor of General Robert E. Lee — was this an expression of racism? Of course not! The US Navy had another submarine named in honor of General Stonewall Jackson and the US Army had a tank named for Confederate General J.E.B. Stuart. Was this an effort on the part of the United States Department of Defense to promote slavery, racism, or white supremacy? Of course not! Yet the South's neo-Marxist

stoop so low as to accuse a duly elected President of being a white supremacist, we should not be surprised when they eagerly attack our Confederate heritage; www.huffpost.com/entry/donald-trump-racist-examples_n_56d47177e4b03260bf777e83 accessed 2/27/2020.

13 UCV, Lee & Jackson, Lee Stamps: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Confederate_Veterans#/media/File:United_Confederate_Veterans_1951_3c.JPG Data re date stamp issued: <https://usstampstories.com/us-stamps-1951/united-confederate-veterans-stamp.html> Lee and Jackson: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commemoration_of_the_American_Civil_War_on_postage_stamps#/media/File:Generals_Lee_and_Jackson-1937_Issue-4c.jpg R E Lee: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commemoration_of_the_American_Civil_War_on_postage_stamps#/media/File:Robert_E_Lee_30c_1957_issue.JPG

Confederate Veteran

enemies — in the media and academia — claim that any expression honoring our Confederate ancestors is a mark of white privilege and racism — really? They make their biased, anti-South claims and their sycophants in the media, educational, and political establishments endorse their claim even though the facts do not support their slanderous claims. In politically correct America, truth no longer matters!

When on February 23, 1890, state Representative John F. Harris in Jackson, Mississippi, an African American Republican, declared his support for state appropriations to fund a monument honoring Confederate veterans on the Old Capitol grounds in Jackson, Mississippi — was he, a black man, and former slave supporting slavery or white racism? Representative Harris proudly proclaimed:

"I too, wore the gray, the same color my master wore. We stayed four long years, and if that war had gone on till now, I would have been there yet ... I want to honor those brave men who died for their convictions."¹⁴

As a result of his advocacy in favor of the Confederate monument, all the black representatives in the Mississippi legislature voted in favor of funding the erection of the Confederate monument. No, it was not and is not about racism or slavery as the South's enemies falsely and slanderously claim. Our leftist, postmodernists enemies make their claims, not in the service of truth, but in an intentional effort to slander and thereby silence (ensor) Southerners who know the truth about why the North (under the leadership of Lincoln and the Republican Party) invaded the South. But the truth must be censored or else the invader's false narrative will not survive.¹⁵ Our enemies use slander in a successful effort to censor (hide or obscure) the truth about why Lincoln and the Republican Party initiated a war of conquest against their former countrymen.

When the United States Navy names ships in honor of Confederate generals, is that an attempt to promote racial division and hatred? Of course not! Yet our enemies today, look back at the time when the nation was celebrating the heroism of the men who wore the Blue and Gray and claim they (neo-Marxists) now detect shades of white privilege, white supremacy, and racism. Yet, no one at the time associated such national honors with racism, white supremacy, or some disguised hate crime directed toward America's black citizens.

14 Representative Harris as cited in, *Daily Clarion-Ledger*, Jackson, MS, February 23, 1890.

15 See discussion of soft censorship used today against the South in, Kennedy & Kennedy, *Yankee Empire: Aggressive Abroad and Despotic at Home* (Shotwell Publishing Co., Columbia, SC: 2018), 293-4.

In 1925 the United States mint issued a 50-cent coin with the images of Confederate Generals on Stone Mountain. No one accused the United States mint of being in favor of slavery, promoting white supremacy or racial hatred. It was done to honor the men who wore the gray in the War for Southern Independence. It also recognized the inherited valor of the sons and grandsons of the men who wore the gray. Sons and grandsons who have served in the US military since Appomattox — 1865.



1925 US Half-Dollar Stone Mountain CSA commemorative coin.¹⁶

The Kennedy Twins' older brother, Alton Kennedy (1938-2018), was a member of the Mississippi National Guard which was part of the Dixie Division. When the sons of the South joined the Dixie Division and offered their lives in defense of "our" country, there was no thought of rejecting their service because of the name of their unit — the Dixie Division. Nor were there any objections raised to the unit's band that proudly displayed the Confederate Battle flag. The Dixie Division also had their own anthem, the anthem's words proudly boast of the unit's heroic lineage, by blood and spirit, to the Confederate States Army — it included these proud words:

*In the Days of Sixty-one, When Dixie took her stand
To the colors came her men, the finest in the land
Wheeler, Lee and Jackson all fought for the dear lost Cause
For the sunny Southland, its customs and laws.*¹⁷

The Dixie Division and many other Southern units served in World War I and World War II — as well as wars before and since. We the people of Dixie once assumed the effusion of Southern blood in defense of the United States of America while serving in America's

military had purchased the toleration, if not respect, of the American people for our proud Confederate heritage.



*Dixie Division, Mississippi National Guard,
worn by Alton Kennedy circa 1956.*

During World War II, the first American flag to fly over the captured Japanese fortress at Okinawa was a Confederate Battle Flag. A marine company put it there to honor their commander — who happened to be a South Carolinian — who suffered a paralyzing wound in the victorious assault.¹⁸

The proud tradition of military service by Southerners continues today. An article published in January 2020 in the *New York Times* noted Southerners are more likely to volunteer for the US military than people from other sections of the US.

The South produces 20 percent more recruits than would be expected, based on its youth population. The states in the Northeast produce 20 percent fewer. Fayetteville, NC, provided more than twice as many military enlistment contracts as Manhattan, even though Manhattan has eight times as many people.¹⁹

Today, neo-Marxist mobs are given virtually free reign to vandalize and destroy Confederate monuments. In modern America it is common for elected officials to ban the appearance of Confederate Flags in public parades, while the monopolistic mainline media censors anything positive about the South. It has become apparent national respect or at least tolerance for our Southern heritage no longer exists. This respect or toleration was supposedly purchased by the effusion of Southern blood in the defense of the United States of America since 1865. It is evident today this assumed respect or tolerance no longer exists!²⁰

18 Philip Leigh, <https://civilwarchat.wordpress.com/2020/01/12/most-military-volunteers-are-southerners/> accessed 1/12/2020.

19 The *New York Times* as cited by, Philip Leigh, Ibid.

20 www.nydailynews.com/news/national/ny-marine-corps-bans-confederate-flag-20200227-5c7f5swtfnh-grgab6r3vzivhce-story.html

16 Stone Mountain Coin: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stone_Mountain_Memorial_half_dollar#/media/File:Stone_Mountain_Memorial_half_dollar_obverse.jpg

17 Dixie Division song: <http://omeka.wustl.edu/omeka/viewer/show/11724#page/n0/mode/1up>

The United States is losing more than it understands. Generations of left wing, neo-Marxist brainwashing in our taxpayer funded educational centers has created a dumbed-down, snowflake, population unable to think rationally or discuss differing opinions while conducting themselves with decorum and civility. The sad fact is that “our” taxpayer funded universities have become neo-Marxist indoctrination centers.²¹

President Eisenhower was questioned why the president of the United States and former supreme commander of Allied forces in Western Europe during World War II would have a photograph of General Robert E. Lee in his presidential office? President Eisenhower wrote back:

“General Robert E. Lee was, in my estimation, one of the supremely gifted men produced by our Nation. He believed unswervingly in the Constitutional validity of his cause ... Through all his many trials, he remained selfless almost to a fault and unfailing in his faith in God ... he was noble as a leader and ... unsullied as I read the pages of our history ... a nation of

21 Report Reveals Massive Indoctrination of Students at Universities, www.breitbart.com/big-government/2017/01/14/tancredo-report-reveals-massive-indoctrination-students-universities-transformative-civic-engagement/ accessed 1/15/2017.

men of Lee’s caliber would be unconquerable in spirit and soul ... Such are the reasons that I proudly display the picture of this great American on my office wall.”²²

When men of such high military, political, and social standing are willing to make public their respect for General Lee, it calls to question the character of those left-wing Northern apologists who attempt to smear General Lee’s South.

President John F. Kennedy, a World War II veteran, added his words of praise for the honorable traditions of the South. No one could honestly accuse President Kennedy of being a racist. But today, any American president or for that matter any public official, who utters words of praise for our Confederate ancestors, will be immediately assaulted by the left-of-center mainline press — something Justice Clarence Thomas referred to as a “high-tech lynch mob.”²³ The left-wing

Continued on page 56

22 www.civilwarprofiles.com/dwight-d-eisenhower-in-defense-of-robert-e-lee/ accessed 4/12/2020.

23 www.washingtonpost.com/goingoutguide/movies/clarence-thomas-speaks-but-leaves-many-questions-unanswered-in-documentary/2020/01/27/fb6a22bc-411a-11ea-b503-2b077c436617_story.html?arc404=true accessed 2/28/2020.

ANNOUNCING!

The 125th SCV Anniversary Book

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

Each submission should be no more than 200 words and you can have two photos, one of your ancestor and one of you, or two ancestors. All entries must be e-mailed, no hard copies. Don’t send original photos, only copies. Digital photos must be 300 dpi. Deadline for member submissions is **November 1, 2020**. Books will be ready for our 126th Reunion in Metairie, LA, July 21-24, 2021.

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



Camp Morton

Union Prisoner of War Camp at Indianapolis, IN

By Melinda Lane

Often when the prisoner-of-war camps during the War for Southern Independence are discussed, the discussion concentrates on Andersonville. However, the situation in the United States was worse as the US had the resources to feed, clothe, and care for the Confederates they held as prisoners-of-war and they chose not to. Camp Morton is less well known than Camp Douglas, Elmira, Rock Island, Camp Chase, and Johnson's Island. Very little is recorded by either side regarding Camp Morton. In fact, it could be that Morton was one of the worst, it is certainly one of the least known, and the survivors who recorded their experiences don't contradict each other.

Camp Morton was started on the county fairgrounds at Indianapolis and opened for US volunteers April 17, 1861.¹ Once Confederate prisoners-of-war arrived, the animal sheds were turned into barracks for the prisoners-of-war, but nothing was

done to make them suitable for human use. Each building was roughly 20 feet wide, 10 feet high and 80 feet long. Cracks in the boards let snow in, there were only four stoves in the whole building which housed roughly 320 men each. There was no straw and only one blanket per man, and not enough bunks for the men which forced them to double or triple up to each bunk. Sleeping in groups of three did have one advantage in the winter, it was warmer and they would take turns in the middle as it was the warmest spot.² There was no bedding or straw, only the hard boards of the bunk.³ In these conditions the POWs slept with one blanket under and two to cover, they also slept in all their clothing.⁴ While they knew harsh conditions from the army, this was different. J. K. Womack, a Baptist minister from North Carolina, and Confederate soldier recalled:

"There was not a bunk in the division, so our bed during the winter was an oilcloth spread upon the earth in the aisle of these barracks. Those who had preceded us were in want. They were dirty, pale, emaciated, ragged and lousy.

*Only a few had a change of clothing. We slept in our clothing every night to keep from freezing."*⁵

The cracks in the walls let in wind, rain, snow and anything else that wanted in. The winter of 1863-64 was harsh, the temperature at New Years is recorded as being -20° and snow recorded into April. It is in these conditions Confederate soldiers were kept without adequate shelter and clothing and food. The bunks were four tier, the lowest only a foot off the ground, the next three feet higher.⁶ It was recognized by some that animal sheds were inadequate to the task of properly housing men, the recommendations for improvement were;

1 Hall 27- 28

2 Hall 83

3 Hall 59

4 Hall 59-60

5 Hall 79

6 Hall 58



Rebel Prisoners, Camp Morton, Indianapolis.

however, ignored.⁷

There was a report in 1863 of the bad conditions at Camp Morton, a report which was completely ignored by Federal and local authorities.⁸ At Camp Morton the number of deaths is uncertain. As with the other US prisoner-of-war camps, there is no accurate count of deaths, conservative numbers range from 1,763 to 2,000 dead, with

anywhere from 12,082 to around 15,000 prisoners.⁹ The official numbers from Stanton's report of 1866 record 1,763 deaths at Camp Morton; however, we know the records are inaccurate for a number of reasons.¹⁰ Not even knowing exactly how many were held prisoner does cast doubt on the official number of dead. In reality there are an unknown number of unknown

and unaccounted for. Some POWs were frozen to death, others shot, the lack of inadequate clothing, food, and bedding and a sense of hopelessness all contributed to the death rate, but the numbers remain uncertain. One Confederate veteran stated twenty-five percent of the men he was captured with (forty men in all captured) died.¹¹

More than one surviving Confederate placed the num-

7 Hall 44

8 Hall 47

9 Hall 18

10 Hall 18; Cunningham (04) 102

11 Hall 84-86

ber there and dead much higher than any recorded. While some would try to dismiss higher numbers, it's not impossible. The dead were frequently not properly buried, some of the bodies of the prisoners-of-war were sold to medical schools, the records are known to be incomplete and inaccurate.

The first commandant, Richard Owen, was able to set his own rules, as there were no official guidelines yet. The Confederate noncommissioned officers requisitioned and distributed rations during the first few weeks of the camp's existence. The POWs were also allowed to get clothing from home at first, but it was not necessarily what they needed. Prior to moving into the camp, they were permitted to live in hotels with once a day check-in or even hold jobs and support themselves.¹² Owen allowed literature, drama, and music clubs to be formed by the prisoners, believing if they were kept busy they'd have less time to think of escape plans. In 1862, one POW, John Martin Wood, wrote home with a positive picture of the camp, including sports activities.¹³ Owen was remembered fondly after the war in all surviving accounts of Camp Morton.¹⁴ The leniency under Owen was commendable as far as the Confederates were concerned, but not so for the US. He didn't last long in his position and was recalled to the front in May of 1862, he was replaced by Colonel David Rose who the

POWs hated.¹⁵ The commandants who followed were equally disliked by the Confederates for their harsh methods and tolerance for abuse.

Arrival accounts of the POWs match, they were searched and anything of value was taken from them.¹⁶ When POWs arrived in October 1863 they found that no preparations had been made for their arrival. They slept outside on the ground and some, like John A. Wyeth, ended up in the 'hospital' with pneumonia. Confederates were freezing to death from exposure and dying from disease.¹⁷ The clothing and shoes the Confederate soldiers arrived in were not adequate to the task of keeping the men warm and dry in the northern winter, a climate they were completely unaccustomed to and not at all prepared for. Most of the captured Confederates were in summer uniforms, or the tattered remains of them and many had no shoes. Clothing allocated by the US was only given to the most poor and without, but that still left most without adequate clothing. Many of the POWs also arrived with health problems which included wounds from battle, exhaustion, and poor diets all leaving them very susceptible to respiratory disease and infections.¹⁸

The hospital for Camp Morton was housed in a tent.¹⁹ The hospital tent was constantly full, leaving sick and wounded Confederates waiting for someone to

be cured, or, more often than not, die, so they could be admitted.²⁰

Wyeth's account of Camp Morton was contested by the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), but many of his fellow survivors, from all over the country, wrote in stating he was telling the truth and even moderate in his recollections. Every attempt by the GAR to deny what happened brought forth more evidence from the surviving Confederates and even the Union surgeon.²¹ Dr. W. P. Parr, surgeon with the US Army who served at Camp Morton from February 12, 1864 to March 1865 when he resigned wrote in regarding the treatment of the Confederates: "Your picture of the suffering of the prisoners falls short of the horrid reality. My blood gets hot, even at this remote date, when I recall those scenes of cruelty and cowardly brutality."²² Dr. Parr not only supported Wythe's accounts, he placed the blame for the bad conditions on the US.²³

The Confederates were faced with exposure to the elements, beatings and murder, needless deaths at the hands of their captors. There was "a pattern of cruel and blatant physical abuse — even cold-blooded murder."²⁴ Abuse, or physical and mental torture, whichever terminology you choose to use, happened. Not only was the pattern of torture present at Camp Morton, it was in all US prisoner-of-war camps, very much directed at

12 Hall 35-37

13 Hall 38-39 (quote)

14 Can 202

15 Hall 39

16 Dundas 265

17 Hall 57-60

18 Hall 52, 86-87

19 Hall 57

20 Dundas 265

21 Hall 66-75

22 Hall 75

23 Hall 18-20

24 Hall 61

Confederate soldiers. In addition to the intentional starvation and denial of adequate medical attention, Confederates held by the US were tortured. Prisoners-of-war could be shot or beaten for any supposed infraction. As at other camps, the men were forced to 'mark time' by marching in place. When in the snow and one man is recorded as losing both feet to this treatment, and there were very likely more than that.²⁵ Two POWs were shot in the back while on work detail, guards fired into barracks for no reason. The guards who were noted as being the worst were Baker, Davidson, and Pfeifer. Pfeifer in particular was known for walking through the barracks with "a heavy stick"²⁶ beating various prisoners-of-war, hitting them on the head, back, or stomach. Guards were known to have broken men's arms, and tied men up by thumbs, whipped them. The description of whippings and beatings vary by personal experience, of course, but some guards were not only cruel, they would force the prisoners to lower their pants. The physical and mental torture had lasting effects on the men who survived although very few recorded those effects outside a handful of references to pain or bad memories. By some accounts Davidson was killed after the war by two surviving POWs from Louisiana.²⁷

Several different accounts recount a Confederate being shot for being out of line during roll

call. The men were marching in place during roll call in an attempt to keep warm and one stepped out of line over to the fire, he was shot by the guard who was not investigated or reprimanded. By all accounts, the guard, Baker, said: "D___n you, I'll show you how to leave ranks without permission"²⁸ drew his pistol and fired, shooting the prisoner-of-war dead on the spot.²⁹ John Champenois also recalled at night they would disobey lights out to gather around the dying fire in the stoves and try to warm themselves, Baker would burst into the barracks and shout "Rats to your holes" and proceed to fire his revolver, occasionally hitting a Confederate who didn't move fast enough.³⁰ More than one POW recorded an account of two of their comrades shot for being too close to the wall.³¹ Roll calls could be two hours or more due to missing men, men who would be found later frozen to death. At least one Confederate was bayoneted for not moving as fast as the guards wanted. Baker is also on record as forcing men to 'mark time' for no reason whatsoever, and in the middle of the coldest months.³² One man was shot because there were too many at the 'sinks' and you could be shot at for going out at night.³³ There is an account of one man, Douglas, getting shot for laughing at one of the guards

when he slipped on the ice.³⁴

Men were forced to sit on ice and snow with no clothing between them and the ground, again causing untold damage—including frostbite no doubt. Most of the Confederates had only the clothing they'd been captured in, with light summer uniforms this meant they had on their shirts, trousers and shorts and nothing more, jackets if they had one would have been cotton.

As with other POW camps, the "mule" was used on the men. Configured in the same way as a saw horse, and referred to by some Veterans as a "carpenter's horse," they were different in that they were built several feet off the ground, anywhere from four to fifteen, with most on the higher end. The top plank of the "mule" was pointed, tearing their flesh and making the men unable to walk for days afterwards.³⁵ Men could only put weight on their hands for so long and were eventually forced to come into contact with the sharp edge. The guards made this harder by attaching weighted buckets to their ankles. While some of the accounts hint at the pain and injury inflicted, the Camp Morton survivors were more blunt in their writings. It can be reasonably assumed that being forced to remain in such a position likely caused permanent damage to the nervous system and possibly reproductive as well.

The lack of cleanliness bred

Continued on page 60

25 Hall 61

26 Hall 79

27 Dundas 265

28 Dundas 266

29 Dundas 266, Hall 79-80

30 Hall 81

31 Hall 39

32 Dundas 266

33 Hall 81

34 Hall 93

35 Hall 93

Aaron Bise Francis

17th Virginia Regiment – Company K

“His service into the terrible four years war”

By Roger Vandegrift, Major General Arnold Elzey Camp 1940

Aaron B. Francis was born 14 May 1842 in Warrenton, Fauquier County, Virginia. He was the third child of thirteen by Robert H. and Susanna B. Francis.

According to his “Life History”, written by him when he was seventy-seven years old, he attended several small one room schools and helped his father on the family farm near Warrenton, Virginia.

He writes, “In the spring of the year 1861, joined a volunteer company of soldiers called the Warrenton Rifles, with John Quincy Marr, a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, as our captain. There were three companies organized in Fauquier County at that time, two of calvary and one of infantry, the Warrenton Rifles. I was seventeen years and seven months of age, five feet eleven and one half inches in height and weighed one hundred and seventy pounds. Virginia held a convention in the City of Richmond and passed the ordinance of secession April 21st 1861. The next day Captain Marr, who was a member of the convention and captain of the Warrenton Rifles, called to see Governor John Letcher and tendered his services, with his company to the State of Virginia.” Company K of the 17th Virginia Infantry was officially mustered into service April 22, 1861, at Warrenton, Virginia under the command of Capt. S. Shackelford. On April 24th they were presented with a flag made by the ladies of Warrenton. The regiment was mustered into the Confederate States of America on June 20, 1861, at Manassas Junction, Virginia, and assigned to the Fourth Brigade. The regiment had previously seen action near Fairfax Court House. “When about 2:30 on June 1, the company was aroused by a sentinel, Aaron Francis, who reported he had been fired upon by the

enemy cavalry, which turned out to be the 2nd US Cavalry.” (Footnote #1) It was here Capt. John Marr was killed and replaced by Capt. S. Shackelford.

The regimental commanders for the 17th Virginia Infantry began with Colonel Montgomery D. Corse and when he was later promoted to brigadier general in November 1862, he was replaced by Colonel Morton Marye. Later regimental commanders were Major Arthur Herbert and Major Robert Simpson.

The 17th Virginia Infantry, along with Private Francis, entered into their first big engagement, the Battle of Manassas where their unit was located near Blackburn’s Ford, July 18-21, 1861. The rest of the year was reasonably quiet. However, the New Year 1862 would be an especially active year, starting with the Battle of Williamsburg, May 5th. It would continue with the Seven Days Battle June 25 – July 1, with names like Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, Cold Harbor, Glendale and Frazier’s Farm

In his “Life History,” Private Francis writes “I was taken prisoner at the Battle of Frazier’s Farm, June 30th, 1862, taken to New York and held prisoner on Governors Island (Fort Columbus) for four days, then transferred on the 10th of July to Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor Around the first day of August 1862, all Confederate soldiers who were in that prison were embarked on a steamer, *The Ocean Queen* of the Pacific Mail Line, and returned to Richmond arriving on the 9th of August.” The prisoner exchange actually took place at Fort Monroe, Virginia. After a brief furlough, Private Francis rejoined his unit September 17th immediately after the big battle at Sharpsburg, Maryland, which was

Continued on page 30



The Battlefield

By Joel T. Bailey

*Here on this lonely battlefield,
Men of the blue and grey met.
It was a long and deadly fight
That they'll not soon forget.*



*Now a slow Southern breeze
Blows across this battlefield.
Stained by the drying blood,
Left by those who were killed.*

*The ones who died this day,
Believed in what they fought for.
They answered their country's call,
Left their homes and went to war.*

*The roar of guns are silent now,
The smoke is gone from the air.
No sounds of war can be heard,
Only the signs of it linger there.*

*Thousands of young soldiers
On this battlefield met their fate.
Leaving those they left at home,
To pray, to wonder and to wait.*



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



Books in Print

It Wasn't About Slavery: Exposing the Great Lie of the Civil War

This book, *It Wasn't About Slavery: Exposing the Great Lie of the Civil War* by Samuel Mitcham, Jr., a university professor for twenty years, is a riveting read. Samuel Mitcham, Jr. has done an excellent job of researching and then turning his found facts into telling the truthful history of the North-South conflict.

Many today do not seek the truth but have an agenda. A good example is a scene in the original *Planet of the Apes* movie starring Charlton Heston. Taylor (a human) and Zaius (an ape) are in a cave with abundant proof of an ancient human civilization, which Zaius admits he's always known. After Taylor and his female friend, Nova, are allowed to leave, Zaius orders the entrance to the cave blown up.

Why did Zaius do that? Because the truth did not fit the narrative of those in power.

Five main groups were involved in slavery: 1) Africans; 2) Arab-Muslim slave traders; 3) Northern slave traders; 4) Latin American plantation owners; and 5) Southerners. There is plenty of guilt to spread around if that is the objective.

The book has quotes from African-American historian and professor W. E. D. DuBois and Zora Neale Hurston, an African-American writer and an anthropologist, regarding the part of slave traders and Africans in slavery.

Regarding secession, New England seriously considered it five times. New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia explicitly reserved the right to secede when their legislatures ratified the Constitution.

Between 1789 and 1815, the tariff rates varied between 6.5 and 15.1 percent. The Tariff of 1824 was a sign of Northern political dominance and also

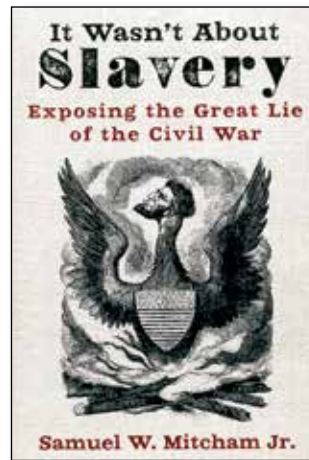
a sign that Northern hegemony meant economic exploitation for the South.

Many Northern states, including Illinois, Indiana, Oregon, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, California, Colorado, and New Mexico, had language in their state constitutions forbidding free blacks and mulattos from entering their states.

Given the hatred much of New England and the North felt toward people of color, it is absurd and hypocritical to claim many in the North invaded the South and sacrificed young white men to emancipate slaves.

The reason why the North wanted to keep slavery out of the territories was to limit Southern agrarian political power and because they wanted the territories for free, white labor, thereby keeping Africans out of the West.

The South did not secede to protect slavery from a national plan of emancipation because no national political party proposed emancipation. The states which mentioned slavery in their ordinances were reacting to the irresponsible attacks of the abolitionists and their embrace of terrorism and servile insurrection as legitimate means of gaining their objectives. The South feared the Republican party was a revolutionary party who wanted to destroy the federation of states in favor of a dominant, central government funded by the South but controlled by the North.



From the beginning, the South was footing the bulk of the expenses of the government. William Grayson, one of Virginia's first US senators, warned he was afraid the South would become the "milch cow" of the Union.

Grayson was right. Thomas Benton, Senator from Missouri, told the Senate: "Before the Revolution, it [the South] was the seat of wealth, as well as hospitality. Money, and all it commanded, abounded there. But how is it now? All this is reversed." "Why?" Benton asked himself rhetorically. Federal legislation was his answer.

By 1860, 80 to 90 percent of federal revenue came from the Southern export trade. Northern Republicans could keep their lock on political power by adding more and more non-Southern States. The Southern states would become isolated and politically impotent vassal provinces and economic colonies, easily dominated and bullied by the more populous North, which would be in a position to pick the South's pockets whenever it wanted.

The Morrill Tariff raised the tariff to 36 percent in 1862 and a whopping 47 percent within three years. It replaced the tariff of 1857, which was just under 20 percent. President Buchanan signed the tariff into effect on March 2, 1861. The South's apprehensions were well-founded.

The Buchanan administration and Congress did not take any steps to coerce the South back into the Union for two reasons. First, they knew they had no constitutional right to do so. Second, the people of the North did not want them to return by a margin of about two to one.

The successful Confederate States of America would devastate the North economically. The new government in Montgomery, Alabama, enacted a

Continued on page 54

Aaron B. Francis

fought September 16 -17, 1862 As a prisoner of war he missed the 2nd Battle of Manassas, August 30, 1862.

In November 1862 Private Francis was detached to the Division Provost Guard where he remained until February 1863. During this period the 17th Virginia Infantry fought at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 12-15, 1862. "December 2, 1862, Montgomery Corse, now brigadier general, returned from furlough to take command of the new brigade created for him and his old regiment (17th Virginia Infantry) was transferred to the new brigade" (Footnote #2)

"While in winter quarters near Guiney's Station, snowball fights became a favorite pastime with the men, in regular battle formations, marching in search of fights with neighboring brigades." (Footnote #3)

February 15, 1863, the brigade was ordered to Richmond to be held there in readiness to prevent enemy reinforcements from reaching Suffolk, Virginia. While encamped at Chester Station on the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad, "a heavy snowstorm during the night buried the Division under eight inches of snow as they slept under their blankets on the ground. Oddly enough the men found it so warm and comfortable; they did not rise until noon." (Footnote # 4)

The 17th Virginia Infantry, along with recently promoted 4th Corporal Francis fought at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, June 30 -July 3, 1863. They also participated in skirmishes at Ashby's Gap and Berry's Ford on July 20th. In November they were detached for a raid on Suffolk, Virginia, with little success. January through February 1864, found the 17th Virginia Infantry on an expedition to New Bern, North Carolina, which turned into nothing more than a harassment of the enemy. In May 1864 Francis was promoted to 3rd corporal and again in November to 2nd corporal. The regiment was recalled to the Petersburg area and spent the better part of late 1864 and early 1865 on the Howlett Line, a line of defense around Petersburg, between the James River and the Petersburg & Richmond

Railroad. "On the Howlett Line, the daily rations were a pound of meal, sometimes flour; and one third pound of bacon, and seldom anything else. Green coffee, which is unroasted, and other items had to be purchased from local sources, usually at exorbitant prices. (Footnote # 5)

On March 21, 1865, General Longstreet, for the last time, reviewed Pickett's Division, which included the 17th Virginia Infantry. With the collapse of the Confederate Army, the regiment was shifting it's defense toward Appomattox Court House and a cross roads known as Five Forks.

On the morning of March 31st, the 17th Virginia Infantry marched towards Dinwiddie Court House to intercept the enemy. The two armies collided, "Color Sergeant Aaron B. Francis carried the flag until he was wounded. He then gave it to First Lt. Arthur Kell of Company H, as all of the color guard had been killed or wounded." (Footnote # 6)

Color Guard Francis describes the event "I never received a scratch until the 30th of March 1865. In a severe skirmish near Dinwiddie Court House, some twelve miles south of Petersburg, received my first and only wound from a bullet in the left hand. I was the Color Guard of the Regiment. The hand is crooked and will carry the scar to the grave."

On April 9, 1865, General Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of the Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House. Although Color Sergeant Francis was on the surrender list, he was actually at a field hospital in Lynchburg, Virginia.

Aaron Francis wrote "A few days after the surrender of General Lee, I with two other young men whose home was in Warrenton, Virginia, James and Thomas Kirby, brothers, started to walk to our home, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. I arrive at our home on the 30th day of April, 1865."

In 1868 Aaron Francis was ordained as a pastor by the Upper Broad Run Church and continued serving many churches in the New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware area.

On August 1870, he married Laura Page Middleton having eight children, Robert, Ernest, Ro-

zier, Edith, Willard, Susanna, Anna and Margaret. In 1897 Laura died and Aaron moved to Delmar, Delaware. There he married Mary Francis Cole. They had one son, Lewis Bise Francis, who would later become a "Real Son" member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Aaron B. Francis died in April 1920, in Delmar, Sussex County, Delaware, and is buried at Little Creek Primitive Baptist Church near Delmar, Delaware.

Article written by Roger Vandegrift, stepson of Lewis B. Francis and also a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Major General Arnold Elzey Camp 1940.

Primary Resources

Life History written by Aaron Bise Francis.
17th Virginia Infantry, *The Virginia Regimental His-*

torical Series, by Lee A. Wallace, Jr. published 1990.
History of the 17th Virginia Infantry CSA by George Wise, published 1870.

Footnotes

All footnotes are from 17th Virginia Infantry, *The Regimental Historical Series*, by Lee A. Wallace, Jr.

Footnote #1, page 15-17, paragraph 3
Footnote #2, page 42, paragraph 2
Footnote #3, page 44, paragraph 1
Footnote #4, page 44, paragraph 2
Footnote #5, page 68, paragraph 2
Footnote #6, page 75-76, paragraph 2

Photo: Family album



Continued from page 5

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

BE SMART, AND COUNTERACT ON AN EVEN LARGER SCALE.

But most of all, when we are in the public eye, always remember who the enemy is and do not allow your emotions to override your intelligence. Do not put yourself in a position to fall into their trap of hatred by not giving them the audience they want to target. Once they see they have, then they have succeeded in their intentions. They want an altercation because it will fit into their narrative of white supremacy, and this is exactly how the media will portray it and the winner will not be you. Do not let the hate they spew trigger your emotions to go to their level. Think logically and counter them with intelligence and keep focused on their tactics. These people become angry when they are ignored because it counters their intentions and they have no evidence of racial injustice. No battle was ever won by pure raw emotions. The best stance to take is to let them look like the aggressor and the idiots they are.

DO NOT FALL INTO THEIR TRAP. Their movement is losing power, we have become im-

mune to their counterculture agendas. If anything, it has had the opposite effect. It has made us stronger and more resistant to their message. It has truly made us a "Band of Brothers." To keep a fire fueled it constantly needs to be stoked and we simply need to turn our backs and not add fuel to the fire by acknowledging their demands. Always know ignorance and determine it is not worth your time. I compare these attacks upon our heritage a modern day Vicksburg, we are under siege. What happens next can be a turning point for or against us. It is up to us and the choices we make that will perpetuate this organization, or lead to its end.

Thank you for taking a stand with me!
Living the Charge!

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



Army of Northern Virginia



The **General John R. Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, held a Memorial Service for Colonel William Allen Parham of the 41st VA Infantry.



High Bridge Camp 1581, Farmville, VA, with assistance of **Charlotte County Grays Camp 1964**, Charlotte Court House, VA, and **High Bridge Camp Reenactors**, raised a Confederate Battle Flag and installed a dedication plaque along Route 360 in Jetersville, VA.



Davidson Guards Camp 1851, Davidson County, NC, Cadets Cameron Scott and Dominic Scott visited the Confederate Veterans at the Old Lutheran Cemetery in Salisbury, NC.



One highlight for the Lee-Jackson Day event, sponsored by the **Stonewall Brigade Camp 1296**, Lexington, VA, was the parade down Main Street. Pictured is the color guard with members Commander Mike Pursley, Andy Schindler, Mark Harman, Dale Pickering, Jimmy Flint, Brandon Dorsey and others.



Past SC 7th Brigade Commander Charles McRae presented current 7th Brigade Commander Daryl Hardwick with a hand sewn Confederate quilt following his talk at the **Marion Camp 24**, Marion, SC for their Confederate Memorial Day service.



Brigadier General Lewis A. Armistead Camp 1960, Pittsburgh, PA, member Duane Miller placed flags on the grave of James B. Best, who served in Co. C, 25th NC Infantry. This is one of seven Confederate veterans' graves Mr. Miller has located and cares for in the Latrobe, PA, area.

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



New officers of the **Lt. General Richard H. Anderson Camp 47**, Beaufort, SC, are, from left, Commander Peter Somerville, 1st Lt. Commander Mike Monahan, 2nd Lt. Commander Randy Atkins, 3rd Lt. Commander Steven Guy, Adjutant Paul Griffin and Chaplain Gerald Wynn who did the swearing in for all.



Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68, Spartanburg, SC, Commander Robert Merting, right, swore in Mr. F. Hubert Waldrep, left, Real Grandson, and recognized his service for our country in World War II. Mr. Waldrep joined on the service of his grandfather William Waldrep of Co. C, 18th SC Infantry who was captured at the Battle of Five Forks and sent to Point Lookout Prisoner of War Camp.



Commander-In-Chief Paul Gramling, Jr., and wife Lynda, attended the meeting of the **H. L. Hunley Camp 143**, Summerville, SC. Pictured are CiC Gramling between Adjutant Mike Large and Commander Ted Fabre.



Berkeley Border Guards Camp 199, Martinsburg, WV, members and Mrs. Harbaugh at the resting place of the 30 unknowns at Greenhill Cemetery in Martinsburg WV on Veterans Day.



Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, celebrated their annual Lee/Jackson Dinner. Four Certificates of Appreciation were awarded. From left, Lt. Commander Mark Sheppard, Commander Randon Thomas, and the Certificate Recipients Adjutant Robert Little, Andrew Parker, Jo Jo Pierce and Chuck Bolin.



Lieutenant F. C. Frazier Camp 668, High Point, NC, Commander Ron Perdue, presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to 2nd Lieutenant Holden Strickland at the historic Oak Ridge Military Academy.

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



Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828, Callands, VA, Stuart-Hairston Camp 515, Bassett, VA, and the Pvt. Lorenzo Dow Williams Camp 1456, Reidsville, NC, joined together for cannon demonstrations at the Callands Event in Pittsylvania County. It was a great event and the spectators enjoyed the demonstrations.



Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582, Sharpsburg, MD, Commander Michael Wasiljov, left, presented Robert Lee Sprecher, originally of Clearspring, MD and who now resides in Mount Dora, FL, with his membership certificate during a recent visit to his home in Florida. Mr. Sprecher is the uncle of the Camp Commander's wife Laurie. His Confederate ancestor was

his great grandfather, Sergeant Godfrey Funkhouser who served with the 33rd VA Infantry Regiment.



Members of the **Private Henry L. Wyatt Camp 1297**, Raleigh, NC, held their 50th anniversary dinner celebration commemorating their charter date of December 31, 1979.



General Robert F. Hoke/Colonel William J. Hoke Camp 1616, Lincolnton, NC, welcomed two new members recently. From left are Chaplain Darrell Setzer, new members Brian Wray and Mark Kaylor and Commander Tim Willis.



Compatriots from across South Carolina met with Representatives and Senators to discuss the pending Bills to protect all Monuments in Columbia, SC, for the Legislative Day. Pictured from left, Dexter Roberts, Richard Thomas, and Andrew Parker from **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC; Martin Farwell, Commander Christopher Copeland and William Berry from the **States Rights Gist Camp 1451**, Bogansville, SC; Commander Robert Merting of the **Adam Ballenger Camp 68**, Spartanburg, SC; Lieutenant Commander Mark Sheppard, Camp 125.



At a recent meeting of the **Pettigrew's Partisans Camp 2110**, Kinston, NC, Commander Walter Moore, right, presents new member Marshall Martin his membership certificate.



Army of Northern Virginia



Members of the **Mingo Militia Camp 1717**, Spivey's Corner, NC, held a clean-up of two cemeteries in their community which feature four Confederate veterans' graves. Members of the camp used weed eaters, lawn mowers and leaf blowers to remove debris and tidy up the cemeteries. Pictured are the 12 members of the Mingo Militia who participated in the work day.



The Colonel George Washington Flowers Scholarship, sponsored by the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, was awarded to Alexander Central High School senior Sarah Heath. From left are Adjutant Harold Dagenhart, Sarah Heath and Commander Sonny Cook.



Members of the **Maryland Line CSA Camp 1741**, Bowie, MD, participated in Adopt-a-Highway cleanup. From left are Dave Barber, Mike Hinton, Scott Talbot and Tom Dale, Sr.



Members of the **Captain P. D. Gilreath Camp 1987**, Greer, SC, set up an information and recruiting booth.



Colonel John B. Palmer Camp 1946, Burnsville, NC, recently swore in two new members, Kevin Cox and Maurice Penland.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, members are shown flagging Confederate Graves at Gettysburg National Cemetery.



N.B. Forrest Camp 215, Memphis, TN, Commander Alan Doyle presents member Don Ware with his SCV Life Membership Certificate. Compatriot Ware is a longtime member of the Forrest Camp and he joins almost half the camp membership as an SCV Life member.



Former Georgia football coach Dooley, a native of Mobile, AL, visited Fort McDermott owned by the **Raphael Semmes Camp 11**, Mobile, AL, where he was given a tour by Commander Joe Ringhoffer.



The **Colonel Samuel St. George Rogers Camp 1508**, Indianapolis, IN, swore in three new members recently. Pictured from left, Commander Robert Brown with new members John Serak, Mark Wright, Todd Acker and Stephen Bailey who presented the oath.



Members of the **LaFayette McLaws Camp 79**, Fayetteville, GA, raised a Third National Flag at a UDC monument in Fairburn, GA. The monument was erected in 1939. From left, Colonel Charles T. Zachery Camp 108, McDonough, GA, Compatriot David O'Keefe; Commander Roy Butts, Compatriot Glen Allen, Lt. Freddy Jones, all of the McLaws Camp.



Loudon High School Navy ROTC Cadet Joshua Campbell was presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award by **Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, member Richard Hatten.



Captain C. B. Vance Camp 1669, Batesville, MS, Commander Donald Wright, Jr., welcomes new member John Whiten.

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



General William J. Hardee Camp 1397, Dallas, GA, Compatriot Norman Dasinger, Jr., was the tour guide at Chickamauga Battlefield for the trip hosted by the **Emma Sansom Camp 253**, Gadsden, AL, who shared his knowledge of that battle. Also in attendance was Northeast Central Brigade Commander Jimmy Martin of **Turkeytown Valley Camp 1512**, Etowah County, AL, and members from **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL, as well as some good folks from Tennessee.



Command Master Chief Caleb Clifton, left, is awarded the *H. L. Hunley* JROTC Medal by Commander Odeen L. Tyre, US Navy (Retired), in front of a packed auditorium of cadets, family and friends at an awards ceremony at First Coast High School. Commander Tyre, a direct lineal descendent of eight Confederate soldiers, presented the award on behalf of the **Kirby Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL.



Captain William H. McCauley Camp 260, Dickson County, TN, member Carl Garrett was honored to present the *H. L. Hunley* Award and medal to JROTC Cadet Brandon Stiddum from Creekwood High School in Charlotte, TN.



The men of the **Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 1321**, Dearborn, MI, hosted members of **Major General Patrick R. Cleburne Camp 2257**, Grand Rapids, MI, ladies of the local UDC and friends at the annual Lee-Jackson Day Dinner in Milford, MI.



Family Resource Center Executive Director Jennifer Stein accepts a \$500 donation from **Habersham Guard Camp 716**, Demorest, GA, Commander Michael Dale. The Resource Center is Habersham County's go-to-place for parent education and support to strengthen families in their ability to raise healthy children. The members of Habersham Guard feel honored to help such a worthy member of our community.



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

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



Three members of the **Lt. General John C. Pemberton Camp 1354**, Vicksburg, MS, received the National Defense Medal at the annual Convention of the MS Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy in Vicksburg. Recipients were Joe Loviza, Joel Bailey, and Eddy Cresup and were joined by Past Camp Commander Wayne McMaster and Commander Edward Campbell. All three gentlemen were honored for their service in the US Navy and they are all proud descendants of a Confederate soldier.



Wigfall Greys Camp 1560, Collierville, TN, welcomes three new members. From left, Commander Henry Pleasants, Joseph Wayne Smith, Matthew Taylor Smith, Anderson Taylor Smith, father and two sons!



Lieutenant James T. Woodward Camp 1399, Warner Robins, GA, Commander Tim Hawkins swears in new member Chris Fussell. Chris is one of Warner Robins finest. Welcome aboard Chris!



Members of the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, recently placed a VA-inspired stone for W. J. Self of the Kentucky Orphan Brigade. The camp was able to design and purchase the stone privately.



General Leonidas Polk Camp 1446, Smyrna, GA, 1st Lieutenant Commander David Sapp, right, presents membership certificate to new member Oran Harris.



Cleaning up a completely overgrown Confederate Cemetery is **Major General Ambrose Ransom Wright Camp 1914**, Evans, GA, Adjutant Jim Davis.



Army of Tennessee



Newly elected Northeast Alabama Lieutenant Brigade Commander Bill Schulze visited the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL, to present several Brigade Awards. He is shown presenting John Stiefel a Certificate of Appreciation.



Members of the **Major William M. Footman Camp 1950**, Fort Myers, FL, placed a Southern Iron Cross for Sergeant Jacob Daughtry, GA Cavalry in N. Ft. Myers, FL. From left, Camp Adjutant Jerry Shell, Charlie Hickman, Tom Howard, friend Ralph Ireland, Ross Barnett, and Commander Rob Gates along with Helen Farrel and JoAnne Miller of SW Florida Historical Society.



Pictured is the newly dedicated Confederate Monument in Tallassee, AL. The monument has about 100 Confederate Ancestors' names and units engraved in four granite panels along with a tribute to the Confederate Soldier and a poem written by Williams Penn, aka the late Bill Anthony. **Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921**, Tallassee, AL, Commander Randall Hughey and Adjutant Marion Patrick stand in front of the monument. A special feature of this memorial is the name of each Confederate State engraved around the top plate with each State's secession date.



The **Charles H. Lee Camp 2305**, Falmouth, KY, held its First Annual Lee/Jackson Day Dinner at the Smoking Pig in downtown Falmouth and inducted five new members. From left, Jon Howe, Jonathan Howe, Michael Binder, Marty Hart, and Commander Rick Brown.



Lieutenant Lovett Allen Tully Camp 2071, Colquitt, GA, Commander Nicholas Henley, with Compatriot Hilton Grow welcomes inductee Dr. Gary W. Smith, center.



Jim Pearce Camp 2527, Princeton, KY, recognized Lyon County, KY, Sheriff Brent White with a Law Enforcement Appreciation Day Certificate.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



AZ Division Commander Bob Johnson presented a \$1,000 check to the Buffalo Soldiers of Arizona Territory, on behalf of the AZ Division, in Wesley Bolin Plaza at the state capital in Phoenix. The Buffalo Soldiers are raising funds for the erection of the Buffalo Soldiers memorial monument, which was approved by the state legislature. Pictured from left, Ms. Michelle London, Mr. Fred Marabel and Commander Bob Johnson.



Beauregard Camp 130, New Orleans, LA, Color Guard salutes the 1st National Flag at the annual Camp Parapet Day Open House in Jefferson Parish. During the event, the color guard conducts flag ceremonies of the flags flown over the fort depicting the progression of the war.



The **Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153**, San Antonio, TX, float is ready for the Parade down Congress Avenue to the State Capitol for the Texas Flag Day Parade in Austin, TX.



The **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, held a Confederate Memorial Day ceremony in Evergreen Cemetery.



Captain James P. Douglas Camp 124, Tyler, TX, members and guests assembled before the statue of a CSA soldier, erected by the UDC in 1907, at Oakwood Cemetery in Tyler.



The **Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586**, Weatherford, TX, was pleased to Award the Robert E. Lee Medal, the H. L. Hunley Medal, Santos Benavides Medal and the Sgt. James Washington Medal to the MROTC Cadets at Granbury Texas High School. From left are 3rd Lt. Commander Christopher Lusk, Larry Boyd, Past Commander Jerry Walden and Commander Larry Martin.

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



Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275, Livingston, TX, member **William Maddox and Co. D, Spaight's Battalion Camp 2241**, Silsbee, TX, Commander **Colonel Herbert Jacks** met with the Alabama-Coushatta Tribal Council to finalize a dedication of several Confederate Veterans buried at the reservation.



The **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, held a Confederate Memorial Day ceremony in Greenwood Cemetery. Following the ceremony, camp members joined the ladies of Thunderbird Chapter 2102, UDC, for a ceremony at the Confederate monument in Wesley Bolin Plaza at the state capitol.



At a recent meeting of the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, Mrs. Priscilla Davis of the Tombstone Cameo Ladies presented the Helldorado Days President's Award to Lt. Commander Larry Bowman. The award was for the Camp's entry in the Helldorado Days Parade in Tombstone.



Steven Paul Fremen, right, recently sworn in as a new member of the **Captain James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA, joins his father Ed and nephew Sean in membership bringing three generations of Fremen men into the organization.



Members and Roses of the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, are presented with awards for their hard work over the last year.



Members of the **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Ft. Worth, TX, graves committee removed, restored and reinstalled the old wooden sign of the Handley Cemetery, a small closed cemetery, where they maintain the grounds and graves of the more than 15 Confederate Veterans buried there. Shown are Camp Commander Joe Allcock, Committee Chair J. Barry Turnage and fellow committee members and Cadet.

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



Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202, Tucson, AZ, hosted the 25th Annual AZ Division Reunion and Convention at the Hilton Garden Inn — Airport in Tucson. Pictured from left, Army of Trans-Mississippi Councilman J. C. Hanna, Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling, Army of Trans-Mississippi Commander Darrell Maples and Camp 1202 Commander Ed Karnes.



The **Colonel Sydney Drake Jackman Camp 977**, San Marcos, TX, await the start of the Veterans Day Parade in San Marcos. Joining the Jackman Camp are the **Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153**, San Antonio, TX; **Williamson County Grays Camp 502**, Georgetown, TX, and the **Lonestar Greys Camp 1953**, Schertz, TX. Pictured from left, 6th Brigade Commander Shelby Little; Camp 153 Adjutant Rodney Seiler; Richard Chaffee, Camp 153; Linda Turner, Bobby Moore and Dustin Seiler of Camp 153; Teresa Chapman, Tommy Turner, Camp 502; and standing right of the banner is Camp 977 Commander John Christensen.



Brigadier General William Steele Camp 1857, Leavenworth, KS, Life members Glen Snow and Dr. Jack Stewart are proudly displaying the new, and first, camp battle flag!



Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708, Scottsdale, AZ, Past Commander Larry Hammack presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Corporal Tristan Donlin of the Red Mountain High School Army JROTC Battalion.



The **General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Fresno, CA, held a Confederate Memorial Day Celebration at Mountain View Cemetery in Fresno, where they honored Dr. Thomas R. Meux, Captain and Assistant Surgeon for the 9th TN. CSA. He was a highly regarded member of the Fresno Medical Community for many years! Several friends and relatives of Dr. Meux were in attendance.



Members of the **Private C. W. Lucas-Forrest's Escort Camp 2316**, Prescott Valley, AZ, celebrated the birthdays of General Robert E. Lee and Lieutenant General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson at the VFW Post 541. Commander Robert Johnson presented a Certificate of Appreciation to the VFW.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **Yuma Territorial Outpost Camp 2186**, Yuma, AZ, welcomes and gives the oath to new member Jeron Mumme. From left, Commander Sam Di Bianca, Jeron J. Mumme, Adjutant Jim Hartley.



Three members of **Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, were honored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy for their national service. From left, incoming member Kerry Adams was awarded the National Defense Medal for his service in the US Army as a cryptography and radio specialist during the Vietnam War. Greg Frazier received the Homeland Defense Medal for his 9/11 response and counter-terrorism work in the US CAP and Jon Fowler was awarded the UDC Appreciation Medal for his service in US Marine Corps helicopter aviation.



Brigadier General Chief Stand Watie Camp 2300, St. Charles County, MO, welcomed new members recently. From left, Adjutant Mike Madura, Treasurer Al Williams, New Compatriots Dean Kluesner and Terry Comia, Commander Dave Roper and Chaplain Carl Aaron.



Wasatch Rebels Camp 2306, Salt Lake City, UT, welcomed new member, Don Black, into the camp. From left, Adjutant Jared Allen, Tyler Nelson, Commander Tyler Smith, Don Black, Chaplain Wesley Michaelson, Steve Smith. Attending via Skype on, Lieutenant Commander Trotter and Past Commander Horace Fleming.



Five Arizona Camps joined together to participate in the 90th Annual Helldorado Days parade in Tombstone, AZ. Those camps are **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers 1202**, Tucson, AZ; **Confederate Secret Service 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ; **Private Nathan Terry Wanslee 2096**, Safford, AZ; **Yuma Territorial Outpost 2186**, Yuma, AZ, and **Private C.W. Lucas-Forrest's Escort 2316**, Prescott Valley, AZ. Pictured is the SCV entry waiting for the command to move out.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, Adjutant Wes Franklin presents an *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet 2nd Lt. Lauren K. Gilpin, Webb City, MO, High School JROTC.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA RAPHAEL SEMMES CAMP 11 MOBILE BURDINE, ANTHONY A. GEN. ROBERT E. LEE CAMP 16 AUBURN DIXON, GARETT HOVEY EMMA SANSOM CAMP 253 GADSDEN WEEKS, LARRY DALE EGBERT J. JONES CAMP 357 HUNTSVILLE WILLIAMS, JR., TIMMY PETERSON BIBB RIFLES CAMP 455 WEST BLOCKTON McCAY, PAUL BRYAN McCAY, WILLIAM KYLE E. A. O'NEAL CAMP 478 FLORENCE WILLIAMS, LUCAS DAVID TURKEY TOWN VALLEY CAMP 1512 ETOWAH COUNTY JORDAN, JR., HUGH LOWE WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS CAMP 1788 HALEYVILLE ALEXANDER, RONALD D. FORT BLAKELEY CAMP 1864 BALDWIN COUNTY BURKS, BRAD MARLON CHAMBERS, CHRISTOPHER DOUGLAS THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS CAMP 1921 TALLASSEE BRIDGMAN, PAUL HOWARD CAPT. HENRY C. SEMPLE CAMP 2002 MONTGOMERY McGHAR, CLINTON KENDALL TEN ISLANDS CAMP 2678 OHATCHEE COX, JR., WILLIAM C.	ARKANSAS GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON CAMP 197 LITTLE ROCK GATELY, JAMES LEONARD JAMES M. KELLER CAMP 648 HOT SPRINGS CAMPBELL, ROBERT DUSTIN ARIZONA CAPT. HUNTER'S ARIZONA RANGERS CAMP 1202 TUCSON HOUGH, HAROLD JOHN MANNING, NICKOLAS C. STARNES, WILLIAM REPPARD COL. SHEROD HUNTER CAMP 1525 PHOENIX FLIPPO, DAMON M. PVT. NATHAN TERRY WANSLEE CAMP 2096 SAFFORD ALBA, MICHAEL PVT. C. W. LUCAS-FORREST'S ESCORT CAMP 2316 PRESCOTT VALLEY KOSTERS, ANTHONY MICHAEL CALIFORNIA INLAND EMPIRE CAMP 1742 INLAND EMPIRE BASINGER, CHARLES MICHAEL GEN. TYREE HARRIS BELL CAMP 1804 FRESNO BOWMAN, JOSEPH PAUL EUROPE EUROPE CAMP 1612 MUNICH, GERMANY McCUIN, RONALD PATRICK	FLORIDA KIRBY SMITH CAMP 1209 JACKSONVILLE BARKER, DONALD WILLIAM BOGGS, AUDIE D. MOORE, JAMES THOMAS MOORE, JUSTIN M. THOMAS, BRADFORD LEE GEORGIA GEN. EDWARD DORR TRACY JR. CAMP 18 MACON FERNANDEZ, ROBERT J. JUMP, STEVEN ELEC CLEMENT A. EVANS CAMP 64 WAYCROSS CARTER, ARTHUR RAY GODWIN, CHARLES WALLACE KICKOX, JOSHUA KURT SMITH, JOHN GILBERT SPRADLEY, PETER DEWAYNE THOMAS, DAVID ANTHONY THRIFT, JR., DANNY E. THRIFT, SR., DANNY EDWARD THRIFT, DUSTIN WAYNE WOODARD, JAMES M. WOODARD, TIMOTHY M. GENERAL LAFAYETTE McLAWS CAMP 79 FAYETTEVILLE HENKEL, KENNETH VANCE BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB CAMP 97 ATHENS HALLMAN, GERALD WAYNE CAPT. HARDY B. SMITH CAMP 104 DUBLIN GENTRY, RAY TAYLOR USSERY, SR., RICHARD W. USSERY, JR., ROGER JACKSON THOMAS MARSH FORMAN CAMP 485 BRUNSWICK MERRITT, BRYAN MICHAEL	STATE OF DADE CAMP 707 TRENTON VAUGHN, BENJAMIN DAVID GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS CAMP 932 VIDALIA ADAMS, HUNTER GUY BESSERT, KEVIN ALLEN BLIETZ, CHRISTOPHER MARK DRIGGERS, JR., ERNEST O. GRINER, BOBBY RAY JOHNSON, KENNETH PRESCOTT, JR., OLIVER (OZ) ZARFOS REGISTER, KIRK DENNIS RICKS, RONNIE TAYLOR, DUSTY JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL CAMP 1449 THOMASTON BRYAN, TIMOTHY MICHAEL JOHNSON, HOWARD L. DAVID W. PAYNE CAMP 1633 BLAIRSVILLE WALTER, ROBERT D. PINE BARRENS VOLUNTEERS CAMP 2039 EASTMAN WILLIAMS, PAUL GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200 MOULTRIE ALLEN, ANDREW ELLISON, CHRISTOPHER ADAM GARLAND, DUSTY N. HAMPTON, WILLIAM LEE, JAMES C. MITCHELL, COLIN PAGE, JR., JAMES OTIS QUEEN, BEKK VANN, JR., WALTER EDWARD YOUNG, JOEY GENERAL PATRICK R. CLEBURNE CAMP 2209 RINGGOLD HULLENDER, ROBERT STEPHEN CSS CHATTAHOOCHEE CAMP 2314 DONALSONVILLE BELL, BRAD HARRISON, LUTHER ALTON McMICKLE, JR., RONALD EUGENE	MERKISON, KENNETH DAVID POPE, DAMON SHANE WHITTAKER, GREG M. WOMBLE, RICHARD BLAKE HAWAII JOSEPH KANAKA CSN CAMP 2288 HONOLULU CURTIS, DANIEL J. CURTIS, JOSEPH D. INDIANA COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE ROGERS CAMP 1508 INDIANAPOLIS WAKEFIELD, ISREAL KIRK HUNTER KANSAS MAJ THOMAS J. KEY CAMP 1920 JOHNSON COUNTY PARRIS, JEREMY J. SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064 WICHITA TAYLOR, TOMMY RAY KENTUCKY COL. ALFRED JOHNSTON CAMP 276 BENTON HITER, MICAH TIMOTHY CHARLES H. LEE CAMP 2305 FALMOUTH HAMILTON, BILLY BRUCE REINHARDT, NATHAN D. LOUISIANA ANACOCO RANGERS CAMP 1995 LEESVILLE BONNER, EDWARD BRYANT TILLEY, TERRY LYNN TILLEY, SR., JERRY D. SABINE RIFLES CAMP 2057 MANY FALCON, JR., JOHNNY ODELL PACE, JAMES PATRICK THACKER, THEODORE WAYNE	LT. J. Y. SANDERS CAMP 2092 MORGAN CITY EUSEA, JARROD MICHIGAN ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES CAMP 1321 DEARBORN KNAPP, GREGORY MARSHALL MISSOURI STERLING PRICE CAMP 145 ST. LOUIS BOLLINGER, DAVID NATHANIEL MISSISSIPPI COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS CAMP 321 CORINTH CROSS, DAVID LEON SMITH, DENNIS DEWAYNE JEFFERSON DAVIS CAMP 635 JACKSON CARROLL, JON-DAVID JOHNSON LT. GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON CAMP 1354 VICKSBURG LANGLEY, EMMETT JAMES LANGLEY, S. LEE BRIG. GEN. BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS CAMP 1625 INDIANOLA CHUNN, JAMES KEITH CHUNN, RYAN KEITH CALHOUN AVENGERS CAMP 1969 CALHOUN CITY MORRIS, ANDREW RYAN SHIELDSBORO RIFLES CAMP 2263 BAY ST. LOUIS DOOLITTLE, JIMMY GLENN THE RANKIN GREYS CAMP 2278 FLORENCE DUPRE, JERRY JAMES FORTENBERRY, MATTHEW FRANKILN JORDAN, JOSHUA LEE
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STEVENSON, JR., MAXEY L.
WEEKS, HAROLD LAVON

NORTH CAROLINA

ROBERT HENRY RICKS
CAMP 75
ROCKY MOUNT
MOORE, ROY BENJAMIN
VESCE, JR., THOMAS J.
VICKERS, JAMES
BRANDON

CHEROKEE GUARDS
CO. A, 29th NC TROOPS
CAMP 893
MURPHY
PERKINS, JOSHUA LEE

CSS RAM NEUSE CAMP
1427
KINSTON
MARTIN, JOHN WYATT

COL. STEPHEN DECATUR
POOL CAMP 1597
BEAUFORT
TAYLOR, MITCHELL
GORDON

COL. JOHN B. PALMER
CAMP 1946
BURNSVILLE
BIDDIX, TRISTAN GAGE
ROBINSON, JORDAN
DAVID

CUMBERLAND PLOUGH
BOYS CAMP 2187
STEDMAN
BEARD, JEREMY
BRADLEY

NEVADA

THE SILVER STATE
GRAYS CAMP 1989
LAS VEGAS
SHIPMAN, BRET ERIC

LT. DIXON-CSS HUNLEY
CAMP 2016
SPARKS
BAUGH, KEVIN
BOITNOTT, WILLIAM M.

OHIO

QUANTRILL'S RAIDERS
CAMP 2087
MAYFIELD HEIGHTS
HILL, JOHN MICHAEL

OKLAHOMA

COL. JACKSON F.
McCURTAIN CAMP 513
MOORE
REAGAN, STEPHEN E.

CAPTAIN JAMES J.
McALESTER CAMP 775
McALESTER
ROGERS, GREGORY
TODD

COLONEL TANDY
WALKER CAMP 2207
SHAWNEE
HUNT, GLEN W.
HUNT, JOHN EZRA LEE
VEAL, DON

LI'L DIXIE
CONFEDERATES CAMP
2259
COALGATE
COWAN, JR., CHARLES
CALVAN

PENNSYLVANIA

PVT. JOHN WESLEY
CULP MEMORIAL CAMP
1961
GETTYSBURG
LEMASTER, EARL
FREDERICK
SOURS, BRANDON
VELKE, ROBERT JOSEPH

SOUTH CAROLINA

GENERAL RICHARD H.
ANDERSON CAMP 47
BEAUFORT
THOMAS, II, JAMES
POPE

JOSEPH B. KERSHAW
CAMP 82
CAMDEN
ARRANTS, CHARLES
WENDELL

CAPTAIN MOSES WOOD
CAMP 125
GAFFNEY
PARKER, STEPHEN V.

CAPTAIN P. D. GILREATH
CAMP 1987
GREER
BARNETTE, JOHN C.

TENNESSEE

N. B. FORREST CAMP 3
CHATTANOOGA
ARROWSMITH, CHARLES
RYAN
ELLIS, MARK ALAN

GEN. JOSEPH E.
JOHNSTON CAMP 28
NASHVILLE
JONES, RANDY H.

SAMUEL R. WATKINS
CAMP 29
COLUMBIA
WEBSTER, RICHARD J.
WEBSTER, WILLIAM
MICHAEL

MURFREESBORO CAMP
33
MURFREESBORO
GRAHAM, BRETT
KENNETH
JUNGMAN, DENNIS PAUL

LONGSTREET-
ZOLICOFFER CAMP 87
KNOXVILLE
PESTERFIELD, JR.,
ARNOLD G.

NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST CAMP 215
MEMPHIS
COOK, HUGH TERRY

FRANK P. GRACEY CAMP
225
CLARKSVILLE
TAYLOR, KEITH ROBERT

MARSHALL RANGERS
CAMP 297
LEWISBURG
BRANDON, II, JOE
BARRY
CONNER, JEFFERY L.
CONNER, JESSE L.
DELK, DAVID DOUGLAS
FRENCH, KEITH ALAN

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM D.
McCAIN HQ CAMP 584
COLUMBIA
GAINES, SR., GREGORY
JACK
HUGHES, MICHAEL RAY
JOHNSON, B. KEITH
LUNA, GASTON OAKLEY
LUNA, PATRICK SCOTT
NAILL, DAKOTA
SANDOVAL
ROY, MARC STEPHEN
J.D.
RUSSO, PAXTON R.
SANDERS, CODY O.
SEEL, GREGORY BRIAN
WILLIAMS, DARRELL
ALEX
WILLIAMS, TONY C.
WOMACK, LESLIE
WAYNE

GEN. ROBERT H.
HATTON CAMP 723
LEBANON
WOOD, JASON
FRANKLIN

GEN. GEORGE GIBBS
DIBRELL CAMP 875
SPARTA
CANTRELL, JESSIE
ARVIL
LEE, ROBERT E.
WHITTENBURG, CODY

BELL'S PARTISANS
CAMP 1821
TRIMBLE
DESPAIN, DUSTIN GLEN
DOZIER, JAMES
COPELAND
DOZIER, ZACHARY
DANIEL
MITCHELL, JACOB LEE
PERCIVAL, GAYLE
WESLEY
ROSS, RICHARD DENNIS

RAWDON-SPEARS CAMP
2113
SUMMERTOWN
DECENT, CHRISTOPHER
JAMES
DIETRICH, NATHANIEL
H. K.
JENNINGS, LOUIS LEON
TURNER, HENRY LEVI

MAJ. JAMES T. HUFF
CAMP 2243
NEWPORT
TAYLOR, JAMES M.

TEXAS

WILLIAM H. L. WELLS
CAMP 1588
PLANO
STORY, BRANDON DIXON

TERRY'S TEXAS
RANGERS CAMP 1937
CLEBURNE
LUNA, GERALD DWAYNE
SESSUMS, JR., CARL
DAVID
SPORT, CLINT LEVI

HILL COUNTRY CAMP
1938
FREDERICKSBURG
RODGERS, VINCENT R.

WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION
CAMP 2103
KATY
NOBLEY, GEORGE
RUSSELL

MAJ. GEN. PATRICK
CLEBURNE'S 7th TX
INFANTRY CAMP 2182
THE WOODLANDS
COWAN, GEORGE ALLEN
PHILLIPS, ROLAND V.

LT. ALEXANDER
CAMERON CAMP 2226
GREENVILLE
ROBERTSON, ROBBY
MICHAEL

VIRGINIA

LEE-JACKSON CAMP 1
RICHMOND
MUSICK, JR., ROBERT L.

COLONEL D. H. LEE
MARTZ CAMP 10
HARRISONBURG
WILBERGER, WAYNE
GARY

STONEWALL CAMP 380
VIRGINIA BEACH
GERZA, JR., RICHARD L.

PRINCESS ANNE CAMP
484
VIRGINIA BEACH
McINTOSH, JOHN TYLER
McINTOSH, JOHN DAVID
POPE, JR., TIMOTHY
McMAHON

THE OLD BRUNSWICK
CAMP 512
LAWRENCEVILLE
BUCKNER, JR., ARTHUR
WHITFIELD
SPEIGHT, III, CHARLES
N.

ALEXANDER L. HENSLEY
(VA DIVISION HQ) CAMP
530
RICHMOND
McGINNISS, DANIEL
KEITH

THE STONEWALL
BRIGADE CAMP 1296
LEXINGTON
GOBLE, CHRISTOPHER
LYNN

THE BEDFORD RIFLE
GRAYS CAMP 1475
BEDFORD
CLEMENTS, RANDALL
KEITH

BROWN HARMAN
NIGHTHAWKS CAMP
1573
TAZEWEILL
TALBERT, BENJAMIN
ALLEN

LANE-ARMISTEAD CAMP
1772
MATHEWS
SEELY, GEORGE
CLARENCE

SCOTT COUNTY'S
CLINCH MOUNTAIN
RANGERS CAMP 1858
GATE CITY
THACKER, DAWSON
KELL
THACKER, JASON
ANDREW

SALTVILLE HOME
GUARD CAMP 2098
SALTVILLE
SNODGRASS, DEREK
SHANE

GORDONSVILLE GRAYS
CAMP 2301
GORDONSVILLE
WHALEY, ROSS ANDREW

EDMUND RUFFIN FIRE
EATERS CAMP 3000
MECHANICSVILLE
CORLEY, EDWARD JOHN

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON
ARTILLERY CAMP 2178
PASCO
GRAVES, DAVID G.

WEST VIRGINIA

A. G. JENKINS CAMP 628
GUYANDOTTE
FREEMAN, DOUGLAS
SCOTT

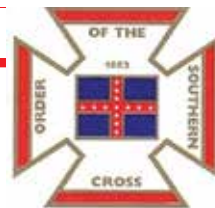


Welcome to our newest Life Members



Name	Division	Camp
RANDOLPH JACKSON	MS	1221
LEE ROY DUVALL	SC	1245
BARTON COX,	SC	36
JAMES LANGLEY, III	MD	1388
KLAUS-DIETER A. NAUMANN	FL	1950
BRYAN C. TRAINUM, JR.	VA	2301
KARL G. HUDSON, III	NC	584
STEVEN A. EARNHARDT	SC	1269
WILLIAM B. ARTHUR	GA	549
DAVID E. SHIPP	KY	2305
JIMMY D. ALFORD	KY	2177
ZACHARY REGAN	TX	5
GREGORY KNAPP	MI	1321
LT. COL. WILLIAM LEFEVRE	SC	1269
MICHAEL G. McMAHON	FL	1595
YALE M. HUETT	SC	1269
DR. JAMES F. BETHEA	SC	1269
VANCE TYSON, JR.	NC	584
MARTIN N. BELL	GA	78
DAVID N. LAWRENCE	TN	3
ROBERT A. SCHINDLER	VA	1296
SANFORD SEYMOUR	SC	4
PATRICK A. DAY	NC	810
MICHAEL H. SEMMES	TN	321
ROBERT ATKINS	SC	43
JOSEPH D. CROSBY	AL	522
SAMPSON BOONE, III	VA	1475
JOHN MARTIN, JR.	VA	1247

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



THE SOCIETY OF THE ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Financial Assistance for Preservation Projects

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

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

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

Deo Vindice!

Military Order of the Stars and Bars



1861-1865

If you are a lineal or collateral male descendant of someone in the Confederate States of America Officer Corps or someone who was an elected or appointed government official in the Confederate States of America, consider joining the **Military Order of the Stars and Bars**

For information on our activities and eligibility requirements, contact us at:

(757) 656-MOSB

Or via mail at:

MOSB Membership Inquiry-CV

P.O. Box 18901

Raleigh, NC 27619-8901

www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org



BE A MAN AMONG MEN!

Join the Sons of Confederate Veterans Mechanized Cavalry



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

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

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



<http://www.csascvmc.org>

Kevin Stone Commanding: scvmchcav@hotmail.com

We are the Special Operations of the SCV!

Forward the Colors

Two Governments

One reason we are in this position today is because we live under two governments and both are extremely anti-Confederate in sentiment. One government is the supreme and all-powerful Federal government — which includes all state and local governments! It is sad reminding you but since Lincoln's victory, we do not live in a Compound Republic like our forefathers gave us but in a unitary, all-powerful, indivisible, and imperial Federal government. All "lesser" governments must kowtow to their Federal master — more's the pity but it's the truth! But as you will notice, it is not the Federal, State, or local governments who are desecrating and pulling down our monuments. Yes, we often call these people a mob but they are merely the "storm troopers" of the evil hidden and unseen shadow government. This leftist shadow government does the supreme Federal government's dirty work. The "mob" pulling down monuments could not operate without the cover and influence of this leftist shadow government. The leftist media, academia, religious groups, and politicians are the enablers of the mob. They have the ability to destroy any political leader who would dare to oppose the mob's agenda. This is why the mob can act but local police will not intervene — the local political establishment will not allow itself to become the subject of leftist scorn. The leftist shadow government can proceed and do as it pleases but not so for us. If we attempted anything like what the left does, we go straight to jail and no one will pay our bail or lawyers. Let's look at the power of the leftist shadow government.

Who made NFL Saint's quarterback Drew Brees apologize for saying in effect that "all lives matter"? It was not the Federal government but the shadow government who trampled upon his First Amendment Right of Free Speech. I don't follow soccer but I understand recently a famous soccer player had to go public and denounce his wife for a Twitter comment she made as it relates to Black Lives Matters! Denouncing one's family members is an intimidation technique taken

right from the communist playbook! In the past this would have never been condoned. Nevertheless, in politically correct America enforced public criticism of family members has already started. These two incidents demonstrate the power of the leftist shadow government. As John C. Calhoun noted, power can only be resisted by a counterpower. We need our own shadow government.

Any good military leader understands you never give the enemy the battle he wants to fight. Reactionaries, those who stay on the defensive, usually will engage the enemy on the battlefield the enemy desires to fight upon — this is a prime example of "fighting dumb!" If we want to win, we start fighting "smart."

The latest polling information on how the Southern public feels about Confederate monuments and flags demonstrates from 65 to 75 percent of Southerners have positive feelings about Southern heritage. Yesterday I read a Fox News poll which showed only 32 percent of Americans agreed with the destruction of Confederate monuments — this is our strength and our enemies' weakness. This is why they want us to meet them in the streets and "fight it out." The pro-South Southern support would evaporate if we are viewed as being as reprehensible as the neo-Marxists rioting in the streets. But if something positive is not done soon, that support will be lost due to the constant barrage of anti-South propaganda being dumped upon our people. Propaganda works, this is why we must provide an alternative view to the neo-Marxist narrative. But we can't rely upon our enemy giving us a fair chance of telling our story, that is why the SCV has created tools, or if you prefer, weapons, to "take back the narrative."

The tools created and provided to our members by the Confederate Legion do little good if we don't use them and if that effort does not have an endpoint. If embraced and used by our membership, these tools can become the foundation for our pressure group, that is, our shadow government. Remember, 70 percent of Southerners agree with us. We do not have to have the same size of

“propaganda” apparatus as the left — we have the home field advantage! Politicians yield to the pressure of the radical socialists even though 70 percent of Southerners do not agree with the left’s view of the South. Why? Because as Calhoun noted, the only way to resist a tendency is with a counter tendency. By increasing the social footprint of the SCV in the local community and by “educate to motivate, to activate” that Southern 70 percent to become loud, that is, calling their elected officials, calling into talk radio to defend the South, writing letters to the editor, and VOTING to punish scal-awags and elect Southern patriots, we can WIN! Establishing our shadow government is fully covered in the little booklet, *Dixie Rising: Rules for Rebels*. Yes, this is something different from what we have done before but, gentlemen, we cannot keep doing the same ole thing and expect to win this battle. Cleaning cemeteries is good, cleaning tombstones is laudable, and raising giant flags is admirable but if we don’t win the hearts and minds of our people (convert passive supporters into active supporters) your cemeteries and tombstones will be destroyed. What that giant flag means to you is not the message younger generations of Southerners are being taught. A flag or a monument cannot speak. Those things can only evoke the feelings someone has placed within the “heart and mind” of an individual. Positive pro-South feelings will be placed into the next generation by our use of these Confederate Legion tools or the next genera-

tion will absorb the neo-Marxist narrative!

In summary just let me say, the bargain is broken! The table is now reset, all options are available to us. It’s time to make them respond to us. We must take the long view, we must fight smart, we must not give the enemy the battle he wants to fight, and we as SCV members and as Americans must stop being reactionaries. We must find a way to have one of *OUR* people who has a proven record of fighting for Southern Rights and elect him to an office high enough to become the speaker for us on the political stage. In other words, we need someone in a “Bully-Pulpit” to command the attention of our people and the leftist political establishment. Yes, I understand the SCV is “non-political” but as private citizens we can support and work for men who share our vision of the Southland. Again, read about this in *Dixie Rising: Rules for Rebels*.

Yes, we are in a crisis but we are also presented with a grand opportunity to shake up the present establishment like it has not been since 1861. Make them respond to us, never take anything off the table, make them wonder and worry about, “What the hell are those Southerners going to do next?” Put the *sker on ‘em* and keep the *sker on ‘em*. What worked for Forrest will work for us.

Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy
Chief of Heritage Operations, SCV



Continued from page 14

The Last Roll

Col. A. M. Hobby Camp 713
 Corpus Christi, TX
Gary Weaver Herring

Col. Sydney Drake Jackman Camp 977
 San Marcos, TX
Terry Madden Alford

Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275
 Livingston, TX
Albert Josh Baker

Colonel Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648
 Arlington, TX
Steve A. Harless

Hill Country Camp 1938
 Fredericksburg, TX
J. W. Bradford

The Old Brunswick Camp 512
 Lawrenceville, VA
William A. Hudson

Berkeley Border Guards Camp 199
 Martinsburg, WV
Garrett Paul Carlisle



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Donation Request for Presidential Pardon

Please consider helping the descendants of Capt. Henry Wirz, Commandant of Andersonville Prison Camp (1864-1865), apply for a Presidential Pardon for him.

After the War, Captain Wirz was taken to Washington and tried before a Military Tribunal. He was found guilty of murdering Yankee prisoners (no body nor no prisoner name was ever given), and hung on November 10, 1865. Many historians have called the trial a national disgrace, and the most unfair trial ever held in the United States.

After the hanging, the Yankees cut off Captain Wirz' head, arms, and legs, and publicly exhibited the bones about the country. In 2020 some of the bones are still on public exhibit at a museum in Maryland.

The descendants of Captain Wirz and a number of their friends have acquired the services of Attorney David McCallister from near Tampa, Florida, to apply for the Pardon. Mr. McCallister has been involved in several lawsuits involving Southern civil rights plus city and county governments moving CSA monuments.

Mr. McCallister has volunteered his personal legal services at no charge. However, there will be a number of expenses in applying for the Pardon. These include a trip to Washington to determine the exact legal procedure, plus a second trip to take all the paperwork required for the Pardon request. Several trips to Andersonville Prison Camp (now Andersonville National Historic Site) to gather information are expected. A trip to Louisiana will be needed to discuss things with a number of Captain Wirz direct descendants living there, along with calls and correspondence with Colonel Heinrich Wirz (great-grand nephew) of Switzerland. A lot of other legal research by the attorney's secretaries will be needed.

We, friends of the Wirz family, have

set a target of raising \$8,500 to cover these expenses and any others that may come up. Thus far, a total of \$4,500 has been donated by the Americus Camp and other individuals.

If you see fit to donate towards the expenses involved in the Presidential Pardon Request, please make the check out to "Capt. Wirz Book Account" and mail to James Gaston, 2220 GA Hwy. 30 West, Americus, GA 31719. Those making a donation of \$50 or more will receive a copy of the booklet *Andersonville Prison and Capt. Henry Wirz Trial*.

Thank you in advance for your help.

James Gaston, Chairman of the annual Capt. Henry Wirz Memorial Service (held in Andersonville) for the past 20 years. For more information, call or text at 229-938-9115 or e-mail gaston7460@bellsouth.net

45th Captain Henry Wirz Memorial Service

The 45th annual Captain Henry Wirz Memorial Service sponsored by the Alexander H. Stephens SCV Camp in Americus, GA, will be held in the town of Andersonville, GA, on Sunday afternoon, November 8, 2020, at 3:00 PM. The public is invited to attend.

Guest speaker will be Mrs. Lunelle McCallister. Mrs. McCallister, a 5th generation Floridian, is a noted speaker on the history of the Confederacy and her people. She has served as Founder and director of the Tampa Bay Sesquicentennial Commission, and is the Founding President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy Chapter in Temple Terrace, Florida. She is the Executive Director of "Save Southern Heritage," Florida Chapter. She and her husband, David, live in Temple Terrace.



Reunion Bid Deadlines for Hosting 2024 Reunion

The reunion planning committee invites bids for our 2024 reunion. Guidelines are available on the SCV.ORG web site or by request. Bids must be e-mailed to chairman Joe Ringhoffer at ringhje@aol.com or regular mail 1211 Government St., Mobile, AL 36604 no later than January 15, 2021. Call chairman Ringhoffer if you have any questions. 251-402-7593.

We highly encourage any camps with interest to call and explore possibilities.

Museum artifact donations and Confederate images

The SCV is asking for worthy donations of Confederate and SCV historical items for our museum. Please contact us at exedir@scv.org for donations or loans before sending them to GHQ. We currently do not have room to store them, but we would like to have an idea of what to expect and plan for its display once the museum is open.

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

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

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: <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p5248.pdf>

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.

Thank you!

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.

Notify General Headquarters of any leadership changes

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



Help replenish our Heritage Defense Fund

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

Cleburne Guild	\$1,000
Platinum Level	\$250
Gold Level	\$100
Silver Level	\$50

Thank You!



MAKE THE YANKEES WORK FOR US!

SEND IN ALL OF THE \$50'S AND \$5'S YOU CAN MUSTER

ALL PROCEEDS OF THIS CAMPAIGN TO BENEFIT THE NEW
NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MUSEUM AT ELM SPRINGS

**MAKE DONATIONS IN MULTIPLES OF \$5 TO ENLIST THE
YANKS IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERACY!**

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO "SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS" & MAIL TO THE SCV
ATTN: MAKE YANKEES WORK

P.O. Box 59
COLUMBIA, TN 38401

Dispatches From the Front

countless Southern books and publications, such as *Confederate Veteran* magazine, and the many incredibly talented authors and researchers who have contributed to them, we already have a wealth of excellent source material from which to draw. The main effort would be compiling all of it into a cohesive work for publication. This is something which could be done in conjunction with the UDC, and some of the most accomplished authors from both organizations could be tapped to head the project.

There's no question getting such a book into classrooms will be a difficult task, especially given the state of today's federal educational system, but it seems like a worthy effort. Camps in every state could promote and distribute it at the local level and increase grassroots support of the SCV in the process.

Additionally, as an official SCV publication, all money earned from sales could be used to support other educational projects.

Sean R. Goodman
Norfolk County Grays Camp 1549
Chesapeake, Virginia

The SCV needs its own history of the WBTS

To the Editor:

I am seriously offering the following suggestion to the SCV leadership: We need one more history of the Confederacy, but this one should bear the subtitle, *The Official History Authorized by the Sons of Confederate Veterans*. This is to become the standard source for SCV members to refer to in their communications with the misinformed.

The author or editor should have a doctorate in American history, and be a present or retired professor associated with a prestigious university. Dr. Clyde Wilson comes to mind, but SCV membership includes other distinguished authors suitable to this task. In fact,

several SCV authors could join in this enterprise. I realize SCV membership also includes highly talented amateur historians, but what is needed here are credentials to give authenticity to the book.

The burden of the book is to present a cohesive and entertaining story of the Confederacy, only summarizing the battles and military campaigns while emphasizing the cultural, economic, and political aspects that motivated the conflict. It should begin with the American Revolution and point out the language of the era equated the words state and nation. When choosing the name of the alliance, they could have as accurately called it The United Nations of America. The text should point out that in the Treaty of Paris ending the war, the English king recognized the USA not as a single nation, but as an alliance of thirteen distinct sovereign nations, the former colonies.

The book should narrate the struggle between those preferring the sovereignty of the states and those constantly striving to change the original confederation of states into a single republic. The Constitutional Convention was seized by the one-nation partisans as an opportunity to radically advance their cause, but fortunately had to compromise with those still supporting state sovereignty. In 1860, the prevailing legal opinion was states had the right to secede. The great flaw in the Constitution was not stating secession was permitted and specifying the procedure for doing it.

This new history should document war atrocities. It should cover the state laws protecting the slaves from mistreatment, and the role of black Confederate soldiers. Racism should be covered in both the North and the South, and the difference in how it was expressed in the two regions. The hypocrisy and vindictiveness of Reconstruction should be treated in depth. In short, the proposed history should be a vindication of the Southern position and a handbook for arguing its cause.

The book should be softbound and inexpensive, and SCV members should be encouraged to buy copies to share, give, or lend to nonmembers at every opportunity. Back pages should have information about the SCV and

an invitation to join. This project will aid in recruiting and help solve the problem of making the public aware of our organization.

Your consideration of this project will be appreciated.

Charles Hayes
Captain James P. Douglas Camp 124
Tyler, Texas

Let's get everyone involved with our work

To the Editor:

I am a life member of the SCV and am a few months short of 30 years membership. I like you have seen many letters about membership retention which should be a priority as well as recruitment of new members.

I would like to talk about a related issue. When you have enthusiastic members who want to get involved, use them!! To use a good line from a movie "nothing is stronger than the heart of a volunteer."

Recognize your member's talents and use them.

Speaking personally on a national and state level I have approached newly elected officers, introduced myself and offered to be of service to them. I have received lip service and maybe a handshake, not once receiving a follow up contact.

How does this happen? Are we so full of qualified compatriots that we just do not need any help?

I doubt it.

Could I be the only one this has happened to?

I doubt it.

Maybe it is me. Perhaps I am not well-spoken enough?

I have done historical presentations to SCV Camps. I have been an adjunct professor at eight colleges and taught thousands of students in forty-eight states.

Maybe I am not well-written enough?

I am an internationally published author, paid and unpaid in several magazines.

Maybe I have no organizational skills?

I made it to the top of my profession, supervising a few hundred folks

and a multi-million dollar budget.

This is not about me personally but about all of us who want the SCV to succeed. The only thing which prevented me from doing more is I was not part of anyone's inner circle. You know the guys who huddle up at the reunion's, get a candidate elected and then decide they and only they will run the SCV.

How many more people wanted to get involved, were turned away, and left the SCV disheartened?

Successful leaders seek the best and brightest to build an organization. They get volunteers who want to help involved. If folks feel they are part of an effort they will give more.

In these times we need everyone.

In Service to the South,

Roy P. Hudson

*J. J. Dickison Camp 1387
Melbourne, Florida*

Parallels with past history is 'striking'

To the Editor:

As a resident of Henrico, VA (a nearby suburb of Richmond) I am shocked and heartbroken by the events which have taken place during the past several days.

When I first heard the news the governor was going to order the monument of General Lee removed, I couldn't believe it. It seemed to me we are living in an unprecedented time, a time when things which would have been unthinkable only a few years ago are becoming a daily reality. Never, in my wildest imagination, would I have thought the actions of one police officer in Minneapolis could be connected in any way with a monument to General Robert E. Lee. We are all saddened by what happened to Mr. Floyd, and want to see justice done for him and his family, but what has any of that to do with General Lee? Our enemies, who have long been agitating for the removal of Richmond's Confederate Monuments, are now using the recent events and demonstrations as the perfect excuse they need to take action.

The mob who clamor for the removal of General Lee's Monument (as well as all Confederate monuments)

cloak themselves in a mantle of virtue and claim they are all about "diversity and inclusion." Funny their diversity and inclusion doesn't extend enough to include people like General Lee, and they fail to see any irony in this. They also claim there can never be "peace and reconciliation" in this country until all Confederate monuments have been torn down or removed (this was stated in the governor's press conference). Yet they are the ones who refuse to make peace with or "reconcile" themselves to our country's past, and to the many great leaders of the past who do not conform to their very narrow and ideology-driven narrative. It seems to me that if they really wanted "healing and reconciliation," they would at least be willing to listen to, and try to understand the views of, people like SCV members. It seems to me the SCV is much more about healing and reconciliation than our opponents. We aren't demanding any of their symbols or sites be torn down, and all we ask is they respect ours. Again, the "tolerance" folks are actually not very tolerant at all.

The Confederate monuments along Richmond's Monument Avenue were erected generations ago, and they belong to all Virginians (I should say to all Americans), and not just to the current leftist faction in control of Richmond. They have no right to remove them.

One thing I must mention: the sickening desecration of these monuments even as they still stand. I drove along Monument Avenue yesterday — past the Lee Monument, the Davis Monument, the Stonewall Jackson Monument, and then past the United Daughters of the Confederacy's Headquarters. All had been defaced with the most horrible and profane slogans and graffiti. The word which was repeated most often was the vulgar F-word, in huge, prominent letters. Many people drive past these monuments with young children in the car, in full view of this and, as of this writing, it's been that way for nearly a week. The city did nothing to protect these sites from the vandalism, nor has it done anything to cover over or remove any of it. Apparently, it is okay to have vulgar and obscene graffiti on full public display, but

a monument of a good and honorable man like General Lee is considered "offensive" and must be removed. The insanity and hypocrisy of these people knows no bounds.

The parallels between what we are seeing in this country today, and what happened in France during the French Revolution (with the destruction and removal of all Christian symbols, statues, etc.) are striking — the same mindset and fanaticism as the Jacobins, the same mob rule. One wonders what will come next. I fear that, emboldened by their success in having Confederate statues and memorials removed, they will then begin to demand the removal of images of Washington, Jefferson, and other founders from public view.

I know you all share my feeling of sorrow (mixed with a sense of outrage), at what is happening. Though not yet a member, I am honored to be associated with the Sons of Confederate Veterans in any way, and I fully support all the work you folks are doing to fight the forces of darkness that are arrayed against us. We know our Southern ancestors were brave, honorable men who took up arms only in defense of their country, and we have every reason to be proud and to honor their memory. Thank you for your time and consideration of my comments.

Mike Bell

Friend of the SCV

Richmond, Virginia



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

November/December 2020 .Sept. 1

January/February 2021.....Nov. 1

March/April 2021 January 1

May/June 2021 March 1

July/August 2021 May 1

September/October 2021 July 1

Books in Print

tariff but set the maximum level at 10 percent. Rather than pay the 47 percent duties for doing business in Northern ports, the countries of the world would pay 10 percent in Southern ports and reap a huge dividend in the process. If the South were allowed to leave the Union, the North would face dire economic consequences.

Lincoln had an agenda: more centralized government, more power to the chief executive, more money from the South to benefit the North and West, and the prohibition of slavery in the territories to stop the spread of African people. He loved money and power.

To go to war with the South, Lincoln could not fire the first shot. Northern public opinion would be on the side of the South if that occurred. His agenda could only be secured if the South was forced back into the Union, and this could only happen if the South appeared to start the war.

Lincoln had to maneuver the South into firing the first shot. Before Virginia seceded, he met with Colonel John Baldwin, a Unionist. Baldwin tried to persuade him to let the South go peacefully. Lincoln responded: "And open Charleston, etc. as ports of entry with their 10 percent tariff? What then would become of my tariff?"

Lincoln had five war expeditions either in Southern waters or preparing to enter them. The South fired the first shot, but did they start the War Between the States?

On the morning of December 7, 1941, the USS *Ward* spotted a Japanese submarine trying to sneak into Pearl Harbor. She attacked and sank it. Did the United States start World War II in the Pacific?

Obviously not. The Japanese were the aggressors, even though they didn't fire the first shot. They did, however, plan for war and decided to launch ag-

gressive actions, such as violating the territorial waters of their foe.

Likewise, the North didn't fire the first shot, but they also planned for war and launched aggressive actions by violating the territorial waters of their foe.

Lincoln acted in total disregard for the Constitution throughout the North. In all, at least 32,000 political prisoners were thrown in jail, and more than 300 newspapers and journals were shut down.

Lincoln encouraged and supported a barbaric form of conflict, which his willing accomplices called "total war." Throughout the Confederacy, the Union conquest was marked by wanton pillaging, malicious cruelty, and rape.

In Athens, Alabama, in 1862, Union Colonel Ival Vasilovitch Turchinoff, a former Russian officer, encouraged his men to commit atrocities against the defenseless civilians of the town. One pregnant woman miscarried after she was gang-raped. When Turchinoff's commanding officer learned what happened, he ordered the Russian court-martialed. Turchinoff was dishonorably discharged. Lincoln set aside the verdict and promoted the disgraced officer to brigadier general.

It should be clear to any open-minded reader the war was chiefly about money. The main result of the war was settling the issue of "What kind of government would we have?" From 1783 to 1865, there was a struggle between the Hamiltonians' ideas of a strong, central government (with the corruption which naturally accompanied it) and the small-government ideas of Jefferson, with a system of checks and balances, and the sense of personal responsibility that naturally accompanies it. The Jeffersonian ideal held the primary loyalty was to the state and the idea "The best government is that governs best which governs least."

Author: Dr. Samuel W. Mitchan, Jr.

Publisher: Regnery History

www.regneryhistory.com

202-216-0600

Hardback \$29.99

Reviewed by Jeff Wolverton

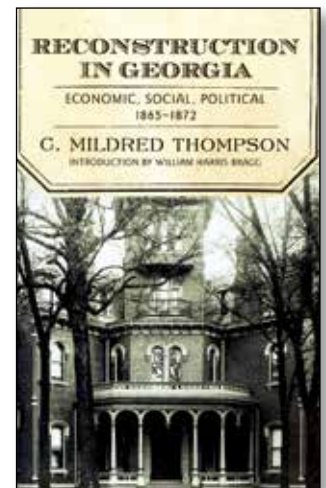
Reconstruction in Georgia: Economic, Social, Political, 1865-1872

On the surface, this book does not appear to offer a lot to many Southerners; but don't stop reading this review here.

Behold, this is a 1915 "essay," written by an outspoken, turn of the century feminist, who admired Eleanor Roosevelt. The liberal author considered Ms. Roosevelt "First Lady of the World." An undergraduate at Vassar University in New York, Thompson would receive her M.A. from Columbia University in 1907. This dissertation was first published by Columbia University Press. Everything in this paragraph would seem to loudly proclaim, this book is not unbiased; but read on.

The introduction and biography of Thompson, written by William Harris Bragg, is stand-alone worthy. Bragg states few present-day, academic historians record facts and give interpretations on this scale. The accusation that many "write more and more about less and less," seems an honest, general assessment of numerous academic writers. The editor notes, "... she attempted to create a reliable record and analysis of the past, not to forge a tool to transform the present and the future." This reviewer considers her honest approach unusual today, and commendable.

Thompson gives clear thoughts about a difficult time in Georgia. Of the carpetbaggers she writes, they "were a mixed lot; some few were quite respectable and able men; several were thoroughly dishonest and corrupt, and the majority were non-entities." Thompson's overall analysis was, the "most



important and enduring contribution of Congressional Reconstruction" was having "extended and intensified the racial antagonism a hundredfold." Perhaps a not so unique thought expressed, "While the white man was master of the slave, slavery was the master of the white man. Abolition freed the white as well as the black."

Reconstruction in Georgia was an often-used source of information for Margaret Mitchell as she wrote *Gone With the Wind*. Mitchell had "about worn the [Atlanta Carnegie] Library's copy out," and later felt obligated to purchase a replacement copy for the library. Knowing this fact, the reader can clearly see the impact on Mitchell's writing. "After all," half of *GWTW* is about reconstruction.

Far from just being a collection of facts, this work is quite entertaining, and full of surprising humor. In "A Political Chronology," which one would think to be dry, this springs up, "... Robert Toombs, who says of ex-Gov. Brown, 'He went to Chicago. What more can I say to commend this wretch to your detestation?'" Governor Brown was a frequent target of jabs. Thompson's view was that Brown "had a rare facility for divining on which side of the bread the butter spread..." Brown, often mentioned, was on all sides of Confederate and reconstruction issues, depending on the day.

Never dull, the "problems of peace were far more difficult and intricated than were those of war..." Thompson cited the opinion of German idealist, Carl Schurz, to demonstrate the basic problem. Schurz wrote, "Because a Southerner, who had given his whole-souled, allegiance for four years to the Confederacy, did not immediately shout — Hurrah for the Stars and Stripes! — and because the master of slaves, the instant emancipation became a fact, did not look upon the freedman as a friend and a brother, ... Schurz saw omens of recurring rebellion and re-enslavement." Thompson on the contrary noted most Georgians were interested in news of weather, crops, and labor problems, instead of reconstruction politics. "For the soldier or refugee returning to the Sherman belt, nothing was left but the mild cli-

mate and an occasional well of water which the Yankees had been unable to demolish or appropriate."

This work is full of colorful people. Alexander Stephens, former Vice-President of the Confederacy, is often part of the reconstruction story. His approach to reconstruction is an interesting side-story.

Thompson has presented a true story of reconstruction. All the facts, good and bad, are delivered. Her writing is in a voice of the early twentieth century; however, it provides thoughts to consider on what many have termed our reconstruction of 2020.

In 1972, *Reconstruction in Georgia* was reprinted with many improvements; however, just as in the original there was no index. Asked why the second version was still without an index, the editor replied, "Because I want them to read every damned word." Mercer University Press has included an index, but the reader still should "read every damned word."

Author: C. Mildred Thompson
Publisher: Mercer University Press
866-895-1472 www.mupress.org
Hardback \$30.00

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

The Greatest Lynching in American History: New York, 1863

The American South has long held an undeserved reputation as the historical center for lynching in the United States. Although there is a small grain of truth in this characterization (certain Southerners did sometimes take the law into their own hands), the West and North had their fair share as well. Alabama and Mississippi were, in fact, pikers compared to New York City when it comes to lynching. It is an actual historical fact the greatest mass murder of African Americans in United States' history took place during the New York City Draft Riots of July 13-16, 1863, which were also the greatest riots in American history.

The draft riots were violent disturbances in Lower Manhattan, widely regarded as the culmination of white working-class discontent with new laws

passed by Congress that year to draft men to fight in the ongoing War. The riots remain the largest civil and most racially charged urban disturbance in American history.

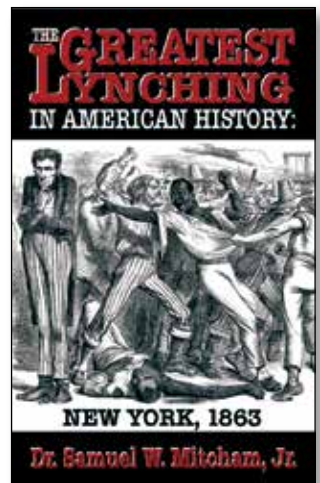
President Abraham Lincoln diverted several regiments of militia and volunteer troops after the Battle of Gettysburg to control the city. The rioters were overwhelmingly white working-class men, mostly Irish or of Irish descent, who feared free black people competing for work and resented that wealthier men, who could afford to pay a \$300 (equivalent to \$6,200 in 2019) commutation fee to hire a substitute, were spared from the draft. Initially intended to express anger at the draft, the protests turned into a race riot, with white rioters, attacking black people throughout the city. The military did not reach the city until the second day of rioting, by which time, the mobs had ransacked or destroyed numerous public buildings, two Protestant churches, the homes of various abolitionists or sympathizers, many black homes, and the Colored Orphan Asylum, which was burned to the ground.

Historian Samuel Eliot Morison wrote the riots were "equivalent to a Confederate victory" due to the number of federal troops which had to be pulled to suppress the riots.

It is estimated approximately 200 African Americans were killed (or murdered) in the riots. In addition, about 3,000 African Americans were left homeless by the riots.

Author: Dr. Samuel Mitcham, Jr.
Publisher: Shotwell Publishing LLC
www.shotwellpublishing.com
Paperback \$14.95

Reviewed by Jeff Wolverton



When Rebel Was Cool

media lynch mob and neo-Marxist storm-troopers falsely claim individuals daring to speak positively about the South are actually uttering code words or “dog whistles” favoring slavery and racism.²⁴ President Kennedy’s words speak of tolerance, respect and civility. Such things are absent in “modern” America. Modern America is a postmodernist, secular humanist America that is dominated by the ideology of political correctness as espoused by neo-Marxist social justice warriors and neo-Marxist academicians who now control our universities.

“As a New Englander, I recognize that the South is still the land of Washington, who made our Nation, of Jefferson, who shaped its direction, and of Robert E. Lee who, after gallant failure, urged those who had followed him in bravery to reunite America in purpose and courage,” John F. Kennedy.²⁵ The America willing to extend tolerance — let alone respect — toward the South and traditional Southerners who wish to honor the truth about our South; that America no longer exists! Is it an act of “extremism” to admit the obvious? Is it “un-American” to tell the truth about the way “our” current political system is treating “we the people” of Dixie? Is it “un-patriotic” to insist the nation which alleges to be a nation “with liberty and justice for all” include Southerners? Where is the “justice” let alone the “liberty” for the traditional South?

During the celebration of the centennial of the War, the State of Georgia changed its state flag to honor the sacrifices of her sons and daughters during the War for Southern Independence. The documents recording the discussions in the Georgia legislature demonstrate that the change was made as part of the state’s efforts to celebrate the War’s centennial. Yet the neo-Marxists claim it was all about racism!²⁶

In 1894 Mississippi changed its state flag to its current flag. Leftist enemies of the South claim the

flag was changed because of racism. But the facts as documented in the official record of the state legislature clearly documents the fact it was changed to show Mississippi’s patriotism for the United States.²⁷

Growing up in Dixie from 1950 to 1965 was a time when there were scores, if not hundreds, of public schools named for Confederate generals, schools with mascots known as Rebels or Colonels. Numerous businesses took on the name Southern, Dixie, or Rebel. A large railroad had several passenger trains named the Rebel. The GM&O Rebel Route had several Rebels beginning in 1935.

During the 1950s and mid-1960s, all across the South and in many Northern states public schools joined in the centennial celebration of the War for Southern Independence. It was not unusual to see majorettes and school bands carrying Confederate flags.

Some of the United States’ best-known generals were proud Southerners or honorable Northerners who respected the valor of the men who wore the gray in the War for Southern Independence. But that is no longer a part of our nation. Should we the people of the South, a people in whose veins flows the blood of the men who wore the gray in the War for Southern Independence, accept reality and quietly submit? Did America’s secular humanist society insist homosexuals come out of the closet in order to free up the space so they could force traditional Southerners, who understand and respect their Confederate heritage, into the closet? With liberty and justice for all, except for Southerners! And remember what Lincoln taught us, empires are indivisible.

General John J. Pershing, born in Missouri, the highest-ranking individual in the United States Armed Forces during World War I, and Major George C. Marshall, born in Pennsylvania, who became the US Army Chief of Staff and a Five-Star General during World War II, paid their respects at the grave of General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson in a photo taken Friday, June 18, 1920, in Lexington, VA.

Restoring Tolerance and Respect for Our Confederate Heritage

During the past 55 years, we the people of Dixie have allowed the South’s neo-Marxist enemies to steal

24 The term dog whistle is used by the left as a way to covertly censor free speech. This can be seen in an article written by a leftist accusing Trump of using dog whistles, to promote racism, see, www.vox.com/the-big-idea/2016/11/7/13549154/dog-whistles-campaign-racism accessed 2/27/2020.

25 President Kennedy speaking in NC, www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/speech-senator-john-f-kennedy-raleigh-nc-coliseum accessed 3/20/2020.

26 Georgia State Flag 1956-2001: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_Georgia_%28U.S._state%29#/media/File:Flag_of_the_State_of_Georgia_\(1956%E2%80%932001\).svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_Georgia_%28U.S._state%29#/media/File:Flag_of_the_State_of_Georgia_(1956%E2%80%932001).svg)

27 <https://archive.org/details/mississippiblue1933miss/page/36> accessed 12/31/2019.

from us and future Southern generations the toleration and respect our Southern heritage deserves. This American respect, or at least toleration, was purchased by generations of Southern soldiers, sailors, and airmen who poured out their blood in defense of America's so-called reunited country.²⁸ The rejection of the nation's respect or toleration for our Southern heritage was not accomplished by logic, the use of civil discussion, and debate, or constitutional due process. It was achieved in the late twentieth century by the use of militant and extreme social and political force.²⁹ Senator John C. Calhoun warned us, Power can only be resisted by power and tendency only by tendency.³⁰ In other words, a force (power) that is determined to exterminate an entire culture can only be successfully resisted by a counter force (power). We the people of Dixie have failed in our duty to develop and use our own social and political force (power) to protect and advance our Southern heritage. How else can we explain the radical and insidious anti-Southern shift that has occurred over the past 55 years? Asking such penetrating questions will raise the wrath of pacified and apathetic Southerners in the Southern heritage movement. Why? Because people are usually not happy when their contentment is disturbed. It causes them to become angry because they are well aware they have no alternative other than passive acceptance of contemporary political and social reality.

Pacified Southerners prefer to remain secretly hidden in the closet, where they can quietly meet, eat, and retreat, while the US military bans Southern symbols and flags; while Southern students who have been indoctrinated/brainwashed in taxpayer funded educational institutions destroy Confederate monuments; while local elected conservative leaders prohibit Confederate reenactors from marching in public parades; and while the media slanderously labels the Sons of Confederate Veterans as a white supremacist organization. The pacified crowd presents themselves as being old and wise but as T.E. Lawrence noted in *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, such men are not old and wise, they

are just tired and defeated. But there is an alternative.

It has become painfully obvious to all, but self-deluded Southern conservatives, the effort to destroy our Southern heritage is but a small part of a greater campaign of postmodern, neo-Marxists to destroy Western civilization.³¹ They then plan to replace traditional Western civilization with their utopian dream of a Godless, socialist order based upon government enforced social/economic equality of outcome. In our modern-day secular humanist America, appeals to the Constitution are pointless! Why? Because as John C. Calhoun pointed out, no section, article or word of the Constitution is self-enforcing.³² For example, an appeal to the first amendment's freedom of speech is effective only if the federal government decides to honor said protection. The current federal government has no problem ignoring the protections enumerated in the Ninth and Tenth Amendments and when necessary will ignore other constitutionally protected rights, even the vaunted Second Amendment's right to keep and bear arms.

Political force can only be countered by political force; social tendency can only be countered by social tendency. Protecting our Southern heritage is a vital part of protecting all of our rights and liberties as Americans. Joining the Confederate Legion is a major step toward advancing the Cause. Participating in Confederate counter-attacks is key to making Dixie Great Again, an effort every SCV Camp should put on their monthly agenda. Organizing a counter-force to regain our Constitutional rights as Americans is detailed in *Dixie Rising-Rules for Rebels*.³³ With more than 70 percent of the South's population still holding a positive view of the South we have the potential to overthrow the secular humanist, neo-Marxist, postmodern cabal who now dominate our society. We have the capability to win this fight but first we must take the audacious step to become actively engaged in the fight. Whether we realize it or not we have the potential to make Rebel cool again!

Deo Vindice!



28 See, "Our Re-United Country? The Sad Reality of Reconciliation," Kennedy & Kennedy, in, *To Live and Die In Dixie* (Sons of Confederate Veterans, Columbia, TN:2014), 491-510.

29 The late twentieth century attack against the South was based upon the Yankee Empire's success in its war of aggression in 1861-65. See, "Reconstructing the South 1865 Present" in Kennedy & Kennedy, *Yankee Empire: Aggressive Abroad and Despotism at Home* (Shotwell Publishing Co., Columbia, SC:2018), 109-18.

30 Calhoun, John C., "A Disquisition on Government" in *The Works of John C. Calhoun*, Vol I. (Appleton & Co., New York, 1851), 12.

31 Western civilization is a society based upon Old and New Testament values, reason, democratic principles and a reverence for traditions based upon generations of trial and error. It is a society that rejects radicalism while evolving cautiously over time. It is a society which tempers human reason with humility and the knowledge that perfecting man or human society is not a job for god-government.

32 Calhoun, John C., "On the Constitution and Government," in *The Works of John C. Calhoun*, Vol I., 234.

33 Kennedy, James Ronald, *Dixie Rising-Rules for Rebels* (Shotwell Publishing Co., Columbia, SC: 2017).

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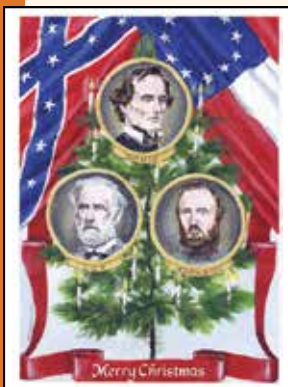


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Camp Morton

parasites most of the prisoners did not want or appreciate. The men lived in close contact and there was nowhere to bathe except outside. Some of the men at Camp Morton got together and would make the least clean among them scrub and then boil the man's clothing and cut their hair. Long days were spent talking of food and home.³⁶ The hope of someday returning home was the one thing which kept many of them going from day to day in these conditions.

Letters home provide some indication of conditions but not much as they were heavily censored. A letter written just after release, before the soldier returned home, speaks of beatings, shootings, and one meal per day.³⁷ It was his first uncensored letter home and he made the best of it, recounting to his wife what had happened. The Confederates were limited to one page and any description of the camp and experiences were removed.³⁸ The letter of one Nathaniel Ayres of Hart County, Georgia, who served with the 2nd South Carolina Rifles wrote home to his wife, he closes the letter with: "I must close. I have written as much as they will allow me to write."³⁹

C. S. S. Baron recalled forced vaccinations, his recollections match the others. One Dr. J. L. Rainey of the 19th Tennessee Cavalry, Co. E included in his account the shooting of one nearly blind George Douglas of Columbia, TN, by guards.⁴⁰ Douglas was part of Company E of the 9th Tennessee Cavalry and an interesting notation in his records states an interest in taking the Oath, but his desire to remain loyal was "doubtful" according to the US officer.⁴¹ Reverend W. S. Wightman of South Carolina, said he was so emaciated when he returned home that his family did not recog-

nize him.⁴²

Escapes and attempted escapes come to mind when one thinks of prisoners-of-war and the Confederates at Camp Morton were no different in their attempts. Common ways were tunneling, faking death (to be carried out in the coffin and escape once outside the prison stockade), even to the point of some men coloring their skin charcoal to blend in with the black paid labor and leave that way.⁴³ Prisoners were tortured if they were caught, but some were shot and killed in their escape attempts.⁴⁴ During one over the fence escape attempt, two were killed, one wounded and four recaptured. The recaptured four were tied overnight with their arms over their heads, their toes barely on the ground.⁴⁵ This would cause not only pain, but permanent nerve damage as well. Tunneling was the most common method, the men would dig with whatever implements they had and remove the dirt by carrying it out in either their pockets or in small bags inside their pants with a string to release dirt while walking and then mix the dirt into the stockade dirt as they walked.⁴⁶

On November 1, 1864, W. Dundas and Dave Young of Tennessee attempted escape, but were caught. The two young Confederate soldiers were tied with their hands behind their backs and forced to 'mark time' at gunpoint from 9 PM to noon. Young was sent back to his barracks, but Dundas, a repeat escapee, was put in solitary confinement on bread and water for two weeks.⁴⁷

One young soldier from Louisiana, named as Goacin Arcemont by Wyeth, (a search of the military records shows a Joachim Arsement of Company C, 1st Louisiana Heavy Artillery,⁴⁸) was shot

36 Hall 62

37 Hall 92

38 Hall 62

39 Hall 62

40 Fold3.com

41 Fold3.com

42 Hall 75-77

43 Hall 46

44 Hall 47

45 Dundas 265

46 Hall 84

47 Dundas 265

48 Fold3.com

and killed at Camp Morton. He was so desperate to escape he rushed the fence and was shot by the guards. His death is recorded as such, but the guard received no punishment.⁴⁹

Rations were inadequate, the ration for one day was not even enough for one meal, forcing some to eat rats, but a slow starvation for all.⁵⁰ An Indianapolis grocer by the name of P. M. Gapen even confirmed later, during the back and forth with Wythe and the GAR, that he had been sold goods which were supposed to have gone to the POWs: sugar, rice, coffee, and candles. He stated once he found out the origin of the goods he'd just purchase he refused any further offerings.⁵¹ John Franklin Champenois recalled:

"The government may have allowed the rations, but no such quantity per man was ever issued at Camp Morton.

*The U. S. contractor very likely could tell why the difference. What they did issue, we were too hungry to take time to weigh. That it was fearfully short of our wants, I know. That a good sized, healthy house cat would have eaten a twenty-four hours ration, been hungry, and as we did, howled for more, I also know."*⁵²

Daily rations were usually eaten as soon as they were received, the allocation on paper was one thing, but what the POWs received was far short. "Not only did many Confederate soldiers go to bed hungry every night, some even died due to lack of nourishment in a land of plenty."⁵³ That is a point which merits remembering. While the Confederate States were blockaded and being invaded, the US had the available resources to care for these men and knowingly refused. The entire day's ration allocation wasn't enough for one meal. Among the prisoners, food became the most popular subject, the meals prepared by wives and mothers was the first thing on the minds of most.⁵⁴ The lack of vegetables caused scurvy. The daily ration was generally bacon or beef, wheat bread,

hominy, potatoes, molasses, coffee, sugar, salt, and pepper at first. Later, this was cut down to only bread and four ounces of beef per day, sometimes six crackers in place of the bread.⁵⁵ The men would cook their own and in some cases put rations together in an attempt at soup.⁵⁶

There are some who would dare to say "but Andersonville." As discussed, the US had resources and intentionally denied the prisoners-of-war adequate food, shelter, clothing, and medical care. For some reason this is seen as acceptable by some. I would ask them to think of this comparison: the US in Vietnam was not recognized by the North Vietnamese as truly combatants, they were viewed as criminals when captured, much as the Confederates were viewed by the US one hundred years before. Would we call returned prisoners of war from Vietnam traitors and say they were criminals and deserved it? Not likely. So why then do we allow our ancestors to be treated that way? We need to not simply remember these men and what they suffered, but not be afraid to tell the truth of things. When someone says "oh but Andersonville," we need to respond with confidence that there is no comparison — Andersonville was bad, yes, but there was a blockade and no intentional policy of cruelty where the United States pursued a policy of intentional starvation, neglect and torture of Confederates they held as prisoners-of-war.

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Chaplain's Comments

of the churches have turned from the true worship of God to trying instead to please people. How very sad!

In the 1960s they pit God and the Bible out of the worst place they could, the public schools, and several generations have been indoctrinated against a set standard of right and wrong; of evil and good. Next came the also unconstitutional ruling by the Supreme Court, when they ruled abortion was legal, (the murder of the unborn baby), which has brought about the cold-blooded murder of about 61 or 62 million innocent babies. Of course this teaches there is no real value on human life; and stir that pottage with being taught there is no right or wrong and look what we now have. And the same fools who march by the thousands, and protest for the "right" to murder the innocent babies, then they will do the same to try to save the lives of heinous murderers, and that includes most of the church world. They will face God for their evil deeds, these murderers for hire.

Mass killings, lawlessness, perversion, and war against all authority, rioting, arson, stealing, wanton destruction of property, rape and murder, especially those in law enforcement. In essence we are seeing not only the signs of Noah's day coming to pass, but also many other signs Jesus gave relative to his coming for the Church. Also read II Timothy 3:1 -5 and you will find the characteristics of the heathen who are on a rampage in our country.

Many will say they have heard about the coming of Jesus all their lives, but it has not happened. My answer to them is "I too have heard it all my life, which tells me it is closer than it has ever been." Besides a person must be ready when he dies, for there is no remedy otherwise. Most of the church world is scoffing at the mention of the coming of the Lord, just as they scoffed about God's judgment in Noah's time. In II Peter 3:3 we read about the scoffers who will scoff about the coming of the Lord, and they did the same thing in verses 4, 5, and 6.

Many of the people who are broken-hearted over the wanton destruction of all things Confed-

erate need to remember these anti-Christ driven terrorists are in reality at war with the Father and the Son of God. I have been telling people for close to 25 years that we are in a spiritual warfare, and some of our folks still do not understand. But these fools not only hate the South, but they have been brain-washed to hate the very founding of the colonies and the leaders of the sovereign States who formed the Union. For they want a one-world government, which is ruled over by the anti-Christ. I actually heard one of these devil-driven God haters say, when asked why he wanted to do away with the government and the police, they only needed one government for the whole world.

The birth pangs of the coming of the Lord, and the beginning of that period called the "great tribulation" are evident around the world. My advice to the children of God is to keep the faith, and as the general said, "Duty is ours, results belongs to God." We will keep on endeavoring to carry out the Charge we have been given because it is the right thing to do. In 1865 at the beginning of the heathen plundering our Confederate ancestor's and until the worst of the so-called reconstruction was over only the Lord knows how it hurt to see and feel the destruction upon them and their beloved Southland. Yet they kept the faith and passed to us the great heritage we possess, and they cannot take that away from us.

My advice to those who are not ready to meet the Lord is to turn to God in true repentance, and faith, and then be thou faithful unto death. As one song says, get on board that old Gospel Ship of which Jesus is the captain. Revelation 22:20 says, "He which testifieth these things saith, surely I come quickly. Amen." And the Apostle John answered, "Even so come, Lord Jesus."

- (1) Webster's Collegiate Dictionary 5th edition
- (2) Ibid
- (3) Merriam-Webster's Deluxe 10th Edition Collegiate Dictionary

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We Are Not in a History Debate

Adapted from a *Confederate Veteran* article by Gene Kizer, Jr.¹

Since the 1960s, the interpretation of Southern history and the War Between the States put forth by most of the news media and academia is largely a fraud. It is driven by the racist “identity politics” of the neo-Marxists¹ and the Democrat Party, not on historical truth.

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

The Wicked Alliance

Neo-Marxists and Democrats are foremost among the political leaders working to remove our Confederate monuments. These people have an axe to grind, and they grind it with a vengeance, ignoring polls showing that 60% of Americans want the monuments left alone. If the neo-Marxists cannot find a legal means to remove the monuments, they simply break the law, cover the monuments with tarps, or call out the vandals. New Orleans mayor, Mitch Landrieu, had to remove our monuments at night while snipers in bulletproof vests stood guard.

Neo-Marxists in academia and the news media are just as dangerous as their political counterparts. In the 2016 presidential election, the 33 wealthiest colleges in America gave \$1,560,000 to Hillary Clinton. They gave \$3,000 to Donald Trump.

Approximately 96% of donation dollars from journalists went to Hillary Clinton. In numbers, 430 journalists gave to Clinton; 50 gave to Trump.

Our Ancestors’ Sacrificial Giving

Confederate monuments in the South were paid for by the pennies of children living in an impoverished region which had been destroyed 35 years prior. Yet these children and their parents found the necessary funds—a little here and there over the years—to honor in bronze and stone their courageous Confederate warriors.

Today, we must realize that we are in a political fight, not a history debate! We must develop creative and comprehensive strategies to defeat our enemies. Our highest priority is to establish cultural and political influence.

The Southern Victory Campaign

Fortunately, for quite a while now, the Sons of Confederate Veterans have been creating the weapons and tactics necessary for establishing cultural and political influence. It is called the Southern Victory Campaign. You and your organization enlist by joining the Confederate Legion at MakeDixieGreatAgain.com. If you do not have an organization, build one!

Then, together, we raise money to insert thousands of *Southern Defenders*™ in newspapers. We run Radio Free Dixie ads, pass out *Defenders* every day, to everyone, regardless of race. We use direct mail, TV and social media. We establish overwhelming influence to defeat our enemies, which are also the enemies of everyone that loves freedom tied to Judeo-Christian morality, which is Liberty.

¹In May/June 2018, *Confederate Veteran* published *We Are in a Political Fight* by Gene Kizer, Jr. We adapted it to create our article. See “Free Downloads” on right.

²Neo-Marxists: modern proponents of the principles, methods and/or goals ascribed to Karl Marx and other Socialists and Communists.

Neo-Marxists’ Wage War on Confederate Monuments



Sept. 2017— Despite pro-South litigation, this monument to R.E. Lee was removed from Lee Park in Dallas and placed into storage, proving again there is no substitute for winning the Culture War. Alamy Photo

**Free Downloads at the
Southern Defender™ Page at
MakeDixieGreatAgain.com**



Download the complete *Confederate Veteran* magazine that includes the full, unabridged article featured on the left.

Download these 3 issues of *The New American* magazine to get the unvarnished truth about the Neo-Marxist terrorists that have been destroying American and Confederate monuments, our heritage, and our Judeo-Christian civilization.

People who do not read have little advantage over people who cannot read.

Through A Glass Darkly

Adapted from a *Confederate Veteran* article by Ronald T. Clemmons¹

No period in American history has produced as many heroes that are still venerated over a century later than the War Between the States. The pantheon of Confederate heroes is filled with names that signify the best of the American spirit. Southern valor is legendary as are the officers and men who fought for the Confederacy.

None is as ubiquitous, yet enigmatic, as Nathan Bedford Forrest.

An examination of General Forrest's life will prove that he was more than an excellent soldier and patriot: He was a superior man. He is a symbol of the American spirit. Nonetheless, his reputation is clouded in history due to myopic writers who twist the past to fit their Left-leaning views.

Bedford Forrest was born on the frontier, and it shaped his personality. A man matured quickly on the frontier, especially when the head of the household died prematurely as did William Forrest, father of the General, when Bedford was only 16 years old. The responsibility of caring for his ten siblings and mother left him little time for boyish endeavors and school.

Despite such difficulties, or perhaps because of them, the General understood Southern soldiers, enabling him to lead them from victory to victory.

When the South declared independence and the Yankees invaded the new Southern republic, Forrest was one of the wealthiest men in Memphis, Tennessee. He was a socially prominent millionaire and a city Alderman. Even though men of his standing were raising troops across the South, Forrest enlisted as a private. By placing himself last, he allowed others to elevate him to the top based solely on merit. Forrest led because he was worthy.

And he led by example, refusing to ask his men to perform duties that he was unwilling to undertake. Whether it was diving into icy Lick Creek to save his command after the fall of Fort Donelson, or leading his men in the charge at Okolona, Mississippi, General Forrest's battle cry was "Follow me, boys!" Perhaps this attitude explains the fact that he killed 39 Yankee soldiers while 29 horses on which he rode were killed.

Forrest disliked senseless waste and

lost opportunities. On more than one occasion, he took on the hierarchy of the Confederate army, including Generals Joe Wheeler, Braxton Bragg, and Stephen D. Lee.

In March 1865, Forrest ordered the hanging of two men for desertion at Sipsey Bridge, Alabama. Even though the General used stern measures in order to maintain discipline, as did many great generals over the centuries, Forrest's men believed in him. One veteran of his command summed up the soldiers' feelings when he stated, "His commission as general was not only signed by Jefferson Davis, but by the Almighty as well, and his soldiers knew it."

Forrest has been criticized as a violent man. He *was* violent. The Bible says that violence is often necessary, yet some people even criticize the Apostle Peter for being violent. But Jesus Christ did not use sugary words to drive the money-changers from the Temple, nor was it tenderness that the Apostle Paul recommended toward the Cretans in Titus 1:12-13.

Riding in Forrest's funeral procession, Jefferson Davis admitted that he had been misled by his counselors regarding the genius of the "Wizard of the Saddle". Have *you* been misled?

Propaganda and false doctrine can lead *cowardly* men to shy away from General Forrest and the tactics he used in the cause of Liberty and Southern Independence. But the historical and moral truth can inspire *courageous* men to join the Southern Victory Campaign and go on the offensive against the neo-Marxists that are insulting our ancestors, ridiculing their God, and destroying our civilization.

Forrest was the best the South had to offer. He was born of her womb, nurtured at her breast, and finally enveloped beneath her sod. Since the fall of 2020, General Forrest lays at rest with his wife, Mary Ann, at the headquarters of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Columbia, Tennessee.

¹In Vol. 33, No. 5, September 1985, *Confederate Veteran* published the full version of this fine article from which we adapted our version. To download the entire magazine, featuring several articles about General Forrest, see Resources on page 3.

About The Southern Defender™

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Victory Marketing Systems™

The *Southern Defender*™ is a creation of Victory Marketing Systems™ made available to the Sons of Confederate Veterans to support the Southern Victory Campaign. We extend thanks to *Confederate Veteran* magazine editor, Frank Powell, and the authors of the fine articles we adapted and condensed to create this edition of the *Southern Defender*™ in June, 2020.

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Taking Back the Narrative & Making Dixie Great Again

www.MakeDixieGreatAgain.com



Join the Confederate Legion to fund the campaign. Enroll your camp, club or form a new group. SCV membership not required.



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Nathan B. Forrest Resources

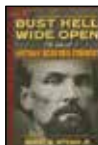
Websites

MakeDixieGreatAgain.com — Our American Hero Initiative brings you:

- Three or more issues of the *Southern Defender*™ dedicated to Gen. Forrest. Buy in bulk to hand out during your daily routine, at festivals, and by the thousands as newspaper inserts.
- Radio Free Dixie ads you & your group can air on the radio, use in social media posts & YouTube videos.
- Videos under *Commander's Comments* and *The Rest of the Story* that you can share and show at meetings.

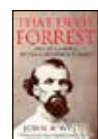
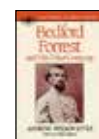
ConfederateHistory.wixsite.com/forrest
Here you'll find a treasure trove of concise, well organized & documented, information under these headings: Introduction, Early Life, War Years, Fort Pillow Report, Later Years, Pole Bearers Speech, Forrest Trial, The Klan Myth. Share links to the site with everyone you know.

Books & Magazines



360 pages
Maps
Photos
Notes
Bibl.
Index

Bust Hell Wide Open by Dr. Samuel Mitcham— During the last 100 years, a few books were written on Forrest that will still be sought by readers in the next 100 years. This is one of them. Use a search engine or buy autographed copies while they last at VictoryFlagsAndMore.com. Average prices are \$17 - \$30.



1. *Battles & Campaigns of Nathan Bedford Forrest* by John R. Scales
 2. *Top 5 Confederate Generals* by Charles River Editors
 3. *Bedford Forrest and His Critter Company* by Andrew Nelson Lytle
 4. *That Devil Forrest* by John A. Wyeth
- Use a search engine to find these 4 books.



At MakeDixieGreatAgain.com
This entire 1985 issue is devoted to the memory of Gen. Forrest. It's at the *Southern Defender*™ page beside Issue No. 3.

Visit the HQ of the S.C.V. in Columbia, Tennessee,

where Gen. & Mrs. N. B. Forrest are buried.

Forrest's Late Night Visit to Memphis

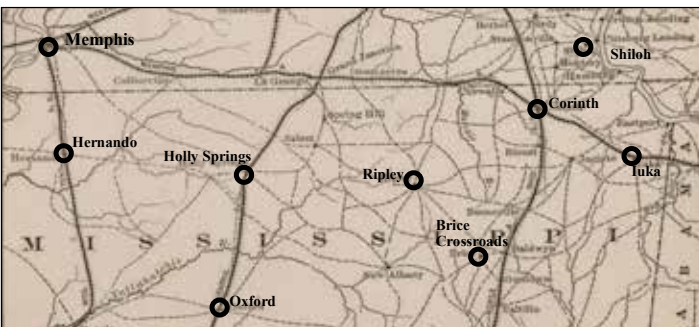
Condensed from a *Confederate Veteran* article by Edward F. Williams III

It was a typical hot August night in Memphis as the commander of Union forces in west Tennessee, Major General Cadwallader Washburn, and his wife prepared for bed. They felt secure in their assumption that the closest Confederates were outnumbered 6 to 1 and trapped south of the Tallahatchie River over 60 miles away near the college town of Oxford, Mississippi. Union forces under Major General A. J. "Whiskey" Smith had moved there to confront Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his force of 3,500 Confederates.

General Washburn lacked military field credentials but his political credits were impeccable. Three times prior to 1860 he had been elected as a Republican member of Congress. He had amassed a fortune; his flour milling business would become the General Mills Company. After the war he would be Governor of Wisconsin. His brother Elihu was an intimate friend of Abe Lincoln, and he was General Grant's personal sponsor in the early stages of the war when political connections were crucial. Washburn had replaced Major General Stephen Hurlbut in west Tennessee because Hurlbut had failed to keep Forrest pinned down. As he slept that Sunday morning, surrounded by 6,000 of the 25,000 troops based out of Memphis, Washburn depended on old soldiers like Whiskey Smith and others to do the real work.

North of Oxford, despite overwhelming odds, General Forrest divided his troops and took less than half on a daring raid upon the Yankee base at Memphis. Forrest planned his visit well. On August 20 in Hernando, he received reports from scouts that gave him information about Yankee troop dispositions in Memphis and the sleeping quarters of all the principal Yankee officers.

After midnight, a fog began to creep around Memphis out of the creek and river bottoms. At 3 a.m. the few sentries that were still awake surely sensed the eerie conditions, but the lone man on the Hernando Road north of the Nonconnah and Cane creeks must have felt particularly alone in the pitch black mist that not only obscured vision, but also muffled sounds. He could not know that riding toward him were 1,500 Confederate horsemen who had crossed three rain-swollen rivers and nearly 80 miles in the last 50 hours to arrive in the Memphis outskirts well before dawn on August 21, 1864.



Gen. Forrest's area of operations in Mississippi.

Campaigns of the American Civil War, West Point, N.Y., 1914. Library of Congress.

Once ready, Captain William H. "Bill" Forrest, the General's youngest brother, led ten men forward. Their job was to overwhelm the sentries, race to the Gayoso House Hotel and there capture General Hurlbut. "Who comes there?" was the challenge from one of the sentries. Captain Bill replied, "A detachment of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry with Rebel prisoners." The captain knew the Twelfth was a unit with General Smith near Oxford.

"Advance one," came the sentry's reply. Captain Forrest rode forward, quietly followed by his men. He found the sentry astride his horse in the middle of Hernando Road. Bill felled him with one shot from his Colt Navy revolver. The Rebels rushed forward and captured the remaining 12 sentries.

The shot may have aroused the next sentry post about a quarter of a mile further north because the Confederates were greeted by a volley when they reached it. A quick charge scattered those Federals but destroyed all chances for total surprise.

According to General Forrest, his troops then began to shout lustily. He directed his bugler, Gaus, to sound the charge, which was repeated by all the regimental buglers. Amid the yelling and cheering, an irrepressible, though disorganized, charge descended upon the Yankees holding Memphis hostage.

Captain Bill Forrest's troops did not halt until they drew in their reins in front of the Gayoso House. Inside they went, horses and all, searching for General Hurlbut. But, the General was not to be found. Away from his hotel in the middle of the night, his carousing prevented his capture.

On the north side of Union Avenue, a messenger brought word of the raid to General Washburn. Leaving everything behind, including his wife, he escaped with only his nightshirt. He followed an alley to the river front and worked his way south to the safety of Fort Pickering and its 97 cannons.

Confederate raiders under the leadership of Lieutenant Jesse Forrest, another of the General's brothers, captured General Washburn's uniform, but left his wife, unmolested.

Soon the Yankees began to rally, obliging General Forrest to mount a general engagement to maintain an escape route so his troops could head south with their prisoners and spoils of war. Joel Chandler Harris in his 1907 novel described Forrest's demeanor during this portion of the battle. "I wish you could'a see'd Genral Forrest as I see'd him then. His face was right purple, an' the veins in the side of his neck stood out like they was swelled, and his eyes was red as blood. I know'd then why ever'body was afear'd o' him; if ever a man looked like a demon, he did. I believe if he'd a blowed out a long breath you could'a see'd it smoke!" [Edited slightly to make readable.]

Around 9 a.m. Forrest decided that his point had been made so he ordered a recall. Parties of Confederates began to drift south on familiar Memphis streets. One soldier wrote years later of the thrill he felt when he saw his mother and sister in his own front yard. However, his relatives almost did not recognize his faded, tattered brownish figure. Two years prior, they had said goodbye to a neat young soldier in gray.

By noon, Forrest's soldiers of Southern independence were well on their way out of town. Washburn sent word to General Smith to stop him. Smith said he did not receive the message until early the next morning—too late. In a series of letters, Washburn criticized him for dropping the ball. Perhaps the truth was that Smith did not really want the ball if Forrest came with it. Smith simply pushed into Oxford and committed atrocities, burning down the courthouse and 39 stores and homes.

Major General Stephen Hurlbut summed it up best. He said, "They removed me from command because I couldn't keep Forrest out of West Tennessee, but apparently Washburn can't keep him out of his bedroom."

¹In Vol. 33, No. 5, September 1985, *Confederate Veteran* published the full version of this fine article. We condensed it to create our version. To download the entire magazine, featuring several articles about General Forrest, see Resources on page 3.



Join the Southern Victory Campaign at MakeDixieGreatAgain.com



Join the Confederate Legion!

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



Watch *Commander's Comments* Videos!

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



Launch Continuous Local Offensives!

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



Build a Foundation with the *Southern Defender*™

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



Boost Your Effectiveness with *Radio Free Dixie* Ads

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



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

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

Tactics Used by Successful Confederate Legion Groups:

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

Basic Tactics

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

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

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

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

Advanced Tactics

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

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

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

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

Target: People Who Want to Defend Liberty in Dixie

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

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



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

Bricks for Beauvoir

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



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

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Ancestral Brick Order Form

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

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Example

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