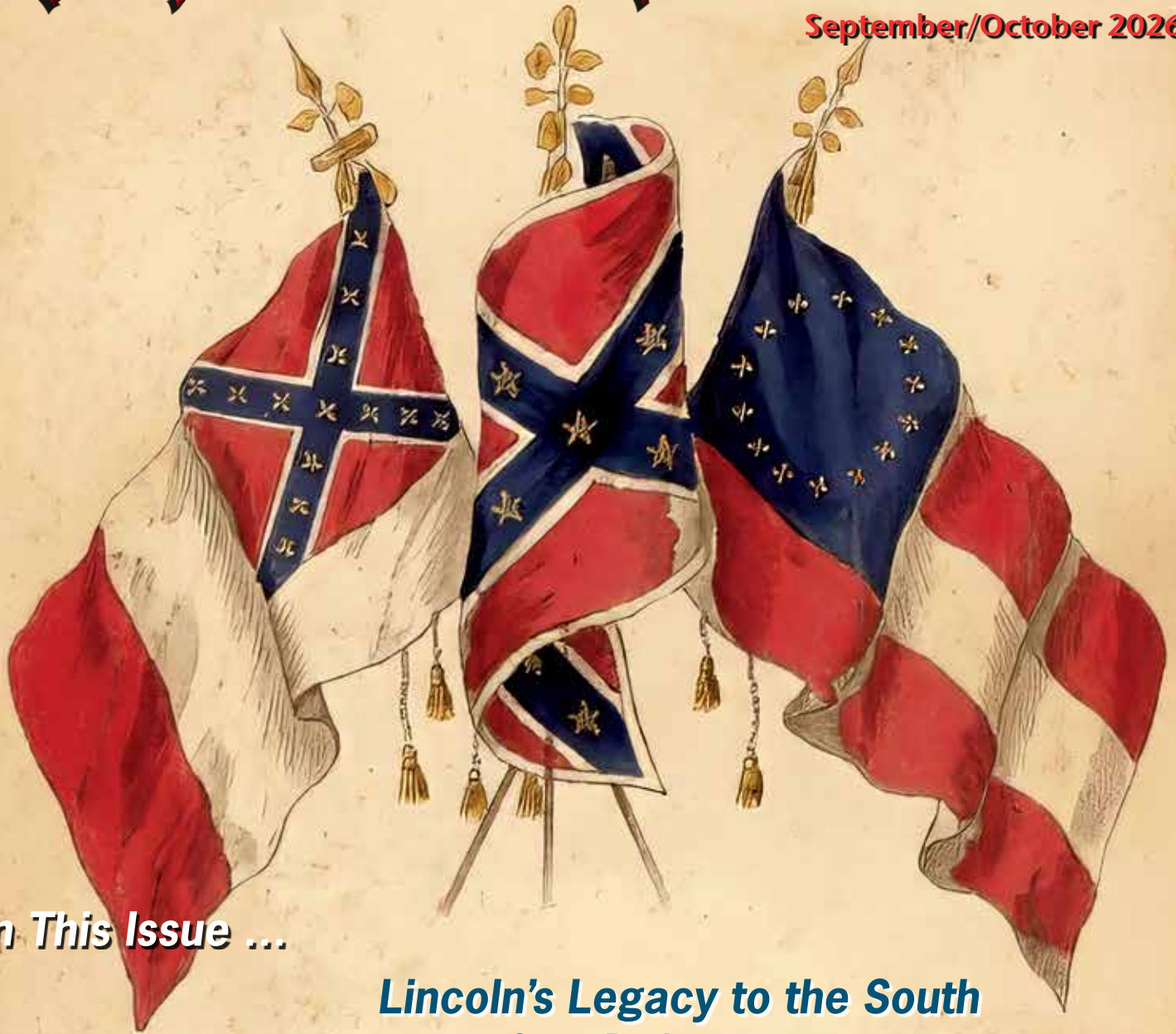


Confederate Veteran.

September/October 2026



In This Issue ...

Lincoln's Legacy to the South
— Scott Barker

Profile of Lt. General A. P. Stewart
— Tom Wood

Fort Branch, A Mighty Southern Fortress
— L. Babits

The Economics of Coercion
— D. Jonathan White



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

SCV
PO BOX 59
Columbia, TN 38402

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

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____

EMAIL: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

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

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

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
ANTHONY M. GRIFFIN
CIC@SCV.ORG

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ADAM SOUTHERN
EXEDIR@SCV.ORG

The *Confederate Veteran* is published six times per year by the Sons of Confederate Veterans as a service to our members. Nonmembers may subscribe to the journal for \$35.00 per annum. Send all subscriptions to the *Confederate Veteran*, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059. The articles, photographs, or content of the *Confederate Veteran* may not be reproduced without the consent of the editor-in-chief. The opinions expressed by the authors of signed articles reflect the personal views of the writers and are not necessarily a statement of SCV policy. Services or products advertised do not carry SCV endorsement unless otherwise specified. The *Confederate Veteran* reserves the right to accept or reject content of advertisements.

Delivery problems and changes of address should be directed to General Headquarters since all mailing records are kept by the adjutant-in-chief.

Sons of Confederate
Veterans
PO Box 59
Columbia, TN 38402-0059

© 2026, Sons of Confederate Veterans

Confederate Veteran.

Volume 84, No. 5

S. A. Cunningham

September/October 2026

Refer all copy to:
Editor-in-Chief
9701 Fonville Road
Wake Forest, NC 27587



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.*

Lincoln's Legacy to the South

..... 16



15

Profile of Lt. General

A. P. Stewart 20



16

Fort Branch, A Mighty

Southern Fortress 22



20

The Economics of Coercion

..... 24



22

The T. B. Road 30

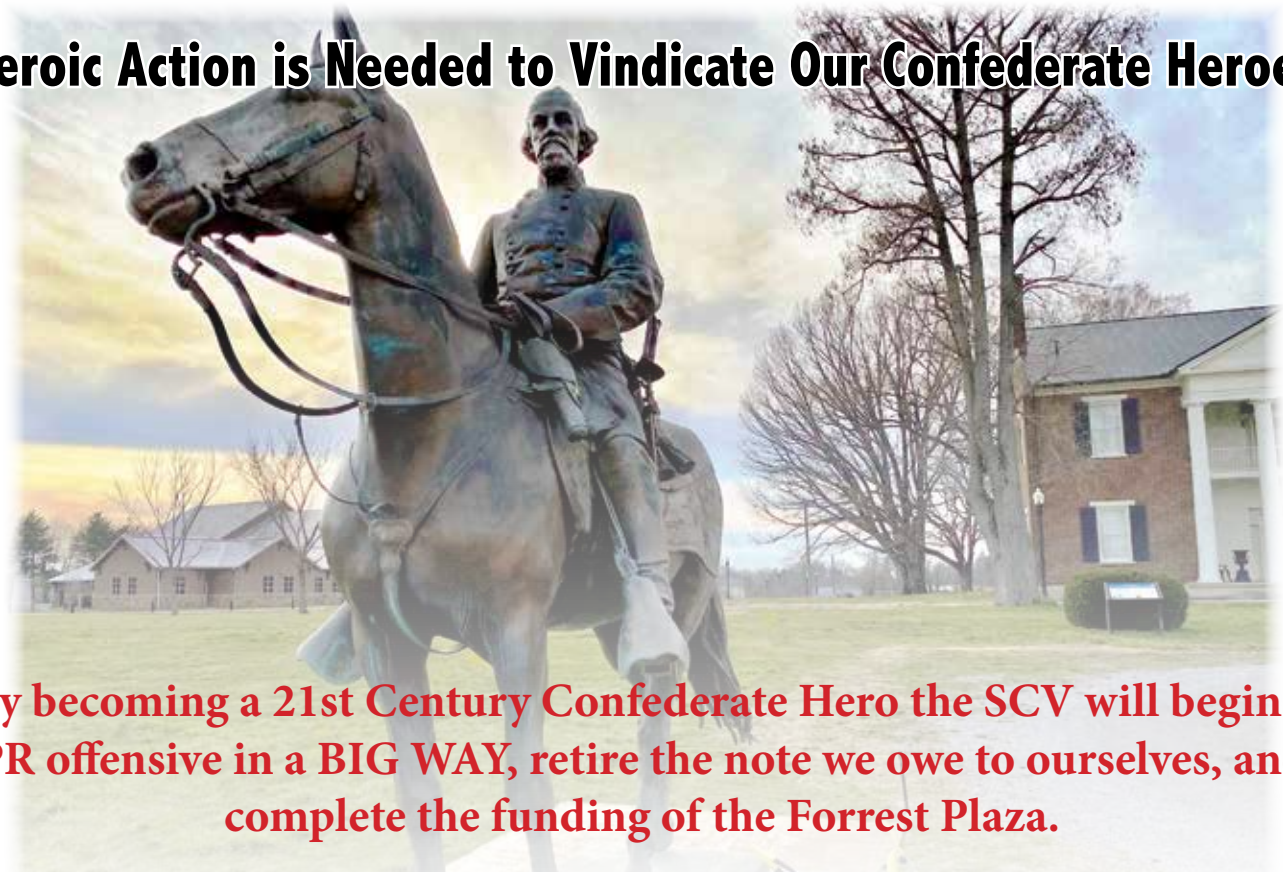
DEPARTMENTS

From the Editor	3	Confederate Images	15
Commander-in-Chief.....	4	Books in Print.....	31
Dispatches from the Front	6	Camp News	32-43
Lt. Commander-in-Chief.....	8	New Members	44-45
Forward The Colors.....	10	Notices	50
Chaplain's Comments	12	New Life Members	65
The Last Roll	14	Confederate Classifieds.....	67

ON THE COVER — The Third National Flag (*Blood-Stained Banner*),
The Battle Flag (*Southern Cross*) and the First National Flag (*Stars and Bars*).

21st CENTURY CONFEDERATE HERO

Heroic Action is Needed to Vindicate Our Confederate Heroes



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

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

Those donating will receive:

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

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

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

ESTABLISHED 1893
S. A. CUNNINGHAM
FOUNDER

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

FRANK B. POWELL, III
EIC@SCV.ORG
9701 FONVILLE ROAD
WAKE FOREST, NC 27587

CONTRIBUTORS

CHARLES E. LAURET
GEORGE CONOR BOND
W. MICHAEL HURLY
C. E. AVERY
SCOTT BARKER
TOM WOOD
L. BABITS
D. JONATHAN WHITE
JAMES A. EARL, IV
BARNEY W. ROBERTS, III
JOE D. HAINES

ADVERTISING
REPRESENTATIVE

PLEASE CONTACT THE
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
FOR ADVERTISING

LEGAL COUNSEL

SCOTT D. HALL

PROOFREADER

SARA N. POWELL

PUBLISHER

SONS OF CONFEDERATE
VETERANS, INC.

800-380-1896

WWW.SCV.ORG

FROM THE EDITOR

A great time was had by all in Kentucky at our 131st National Reunion. Thanks to our Kentucky Compatriots for hosting and doing such a good job. This was my 37th Reunion in a row and we were last in Kentucky in 1993. Please don't wait another 30 plus years before we go back! It was good to meet new friends and see a lot of old ones. I want to thank everyone for their kind words and I'm glad you like our efforts. Congratulations to our newly elected officers and new general staff. I look forward to our next two years.



Photo by John Gregory

Compatriot Scott Barker returns and shares with us his essay on *Lincoln's Legacy to the South* in this issue. This is another good article from Compatriot Barker. More information is always needed about how bad Lincoln was to help offset all the misinformation about what a great person he was. You should find this article very useful in your conversations with people who don't know better.

Profile of Lt. General A. P. Stewart, shared with us by Compatriot Tom Wood, gives us information on an often overlooked general of the Confederacy. I hope you find it interesting.

Fort Branch in North Carolina is also an often overlooked piece of our history, but it served an important role in our War For Southern Independence. An annual reenactment has been held there for decades which helped showcase its role. However, it was recently damaged in a storm and is in need of help to be restored.

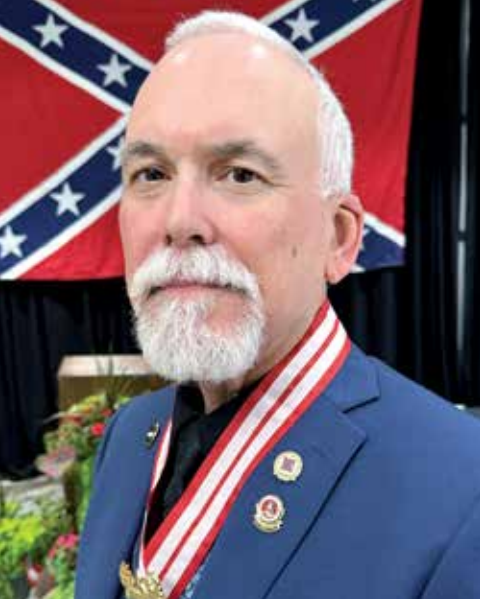
We welcome back D. Jonathan White with his essay on *The Economics of Coercion* in this issue. This article gives us a good look at the dollars and cents of the War which I hope you will find interesting. "Always follow the money" is a true statement.

Please continue sending in photos of camp activities. Once again, I must ask when you do, send them at actual and/or original size. Don't reduce the image even if you are asked to do so by your software. Too many photos I receive are too small for printing even though they look fine on a screen. Thank you. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause.

A handwritten signature of Frank B. Powell, III. The signature is written in dark ink and is stylized, with the first letters of the first and last names being large and prominent.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
ANTHONY M. GRIFFIN
CIC@SCV.ORG

Forward together, with faith, purpose, and determination

It is with profound gratitude, deep humility, and an unwavering sense of duty that I thank the membership of the Sons of Confederate Veterans for electing me as your Commander-in-Chief at the 131st National Reunion in Lexington, Kentucky. To be entrusted with the leadership of the oldest and largest Confederate heritage organization in the world is the greatest honor of my life. I am truly grateful for the confidence you have placed in me, and I pledge to devote my full energy and commitment to serving every member and every camp across our Confederation.

As I stood before you in Lexington, I reflected not only on the responsibility which now rests upon my shoulders, but also on the generations of dedicated SCV members who built this organization into what it is today. We are the heirs of a noble legacy, one founded upon honoring the courage, sacrifice, and memory of the Confederate soldier. That sacred charge has been entrusted to us, and it is our responsibility to ensure it is faithfully passed to those who will follow.

Over the past two years, I had the privilege of serving as your Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief. During that time, I traveled extensively, visited camps and Divisions throughout the Confederation, attended dedications and memorial services,

supported recruiting efforts, and worked alongside our General Executive Council to strengthen the organization. Those experiences reinforced my belief that the greatest strength of the Sons of Confederate Veterans is not found in our headquarters or our publications, it is found in our members. Across this country are thousands of dedicated men who willingly give their time, talents, and resources to preserve Southern history and honor their Confederate ancestors. Your devotion inspires me every day.

Now we begin a new chapter together.

The challenges before us are significant, but so are the opportunities. The attacks against our history have not ceased. Confederate monuments continue to face threats, historical truth is too often replaced with political narratives, and fewer Americans understand the sacrifices made by our ancestors. These realities make the mission of the Sons of Confederate Veterans more important today than at any time in recent memory.

Over the next two years, my administration will focus on several important priorities designed to strengthen our organization for generations to come.

Foremost among these goals is the completion of Forrest Plaza at Historic Elm Springs. This project

represents far more than bricks and stone. It is a lasting tribute to Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest and an investment in our National Headquarters. Forrest Plaza will enhance Elm Springs as a destination for members and visitors alike while preserving our history in a dignified and permanent manner. I ask every member, camp, and Division to support this effort so together we can bring this vision to completion.

Membership growth and retention will also remain at the forefront of our efforts. Every camp should strive not only to recruit new members but also to actively engage and retain those who have already joined. Recruitment is not the responsibility of a committee. It is the responsibility of every member. Each of us knows friends, relatives, neighbors, or coworkers who are eligible for membership but have never been invited. A simple conversation can preserve another family's Confederate heritage for generations.

At the same time, we must ensure every new member finds purpose within the organization. New members should be welcomed, encouraged, and given opportunities to serve. Strong camps build strong Divisions, and strong Divisions build a stronger Confederation. By working together, I believe we can significantly increase our membership over the next two years.

We must also invest in the future by encouraging the next generation of heritage leaders. Supporting our youth programs and involving younger members in meaningful activities will ensure the mission of the SCV continues long after our generation has passed. The future of this organization depends upon preparing those who will someday assume its leadership.

Another priority will be continuing to improve and promote Historic Elm Springs as the home of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Our headquarters serves not only as the administrative center of our organization but also as a visible reminder that Confederate history remains alive and worthy of preservation. Every improvement we make strengthens our ability to educate the public, host events, preserve artifacts, and tell the true story of our Southern heritage.

Education will remain another cornerstone of this administration. We must continue developing programs which reach both our members and the general public. Through publications, presentations, educational events, social media, and local outreach, we can counter misinformation with documented history and thoughtful scholarship. Our ancestors deserve nothing less than our best efforts to ensure their stories are accurately told.

Equally important is supporting the outstanding work already being accomplished by our camps and Divisions. Across the Confederation, members restore cemeteries, dedicate markers, preserve monuments, conduct living history programs, present educational talks, participate in memorial services, and assist communities in countless ways. These efforts are the heartbeat of the SCV, and we will work to encourage, recognize, and support these endeavors

Continued on page 64



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS GENERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Commander-in-Chief
Anthony M. Griffin

Lt. Commander-in-Chief
Charles E. Lauret

Adjutant-in-Chief
J. Michael Pullen

Judge Advocate-in-Chief
Scott D. Hall

Chief of Staff
Charles E. McMichael

Chief of Heritage Operations
George Conor Bond

Chaplain-in-Chief
W. Michael Hurlly

Army of Northern Virginia
Jamie Graham
Commander

Randall B. Burbage
Executive Councilman

Army of Tennessee
James Patterson
Commander

Forrest S. Daws
Executive Councilman

Army of Trans-Mississippi
John McCammon
Commander

Bobby Herring
Executive Councilman

Past Commanders-in-Chief
Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy
R. S. Jason Boshers
Larry Allen McCluney, Jr.

Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Enjoyed Nathan Bedford Forrest article

To the Editor:

Enjoyed your work on Nathan Bedford Forrest. I wish everyone could read this and stop thinking Bill O'Reilly was right. Another man who has it in error is Mark Levine. I like his views on current world affairs but when he gets on the War for Southern Independence he's wrong.

I have Lythle's books on General Forrest and it's pretty much like this article.

My favorites in our history are General Lee, General Jackson and General Bedford Forrest. The state of Mississippi has a county Forrest in his honor.

I have heard the Kennedy's and their books are good works. Go on doing what y'all do!

Arnold Parker
Sam Davis Camp 596
Ocean Springs, Mississippi

Disagrees with letter in last issue

To the Editor:

In the July / August issue, Dispatches From the Front section, Dr. Richard Marksbury states in his letter, "What 'caused' the War Between the States is a simplistic question which has no simple answer."

I disagree. For 160 years, Yankee lies and obfuscation have dragged a "red herring" over their war of invasion, conquest, and coerced political allegiance, so it is easy to see why we have been purposely led by the fog of Yankee propaganda to believe that the cause of the war has no simple answer. The result is that we have been led to confound the MANY causes of secession (plainly stated in thirteen different Ordinances of Secession) with the SINGLE cause of the

War, which was SECESSION ITSELF! The War we sincerely tried to avoid was Lincoln's choice.

The noted and well respected historian Barbara Tuchman, in her book, *The March of Folly: From Troy to Vietnam*, called it "The North's War against the South's Secession." That's what The War itself was all about. Simple.

H. V. Traywick, Jr.
Gen. Wm. D. McCain HQ Camp 584
Columbia, Tennessee

Would like background info on H.K. Edgerton

To the Editor:

I was sorry to learn of the loss of Mr. H. K. Edgerton, as I'm sure all of us were, from the Commander-in-Chief Kennedy's article "HK, In Memory and Gratitude" from the May / June issue. I never had the honor of meeting Mr. Edgerton, but I know what an outspoken defender he was for our cause. Commander Kennedy mentioned a few fond recollections he had of Mr. Edgerton, and also his 2002 - 2003 March Across Dixie, but no background information was given. What a brave and principled man he was! For a black man, in the political climate we're living in today, to openly and publicly declare his support for the cause of Southern Heritage and the SCV, is rare.

I'm sure many of us would like to know something about the life of Mr. Edgerton, and of the circumstances which led to him being such a staunch and passionate advocate for our cause. I hope an upcoming issue of the magazine will feature some background information and a fuller appreciation of Mr. H. K. Edgerton and his life.

Mike Bell
J. E. B. Stuart Camp 1343
Henrico Virginia

Suggests article on H.K. Edgerton

To the Editor:

I, along with the entire Confederation, am saddened by the passing of Mr. Edgerton. I had the honor and privilege of shaking his hand.

Could you publish an article or perhaps an entire issue of the Confederate Veteran about Mr. Edgerton? I would like to know if he married, had children, siblings, where he lived and his burial site or was he cremated. I'm sure others would like to know also,

I never had a conversation with him, only stood in line to shake his hand. But I'm sure those who did could relate stories all of us would find interesting.

His flag belongs in the Confederate Museum.

Along with the immortal names of Davis, Lee and Jackson now belongs the name Edgerton.

I wait the publishing of many books about Mr. Edgerton. "We see him now — the old slouched hat couched over his eye askew — the shrewd, dry smile — the speech so pat, so calm, so blunt, so true. — Rest in peace noble warrior.

Jack D. Howard
Gen. Henry Lewis Benning Camp 517
Columbus, Georgia

Three-fifths compromised misunderstood

To the Editor:

The article on The Corwin Amendment by Scott Baker and Joseph Judson Smith III, is excellent and well written. The authors have overall done a fine job in putting this article together.

There is one point I believe should be addressed. In the second paragraph, relating to the Three-Fifths Compromise, the author states, "... which counted a slave as three-fifths of a per-

son for congressional representation." Unfortunately, this phraseology, though not intended I am sure, reinforces an oft assumed belief that blacks were viewed as somewhat less than a human being.

Without getting into an extensive history of the debates on this singular provision, which, according to its authors, lie at the foundation of the Constitution, free blacks were counted equivalent to whites in so far as population numbers. The question in play was the counting of slaves for purposes of representation. The north argued they should not be counted at all as they were, in the Yankees mind, "mere property" not unlike a horse, a hoe or plow. The South argued they were in fact "persons" and should be counted in their "fullness of numbers." The North felt this would throw too much power to the South in the House of Representatives.

This contention nearly caused the Constitution to not get off the ground. Finally, a compromise was reached in which five slaves would be counted, as far as representation, the same as three whites. It is important to bear in mind, this was merely a numerical adjustment, for the basis of assigning congressional representatives and not, as Professor Albert Bledsoe, author of *Is Davis A Traitor* referred to it, a "vulgar fraction." To assert otherwise is to follow the path of revisionists that slaves were looked on as "less than human." This compromise had nothing to do with the view of blacks in their personal character or value as a human being. It was only by compromising numbers the South could reach for a degree of protection in government against an aggressive North which was bent on domination. Without this compromise, it is doubtful our Republic of Republics would not exist today.

John Fisher
Litchfield Camp 132
Conway, South Carolina

Corwin Amendment and Lincoln

To the Editor:

Thanks to Scott Barker and Joseph Judson Smith, III for their excellent article on the Corwin Amendment in the July / August 2026 *Confederate Veteran*. I would like to comment on their statement, "Although President Lincoln did not endorse the Corwin Amendment, he publicly expressed no objection to it. ..." After the House passed the Corwin Amendment, it went to the Senate in December 1860 where its passage was in doubt. There is evidence Lincoln met with New York Senator William Seward to draft changes to the Corwin Amendment which would ensure its passage by the US Senate. It was reported Seward and Lincoln were pleased with the changes and the Amendment's passage.

As president-elect, Lincoln included the following in a letter he sent on December 20, 1860, to Alexander H. Stephens:

"Do the people of the South really entertain fears that a Republican administration would, directly or indirectly, interfere with their slaves, or with them, about their slaves? If they do, I wish to assure you, as once a friend, and still, I hope, not an enemy, that there is no cause for such fears. The South would be in no more danger in this respect than it was in the days of Washington. I suppose, however, this does not meet the case. You think slavery is right and should be extended; while we think slavery is wrong and ought to be restricted. That I suppose is the rub. It certainly is the only substantial difference between us."

Lincoln wrote this at the same time he reportedly was working with Seward in getting the Corwin Amendment through the US Senate.

Richard A. Marksbury
Raphael Semmes Camp 11
Mobile, Alabama

Corwin Amendment, Extreme Federalism

To the Editor:

Scott Barker and Joseph Judson Smith III performed a valuable service by recovering one of the least remembered constitutional measures in American history. The Corwin Amendment is often relegated to a footnote between secession and Fort Sumter. Yet it represented Congress's last major amendment-based effort to arrest disunion of the states, and it reveals the constitutional structure of the sectional crisis with unusual clarity.

The amendment unmistakably concerned slavery. Its references to "domestic institutions" and "persons held to labor or service" employed the same indirect constitutional vocabulary previously used to describe slavery without expressly naming it; and the amendment also concerned federalism. It attempted to determine whether an institution governed within a state could ever be transferred from state control to national authority through the constitutional amendment process. Slavery was the institution at issue; federalism was the constitutional mechanism through which the issue was addressed.

To recognize the federalism question is not to minimize slavery. Nor does acknowledging slavery exhaust the constitutional inquiry. In 1861, the two subjects were inseparably intertwined: the substantive dispute concerned slavery, while the structural dispute of governance concerned which level of government possessed, or might someday acquire, or perhaps did not and would never possess the constitutional authority to control it.

Under the Articles of Confederation, each state expressly retained its "sovereignty, freedom and independence," and the states entered into what the document called a "firm league of

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
CHARLES E. LAURET

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

The Battle Plan — Hitting the Ground Running

As I write this, it has been several weeks since we gathered in Lexington, Kentucky, for our 131st Annual Reunion. I remain deeply humbled and honored by the confidence you placed in me by electing me to serve as your Lieutenant Commander in Chief. Thank you for entrusting me with this responsibility. I consider it a privilege to serve alongside Commander in Chief Tony Griffin, the General Executive Council and, most importantly, each of you.

When I campaigned for this office, I shared what I called my Battle Plan — a vision centered on strengthening communication, improving recruiting and retention, embracing modern tools to tell our story, and supporting our camps and divisions as they carry out the *Charge* of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. I promised if elected, I would not spend months settling into the office. Instead, I intended to hit the ground running.

I'm pleased to report that we've done exactly that.

One of my primary responsibilities on the GEC is recruiting and retention. Those two words may sound simple, but they represent one of the greatest opportunities — and one of the greatest challenges — our organization faces today. Every new member strengthens our ability to fulfill the *Charge*, while every member we retain preserves the experience,

leadership, and fellowship which make this organization so special.

Recruiting isn't simply about increasing membership numbers. It's about introducing descendants of Confederate soldiers to an organization which exists to preserve the history, honor, and legacy of their ancestors. Many men are eligible to join the SCV but have never heard of us or don't realize they qualify for membership. Our job is to reach them, welcome them, and provide them with meaningful opportunities to become active participants in preserving our heritage.

Likewise, retention is about creating an organization where members feel valued, involved, and appreciated. Men remain active because they develop friendships, participate in worthwhile projects, and know their contributions matter. Every camp should strive to mentor new members, encourage participation, and develop future leaders who will continue our mission long after we're gone.

One of the first areas I've begun focusing on is strengthening our digital communications. Whether we like it or not, the first introduction many people have to the SCV is no longer through a parade, a newspaper article, or even a conversation with a member, although these things are still important. More often than not, it begins with a Google search, a Facebook post, or a visit to a website.

Maintaining a strong online presence has become an essential part of communicating our mission.

One of our first initiatives has been to invigorate the Official SCV Facebook page. If you haven't visited recently, I encourage you to take a look. Better yet, become an active participant by following the page, liking our posts, commenting on them, and sharing them with your own friends and family.

Please visit [Facebook.com/SCVOfficialPage](https://www.facebook.com/SCVOfficialPage) and help us expand our reach.

Every time one of our members shares an article, photograph, event announcement, or historical post, that information reaches hundreds — or even thousands — of people outside our organization. Somewhere among those viewers may be a descendant who has never heard of the SCV, someone searching for information about his Confederate ancestor, or someone simply interested in learning more about Southern history. A single shared post can begin a conversation which eventually leads to a new member joining a local camp.

To help expand these efforts, we're also working toward establishing a Social Media Committee composed of members who have experience and interest in digital communications. The purpose of this committee will be to help develop quality content, coordinate messaging, promote important events, be responsive to messages in Facebook Messenger from men who are sincerely interested in our organization and ensure we're using today's communication tools effectively and responsibly. Our history may be rooted in the nineteenth century, but the people we hope to reach live firmly in the twenty-first.

Another initiative we're exploring is the strategic use of digital advertising. Modern advertising platforms allow organizations like ours to reach specific audiences based on interests, geography, genealogy, and history. Used wisely, these tools can introduce the Sons of Confederate Veterans to thousands of eligible descendants who otherwise might never discover our organization. This isn't about replacing traditional recruiting — it's about giving our members another tool to support

the outstanding work they're already doing at the camp level.

Our website also remains an important priority. A well-designed, informative website serves as the front porch of any organization. It often forms a prospective member's first impression of who we are and what we stand for. Beyond maintaining a strong national website, I would encourage every division and every camp to establish some type of online presence. Whether that's a dedicated website, an active Facebook page, or another platform that keeps members informed and welcomes visitors, maintaining an online presence has become an essential part of communicating our mission. I do encourage you though, once you make that page, you have active administrators willing to do the work to make sure it doesn't turn into a ghost page which dies out due to lack of content and engagement. We cannot expect people to find us if we aren't visible where they're already looking.

Of course, technology is only one part of the equation.

Recruiting still happens because one member invites another man to attend a meeting. Retention still happens because a new member is greeted with a handshake, made to feel welcome, and given meaningful opportunities to serve. Strong camps are built through fellowship, community service, historical preservation, education, and shared purpose. No website or social media page can replace those personal connections — but they can open the door for someone who otherwise may never have walked through it.

I also want to encourage every member to remember our greatest strength has never been found in our titles or offices. It has always been found in our shared commitment to the *Charge* and in our willingness to work together as brothers. The work before us is important, and if we are going to be successful, we must be willing to work together at every level of the organization. Every member, every camp, every brigade, every division, and every officer has something valuable to contribute to the future

Continued on page 65



Forward The Colors

**AN EDITORIAL FROM THE
CHIEF OF
HERITAGE OPERATIONS
GEORGE CONOR BOND**

Let's Move Forward With Courage and Conviction

In 2013, I attended our national reunion in Vicksburg, Mississippi. At that reunion, the Sons of Confederate Veterans voted to change how we handled heritage issues. We moved from simply heritage defense to a broader approach called Heritage Operations, adding the offensive strategy of heritage promotions to work in conjunction with defense. I never thought I would one day be appointed to the office overseeing Heritage Operations for the entire Sons of Confederate Veterans.

For those of you who do not know me, my name is George Conor Bond. Earlier this year, Tony Griffin called and asked if I would serve as his Chief of Heritage Operations, provided he was elected Commander-in-Chief. I accepted without hesitation — something my fiancé, Brittany, can definitely attest to, as she is literally driving us home from Kentucky right now while I type this article in the passenger seat.

I am a second-generation SCV member. I practically grew up attending SCV meetings, memorial services, and other events because my late father, Chuck Bond, was a camp commander when I was

born. Currently, I am serving my second term as Chief of Heritage Operations for the Mississippi Division. My past service to the SCV includes Chief of Heritage Operations for the Army of Tennessee (2024–2026), Commander of the Mississippi Division (2019–2023), National Deputy Chief of Staff (2018–2020), Deputy Chief of Heritage Promotions (2016–2018), Adjutant for the Army of Tennessee (2014–2024), and many other positions at the Division, Brigade, and camp levels. In 2020, I helped start SCV_Chat, and in 2023 I received our second-highest award, the Robert E. Lee Medal.

For the past few years, I have been experimenting at the Division level with adding a third branch to our Heritage Operations strategy: Heritage Legislative Action. In recent years, we have seen what proper monument legislation — or the lack thereof — can mean for the preservation of our heritage.

In my opinion, the three branches of Heritage Operations — Defense, Promotion, and Legislative Actions — are deeply interconnected and mutually reinforcing. None can reach its full potential in isolation; each one strengthens and enables the others.

Heritage Promotion serves as the foundation which bolsters both Defense and Legislative Actions. When we promote our heritage effectively and consistently in our local communities, we win the hearts and minds of our neighbors. This creates a strong base of support so when outside agitators or self-serving politicians act to remove a memorial, desecrate a cemetery, cancel a holiday or observance, or erase a symbol of our Confederate heritage, our communities are far more likely to stand with us rather than remain silent or indifferent. Promotion also directly impacts our legislative efforts. Communities which know the true history and value our contributions are much more willing to support initiatives to pass protective laws or improve existing statutes at the state, county, parish, and municipal levels.

Heritage Defense, in turn, strengthens Promotion and Legislative Actions because the best defense is a good offense — and the reverse is equally true. We must not sit back and react to the next attack before we act. Instead, we are called to be proactive and vigilant in carrying out the charge given to us by Lt. Gen. Stephen D. Lee to defend the good name and memory of our Confederate soldiers. A strong, visible, and unapologetic defense builds credibility and respect within our communities, which in turn makes our promotional work more effective and persuasive. On the legislative side, perception matters greatly. If we appear weak, divided, or easily defeated, that is precisely the outcome we will see. There was a time when the Sons of Confederate Veterans carried real political influence. We counted sitting members of Congress, governors, state legislators, and respected statesmen among our membership — including Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott. Over time, however, too many in the political class chose the path of political correctness over proud Confederate heritage. We must reverse that trend by demonstrating strength, unity, and strategic vision.

Heritage Legislative Actions reinforce both Defense and Promotion. When we successfully pass supportive laws and secure favorable rulings, we create a more level playing field which makes it easier to win defensive fights before they even begin. Strong legal protections can prevent or quickly halt attempts to remove monuments, restrict observances, or erase our symbols. Just as

importantly, legislative victories provide powerful promotional fuel. Every law passed or monument protected by statute becomes a visible success story we can celebrate in our communities, on social media, and in our camps. These wins demonstrate the SCV is not only preserving history but actively advancing it through legitimate civic and political channels. They build public credibility, generate positive momentum, attract new members who want to join a winning organization, and help normalize the open and unapologetic celebration of our Confederate heritage.

By fully integrating these three branches into one unified and aggressive strategy, we position the SCV not merely to react to challenges, but to shape the future of our heritage for generations to come.

We have a Heritage Operations Committee chaired by the Chief of Heritage Operations with two Deputy Chiefs — one in charge of Defense and one in charge of Promotions. For Defense, I have named Carl Jones of Alabama. Carl previously served as Chief of Heritage Operations from 2016 to 2018. For Heritage Promotions, I have named Harrison F. Daws of Mississippi. Harrison served in this role during the previous administration, is co-founder of SCV_Chat, and has recently completed his degree in digital marketing. While there is not yet an official Deputy Chief of Legislative Actions, I will propose a constitutional amendment next year to create the position. In the meantime, I am appointing Brian Summers of North Carolina to serve on the committee and lead our heritage legislative efforts. Brian is a newer face to the SCV but brings valuable experience from his career working in several Senate offices in Washington, DC, and he understands the legislative process at every level. During the post-reunion General Executive Council meeting, I asked the Army Commanders to appoint an officer to serve as an Army-level coordinator under each branch, working directly with the respective national officers.

Over the next few weeks, I will be reaching out to Army leadership, Division Commanders and Division Heritage Operations Officers to schedule Zoom meetings so we can get everyone aligned on the same page. We will identify where states are succeeding, where we are struggling, and share best

Continued on page 64

Chaplain's Comments

W. Michael Hurley
Chaplain-in-Chief

CHAPLAININCHIEF@SCV.ORG



Tying the Hands of Jesus

I am thrilled to serve as your new Chaplain-in-Chief and look forward to sharing the insights gleaned from my personal Bible study in my articles. My writing style directly reflects these study habits: I frequently share the key verses which shape my thoughts to keep our connection real and personal. My faith journey spans 42 years when I became a Christian in 1984, including preaching for three different congregations while balancing the demands of running a small business full-time. Having been an SCV member for 31 years—serving in Texas and Arkansas as camp commander, and in Texas as a Brigade, Division Chaplain, and Division Commander — I am deeply honored to step into this new role.

Mark 15:1 And straightway in the morning *the chief priests held a consultation with the elders and scribes and the whole council, and bound Jesus, and carried Him*

away, and delivered him to Pilate.

Dawn broke on no ordinary Friday morning. Throughout the preceding night, the chief priests, elders, and scribes of Jerusalem had been busy staging a mockery of a trial. Their case relied on circumstantial evidence and false testimony. Their judgment was driven not by truth, but by emotion, jealousy, and fear. As the sun rose, these men — in whom the milk of human kindness had completely curdled — turned their focus to making legal what they had spent all night doing illegally.

"When the morning was come, all the chief priests and elders of the people took counsel against Jesus to put him to death:"

— Matthew 27:1

With these steps, Jesus continued a journey destined to end in a physical scourging, a brutal crucifixion, and agony. The words of Mark 15:1 should cut straight to our hearts, spe-

cifically the phrase: "and bound Jesus, and carried Him away..."

The ropes around His wrists were no real match for the Son of God. It was His love that bound Him, not the ropes of man. Today, we do not use literal cords like His ancient enemies, but we forge spiritual bonds which endanger our souls if they are not quickly destroyed.

We can bind the hands of Jesus if we fail to read our Bible. When we leave our Bibles on the shelf to gather dust, or when we rely entirely on someone else to tell us what God says rather than seeking Him ourselves, we are effectively tying the hands of Jesus in our lives. We limit His ability to guide us, comfort us, and convict us.

"Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path."

— Psalm 119:105

"The entrance of your words giveth light..." — Psalm 119:130

When we don't know what God actually says, we more easily buy into the false testimonies of the culture around us — just like the crowd so easily swayed by false witnesses on that Friday morning.

The ropes around Jesus' wrists in Mark 15 were put there by an angry mob. But today, the ropes of scriptural unawareness are woven by our own busy schedules, our misplaced priorities, and even spiritual apathy. If we want to see the power of Christ truly unleashed in our lives, our families, and the Sons of Confederate Veterans, we have to start by untying His hands. That begins when we open His Word, read it with an open heart, and allow His truth to change the way we live.

We live in a world of endless distractions, where our schedules are packed from dawn until dusk. It is rarely a conscious decision to reject God; rather, it is a slow, quiet slide into spiritual apathy. We skip our intentional prayer time because we are too tired. We neglect gathering with our church family because the weekend is our only time to rest. We overlook the opportunity to serve a neighbor, or make that phone call to a Compatriot who missed your recent camp meeting, because we are simply too busy.

Another way we bind the hands of Jesus happens when we treat our relationship with God as an afterthought. Causing us to inadvertently twist another strand into the rope that binds

the hands of Jesus in our lives.

"How shall we escape if we neglect so great a salvation?"
— Hebrews 2:3

When the writer of Hebrews asked this question, he wasn't warning against a dramatic turning away from the faith. He was warning against a slow drift. Negligence is a quiet thief. It doesn't scream; it just whispers that we can always seek God tomorrow. If we want to see the active, moving power of Christ unleashed in our lives again, we must stop giving Him our leftovers and start making Him our priority.

The ultimate, breathtaking irony of the cross is that Jesus allowed Himself to be bound so we could be set free. The chains of our sin, guilt, and brokenness were meant to be shattered by His sacrifice. Yet, the most tragic way we can bind the hands of Jesus today is by simply failing to obey the Gospel.

Acts 4:12 *"Nor is there salvation in any other, for there is no other name under heaven given among men by which we must be saved."*

When we refuse to submit to His truth, we essentially look at the unlocked door of our prison cell and choose to stay in our shackles anyway.



But for many of us sitting in church pews every Sunday, binding Jesus looks a bit different. We claim to believe the Gospel with our lips, but we fail to obey it with our actions.

"If anyone desires to come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow Me."
— Luke 9:23

True obedience to the Gospel isn't just a one-time decision we look back on; it is a daily walk. When we hold onto sins, refuse to love our enemies, or live in fear instead of faith, we are actively tying the hands of the Savior who died to deliver us from those very things.

As Chaplain, I stand ready to assist you in any way possible. If you would like to know more about Jesus, His Church, or how to obey the gospel, or if you need prayer, or just need to talk, I am here to serve.



The Last Roll

CSS *Shenandoah* Camp 1820
Anchorage, AK
Gordon M. Pruitt

Egbert J. Jones Camp 357
Huntsville, AL
Guy C. Kerby

Gen. John Herbert Kelly Camp
1980
Gordo, AL
Gregory Paul McCafferty

Capt. Henry C. Semple Camp 2002
Montgomery, AL
William Edward Parrish, Jr.

Colonel William C. Oates Camp
809
Ashford, AL
Kenneth Isler

Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston Camp
2048
Tehachapi, CA
Chestley S. Styles

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston Camp 671
Dalton, GA
Harris Lee Thomason

Lt. Col. Thomas Coke Glover
Camp 943
Douglasville, GA
Preston Young

Lt. Lovett Allen Tully Camp 2071
Colquitt, GA
Bob Jerone Tabb

Lt. George E. Dixon Camp 1962
Belleville, IL
Gale Franklin Red

South Kansas Camp 2064
Wichita, KS
Wesley J. Rine

Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133
Baton Rouge, LA
Mark Verdell Brandon

Major General Arnold Elzey Camp
1940
Salisbury, MD
Clement (Ron) Grangier

Brookhaven Light Artillery Camp
235
Brookhaven, MS
Roy Laird

Tippah Tigers Camp 868
Ripley, MS
Michael Woodrow Mauldin

Brig. Gen. Benjamin G. Humphreys
Camp 1625
Indianola, MS
Claude Stillman, Jr.

Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee's
Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140
Caledonia, MS
Roger H. Ivey

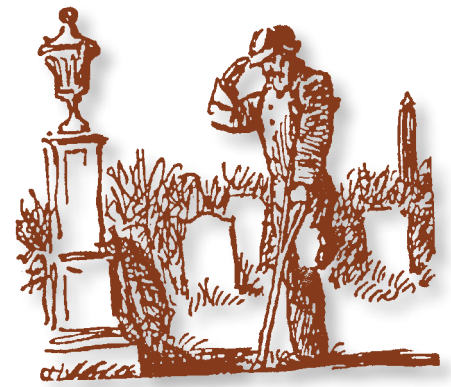
The Rankin Greys Camp 2278
Florence, MS
Jerry Steven Lacey

Simpson Fencibles Camp 2336
Mendenhall, MS
Lee B. McCoy, Jr.

Mississippi Greys Camp 2354
Monticello, MS
Gary Griffith
Charles Hurston White, Jr.

Col. Samuel McDowell Tate Camp
836
Morganton, NC
Robert E. Miller

Maj. Charles Q. Petty Camp 872
Gastonia, NC
Michael Ray Wiggins



Dr. B. T. Person Camp 1517
Fremont-Pikeville, NC
Clark Sterling Howell

Col. Stephen Decatur Pool Camp
1597
Beaufort, NC
Thomas Newton Hobbs

Ivy Ritchie Camp 1734
Albemarle, NC
James Alexander Harwood, II

Lt. Dixon-CSS *Hunley* Camp 2016
Sparks, NV
James Perry White

Secession Camp 4
Charleston, SC
Kevin Michael Cunningham

16th South Carolina Regiment
Camp 36
Greenville, SC
George William McJimsey

Joseph B. Kershaw Camp 82
Camden, SC
Robert L. Kelley, Jr.

Prospect 10th Reg. Camp 1749
Prospect, SC
Martin Witt Huggins

P. G. T. Beauregard Camp 1458
Sumter, SC
George Thomas Jacoby
John William Johnson
William Evans Reynolds
Thomas Warren Watts

Continued on page 45

Confederate Images

by C. E. Avery



Texas Minuteman Rangers

With war clouds on the horizon Gov. Houston on August 4, 1860, ordered Sul Ross to raise a company of 60 Rangers after disbanding the previous Ranger regiment. This was needed for the defense of the western frontier against Indians. So, on December 18, 1860, a Comanche village was attacked and defeated at Peace River.

A year later the Texas legislature authorized a new regiment of Rangers. It would be under Confederate service but remain under the governor's control and could not be removed from the state. However, President Jefferson Davis vetoed the bill.

In April 1862, the Frontier Regiment, controlled and paid for by the state, took the place of the regiment formed in 1861 and had been dissolved by President Davis who refused to pay for a state-run para-military unit. This new regiment of Rangers provided their own horses, arms and wore no uniforms. In addition, they were exempted from Confederate conscription laws and patrolled the frontier fighting raiding Indians.

Early in 1863, the Frontier



CDV of youthful Minuteman Ranger with M1862 Colt Pocket Revolver.

Regiment of Rangers was reorganized, and patrols were abandoned in favor of large units sweeping the Indian approach routes. Headquarters were at Fort Belknap with six companies covering the northwestern frontier.

Despite the Rangers efforts, Indian raids continued. In December 1863, 300 Comanche warriors swept down into the counties northwest of Fort Worth.

In an act of December 15, 1863, the regiment was transferred to Confederate control, but a new frontier organization was formed. Under this act each county formed

a company of minutemen, paid and provisioned by the state but patterned after the Rangers. Many of these men were too young, too old or too unfit for service against Union soldiers. Plus, they sought to stay close to their homes to see to the safety of their families.

Besides defending their homes from raiding Indians, they also were charged with apprehending deserters or draft dodgers. But the December 15 act didn't take effect until March 1864. These measures did nothing to stop the Indian raids. On October 13, 1864, 600 Comanches and Kiowa warriors swept down the Brazos River killing entire families, burning buildings and running off livestock.

On January 7, 1865, the minutemen, along with elements of the militia and regular soldiers, fought 700 Kickapoos on the Concho River. The battle was a stalemate with the Texans losing 26 men killed and 23 wounded. The Indians lost 11 killed and 76 wounded.

With the fall of the Confederacy and US troops of occupation taking control of the frontier, the Minutemen Rangers were disbanded in June 1865. ❏

Lincoln's Legacy to the South

By Scott Barker

Contemporary views on the War Between the States are based upon myths proffered by the cult of Abraham Lincoln. The underpinnings of the parable of Lincoln as the great emancipator and savior of the Union have at their basis the fabled lies of propaganda. In this regard, and depending on one's perspective, Lincoln was either the incarnation of evil or the martyred redeemer of the Union and enslaved people. The inconvenient truth about the real Abraham Lincoln and his brutal war reveals a character unworthy of the honors historians have bestowed on him.

Facts versus Fiction

Facts must be distinguished from fiction to understand the reasoning between these divergent perspectives. Determining the truth requires reasonable people to evaluate facts and logically deduce what is in accordance with those facts. Of course, this determination must result from an evidentiary finding based on due diligence by the researcher. A point for departure on such an examination must necessarily begin with an objective evaluation of the historical record of Abraham Lincoln, and it must also include both Southern secession and the aftermath of the War Between the States.

Consequently, an assessment of propaganda's influence on the reputation of Abraham Lincoln must be taken under consideration to disabuse the American people of their erroneous perceptions of the sixteenth president. It is also important his mental acuity be acknowledged. Even though he described himself as a "rail-splitter" descended from pioneer parents on the American frontier, his superior intellect and legal acumen had achieved

renown for him as a successful and sought-after lawyer. Indeed, his skill as an attorney was undeniable, and as a savvy and sharp-witted lawyer, he could manipulate situations and advantageously shape circumstances to his purposes.

Therefore, and not surprisingly, in contemporary American society, his ubiquitous persona, name, and likeness are iconic and inescapable, with many cities, streets, and highways bearing the Lincoln name. Moreover, his name and likeness appear on our currency, as well as on a litany of buildings, societies, monuments, and memorials which all attest to his greatness. Nowadays, one is hardly aware he became president of the United States with less than forty percent of the nation's popular vote and he failed to carry any Southern or border state.¹

The memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined in the assumption he was the benefactor of freedom for enslaved people of African descent. But did he mobilize the resources of the United States to free America's slaves? According to his written words, he did not. In his first inaugural address of March 4, 1861, he emphatically stated he had "no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it existed. I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."²

In a letter of December 22, 1860, addressed to Alexander H. Stephens, who was to become vice president of the Confederate States, Lincoln

1 John Woolley and Gerhart Peters. "The American Presidency Project," University of California Santa Barbara. www.presidency.ucsb.edu.

2 Yale University Law School, Lillian Goldman Law Library. The Avalon Project: Documents in Law and Diplomacy. "First Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln." www.avalon.law.yale.edu.



averred, "Do the people of the South really entertain fears that a Republican administration would, directly or indirectly, interfere with their slaves, or with them, about their slaves? If they do, I wish to assure you, as once a friend, and still, I hope, not an enemy, that there is no cause for such fears."³

Yet, in his letter of August 22, 1862, to Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*, Lincoln wrote, "If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves, I would do it. And if I could do it by freeing all the slaves, I would do that. ... What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help save the Union."⁴ Even in the Emancipation Proclama-

tion, issued on January 1, 1863, Lincoln declares its intent "as a fit and necessary war measure to suppress said rebellion."⁵

Abraham Lincoln's attitude toward enslaved people of African descent is revealed through his words. In an 1854 speech in Peoria, Illinois, Lincoln said, "I should not know what to do as to the existing institution [of slavery]. My first impulse would be to free all the slaves, and send them to Liberia, their own native land."⁶ In April 1862, Lincoln was still of the opinion that deportation was the only way to achieve a peaceful resolution of racial issues in the country. Moreover, this intent was carried forward to the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, in which he wrote: "that the effort to colonize people of African descent, with their

3 Northern Illinois University Digital Library, Abraham Lincoln Historical Digitization Project. "Letter to Alexander H. Stephens, December 22, 1860, in the works of Abraham Lincoln, v 6." Creator: Lincoln, Abraham, transcription from the original. www.digital.lib.niu.edu.

4 Abraham Lincoln Online. Speeches and Writings. "Letter to Horace Greeley," Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln, edited by Roy P. Basler, et al. University of Michigan Library,

Digital Collections. www.abrahamlincolnonline.org.

5 National Archives. "The Emancipation Proclamation." www.archives.gov.

6 Rob Crotty. Pieces of History, National Archives. "Lincoln to Slaves: Go Somewhere Else." www.prologue.blogs.archives.gov.

consent, upon this continent or elsewhere ... will be continued.”⁷

On April 16, 1862, the District of Columbia Emancipation Act, an act strongly supported by Lincoln, was approved by Congress. In the act, the language provides for “voluntary colonization of former slaves to locations outside the United States, and payments of up to \$100 for each person choosing immigration.”⁸ By 1863, realizing the improbability of his position, he mentioned moving the “whole colored race of the slave states to Texas.”⁹ In a conversation with General Benjamin Butler, a mere four days before his assassination, Lincoln still pressed the belief that peaceful race relations could only be achieved through the deportation of negroes. According to Butler, Lincoln said, “I can hardly believe that the South and North can live in peace, unless we get rid of the Negroes. ... I believe that it would be better to export them all to some fertile country.”¹⁰

Lincoln’s Deification

The deification of Lincoln coincided with his death. It began with a period where the slain president’s body was placed in an open casket in the East Room of the White House and then in a funeral procession taken down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol, where it lay in state at the Rotunda, where the embalmed corpse was put on display for the public to view.¹¹ The body was then transported for burial on a special funeral train to Springfield, Illinois. The 1,645-mile circuitous route taken by the train and a timetable for its progress were published in newspapers, and the funeral train was met by hordes of mourners and curiosity seekers who lined the route. In its entirety, the course of the funeral train was to encompass seven Northern states and one hundred eighty cities, where at the various stops, the casket was paraded through the streets in processions, and the martyred body was further displayed to the people of the Northern

States in the manner of a holy relic.¹² His passing was heralded and acclaimed as though he had been God’s emissary and the savior of humanity through the personal sacrifice of his life on the altar of reunification.

So, through an intensive program of government propaganda, the martyrdom of Lincoln was to be assured and sustained for future generations. Moreover, a government campaign existed after the Lincoln assassination to defame and implicate Jefferson Davis in the assassination-conspiracy plot. Although subsequently released, the former president of the Confederate States of America was imprisoned at Fort Monroe and held shackled without due process in a dungeon-like casemate for two years.¹³ Thus, a propaganda campaign had been devised for vilifying and casting blame on Confederates for the calamity which had befallen America and exonerating themselves for having caused the conflagration. That this is so is mainly to the credit of the Radical Republican Party who dominated United States government policy in the post-war era and through the culmination of a century and a half of distortions, falsehoods, and mythical tales, which have achieved for Lincoln the attainment of the undeserved sanctity his acolytes had sought to ensure.

The martyrdom of Lincoln near the end of the war was to create fertile ground for the misrepresentations which bolstered his reputation. Moreover, the suspension of Constitutional freedoms, such as the right of a citizen to obtain a writ of protection against illegal imprisonment (*habeas corpus*), the shuttering of newspapers, the muzzling of citizens, military occupation, and the imposition of martial law in the former Confederacy all served to obscure the truth. Therefore, piercing the myth of Lincoln through its miasmic veil can only be accomplished through objective inquiry.

Secession as a Legal Issue

The prospect of sovereign states opting out of the Union had been considered a distinct possibil-

7 Ibid.

8 National Archives Online Exhibits. “The District of Columbia Emancipation Act.” www.archives.gov.

9 Crotty. *Pieces of History*.

10 Ibid.

11 Robert McNamara. “Lincoln’s Traveling Funeral.” ThoughtCo. [www.thoughtco.com /Lincolns-traveling-funeral-4122958](http://www.thoughtco.com/Lincolns-traveling-funeral-4122958).

12 Christopher Klein. “Abraham Lincoln’s Funeral Train: How America Mourned for Three Weeks.” History.com, February 8, 2022, updated October 5, 2023. www.history.com.

13 Rice University. “The Papers of Jefferson Davis, Imprisonment (1865-67).” www.jeffersondavis.rice.edu.

ity following their ratification of the Constitution. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison had enumerated such a potentiality in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798-1799. According to the staff writers at American History Central, "The Resolutions contributed to the thought process of politicians in Southern states who protested federal laws and seceded from the Union — a direct cause of the Civil War."¹⁴ Still, the New England states had threatened secession at the Hartford Convention of 1814.¹⁵ Moreover, as a Constitutional matter, no bar exists within the language of the Constitution of the United States, which would prohibit member states from instituting the measure.

Conversely, the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, the first compact of the United States, clearly specified through its title the existence of such prohibition, yet it had been abrogated. Still, proponents of the Union argue the Constitution's Preamble implied perpetuity through the words "in order to form a more perfect Union." The subtraction of member states from the United States was well-founded in the historical record. After all, had not the United States been founded by thirteen sovereign states and later reduced to nine with the establishment of the Constitution?¹⁶

Secession and the subsequent founding of the Confederate States of America had been predicated on the right and will of the people to determine their form of government, a principle established in the Declaration of Independence and then confirmed through the American Revolution. The states had not relinquished this sovereign right, and the Confederacy was founded on principles later ratified in the Constitution of the Confeder-

ate States of America.¹⁷ As professed by Jefferson Davis, "Governments rest on the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter or abolish them at will whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established."¹⁸ Another fact for consideration, one which points the unerring finger of blame at Lincoln, is the founding of the Confederacy preceded Lincoln's inauguration, with Lincoln's predecessor, former president James Buchanan, and his administration having accepted disunion as a *fait accompli*.¹⁹ Lincoln, however, could not fathom accepting a country of diminished size and the loss of tariff revenues. Although tariffs did not cause the war, their role in developing secessionist constitutional theory was significant.²⁰ Therefore, upon taking the oath of office, he plotted a cause for war and soon called for volunteers from the remaining states to force the reunification of the United States.

The salient point concerning secession is that it did not matter then, nor does it matter now as to why the South had seceded; it only matters secession did occur through democratic processes by state secession conventions. So, while several factors had led to secession by the Southern states, the proximate cause of the war was the determination of Abraham Lincoln not to allow the South to remain peacefully out of the Union. Therefore, the cataclysmic events of 1861-1865 are undoubtedly attributable to him. In support of this statement, one need merely look to the remarks of Jefferson Davis, who said at his February 18, 1861, inauguration, "All we ask is to be let alone."²¹

The fact Abraham Lincoln was responsible for the War Between the States is irrefutable, for there would have been no war without him. Officially, according to the United States government, the

Continued on page 56

14 American History Central Staff. American History Channel. "Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions Summary, Significance and Facts, 1798-1799. R. Squared Communications, LLC, May 11, 2022, updated January 5, 2024. <https://americanhistorycentral.com>.

15 Britannica. T. Editors of *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. "secession," The Encyclopaedia Britannica, January 5, 2024. www.brittanica.com/topic/secession.

16 Yale University Law School, Lillian Goldman Law Library. The Avalon Project: Documents in Law and Diplomacy. US Constitution: Article VII, What ratification shall establish constitution. The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying same. www.avalon.law.yale.edu.

17 William J. Cooper, editor. *Jefferson Davis: The Essential Writings*, (New York: Modern Library Classics, 2004). 225.

18 Jefferson Davis. *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, complete, (Library of Alexandria, 1963). 272.

19 David M. Potter. *The Impending Crisis: America before the Civil War 1848-1861*, (New York: Harper, 2011). 569.

20 Phillip W. Magness, George Mason University. Essential Civil War Curriculum, "Tariffs and the American Civil War." 1. www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com.

21 William J. Cooper. *Jefferson Davis, American*, (New York: Random House, 2000). 367.

Profile of Lt. General A. P. Stewart

By Tom Wood, Commander, General Robert H. Hatton Camp 723

In 1845 Alexander P. Stewart, a young 24-year-old mathematics professor, arrived with his new wife, Harriett Chase, in Lebanon, Tennessee to begin their life together. He had been invited to become a professor of mathematics and natural experimental philosophy at the recently founded Cumberland College. Stewart would serve as one of the early pioneer professors in Cumberland's prominent history. The college was founded in 1842, two academic years prior to Stewart's arrival, by a seven-man group of local business and community leaders. The primary founder of the college was Robert Caruthers who would eventually serve as a Confederate Congressman and would be elected Confederate Governor of Tennessee, although unable to take the oath of office due to the Yankee occupation. Stewart began his long relationship with the university where he and his wife resided for 25 years raising three sons.

He was a popular professor who was respected by both his students and the college administration. He was asked several times over his career at Cumberland to become president of the college, but each time his response was that he wanted to remain close to his students where he could mentor them, and he knew he couldn't do that as president of the college. Upon 24-year-old professor Stewart's arrival in 1845, another slightly younger man of 19 also arrived at Cumberland as a student. An intelligent and well-read Robert H. Hatton was admitted to the college as a junior and would graduate with honors in two years and continue his education to become a practicing attorney in Lebanon. The professor and the student would both become prominent Confederate Generals several years later.

Stewart, Hatton and other future Confederate leaders were also community leaders. They were friends and neighbors with one another in a small-town setting. Robert Hatton, who was serving as

a United States Congressman at the beginning of the War, would become a brigadier general in the Confederacy serving as commander of the 7th Tennessee Infantry and later as commander of the Tennessee Brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia. Professor Alexander P. Stewart would rapidly rise through the Confederate Army of Tennessee to the rank of Lt. general.

It would be intriguing to listen to the conversations which may have been shared by these friends and neighbors over the years and especially their views and discussions of the political landscape of the day as drums of an impending war appeared on the horizon. Interestingly, both Stewart and Hatton were opposed to secession and had hoped the nation could work out their differences. However, when Lincoln invaded the South with 75,000 union troops both men realized the constitution had been violated and discarded and the north must be defeated and removed.

In General Stewart, we have another great example of a future Confederate leader who was entirely opposed to the practice of slavery and would not have gone to war to defend such a practice but rather his decision was based on other critical issues of the time. His decision to defend the South in this impending national conflict was rather, for him, a Constitutional struggle over the rights and sovereignty of individual states. His concerns were the rights of those states to declare their independence from this voluntary union and their right to defend themselves against the tyrannical and controlling Federal Government being imposed on the South by the Lincoln administration.

Stewart, a native Tennessean, was born in Rogersville, Tennessee (Northeast Tennessee) on October 2, 1821, to a devoutly religious and anti-slavery family. The family would later move to Winchester, Tennessee. He was a well-educated young man



and was accepted for admittance to the West Point Academy in 1838. He graduated in 1842 and was ranked number 12 in a class of 56 students along with future Union generals he would later oppose on the battlefields. Now commissioned as a second lieutenant upon graduation, he spent his first year assigned to Fort Macon in North Carolina which he described as a boring assignment. After a year of service, he was reassigned and returned to West Point where he served the next three years as an instructor of mathematics. He enjoyed being a professor and realized that he preferred the academic world over that of military service. Following his 1845 marriage to Harriett he resigned his commis-

sion in the army and accepted an invitation to become a professor at the newly formed Cumberland College in Lebanon, Tennessee. He was serving as a professor of mathematics and natural and experimental philosophy.

As the war grew closer across the nation, Stewart was initially opposed to secession, but he was a strong advocate of states' rights and when Tennessee declared its independence from the Union, he knew he had to defend Tennessee and the Southern states in this struggle. The war was about to change the lives of thousands of men and their families, and

Continued on page 49

Fort Branch

A Mighty Southern Fortress on the Roanoke River in Martin County, NC

By L. Babits, Fort Branch Volunteer

Fort Branch, Hamilton, North Carolina, is a Confederate earthen fortification which protected the upper Roanoke River's naval yards and railroad bridges connecting Wilmington's blockade running port with General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Unlike many other sites, Fort Branch is on private property, but it is on the National Register of Historic Places. The site is overseen by the Fort Branch Historical Society, a 501(c)3 organization.

History

Fort Branch went through two main construction periods. After Federals seized the North Carolina sounds, they could easily transport raiding parties anywhere reachable by water. During February 1862, Captain Richard Kidder Meade, a Confederate engineer, began erecting two batteries at Rainbow Banks, a steep bluff where the Roanoke River makes a sharp turn. Due to Union advances against Richmond, the defenders were ordered away before the works were finished.

In July 1862, three Union vessels left Plymouth and headed up the Roanoke. When the ships were fired on, they fired back and continued moving upstream, passing the evacuated works at Rainbow Banks, before reaching Hamilton. A raiding party landed but was recalled as the ships returned to Plymouth. The brief raid resulted in two Medals of Honor being awarded to Union sailors.

By September 1862, Confederate engineers were back at work, assessing the river systems and locating points for obstructions and forts. They were looking at the Roanoke, Tar, and Neuse Rivers because all three streams had ironclad warships under construction and the rivers provided access to railroad bridges. In September 1862, the Rainbow

Bluff battery was described as "well located" and "arranged for five pieces." The parapet was "not more than 14 feet thick" and thus potentially unable to withstand the Federal Navy's heavier guns.

Construction restarted on November 3rd but was halted because a Federal Army force came into the region. Naval forces operating as part of Foster's Raid attempted to destroy the fort but failed although the magazine was blown up, some materials were burned, and embrasures damaged.

The damage was repaired, and some guns finally mounted by February 9, 1863. At this time, the fort resembled a bridgehead (*tete de pont*) with local alterations.

At various times the garrison included the 17th NC Infantry, 24th NC Infantry, and Companies G and H, 10th NC (First Artillery) after July 1863. When Plymouth was retaken by the Confederates in April 1864, Fort Branch was no longer a key defensive position, but it very quickly resumed that status when Federal forces retook Plymouth in October. The fort was then garrisoned by NC Junior Reserves and a section of Lee's Alabama Battery.

Since Fort Branch was important again, the garrison was upgraded by returning the heavy artillerymen and a company of light artillery. The end came April 10, 1865, when the garrison was ordered to destroy the fort and military stores. Lee's Alabama Battery took some cannon when they evacuated the fort; remaining guns were thrown into the river and buildings burnt.

The Fort Branch Cannon

The fort has an incredible assemblage of artillery used by the Confederacy. A February 1864 report included a map showing the fort's armament. There were three iron 6-pounders, two 12-pounders, three

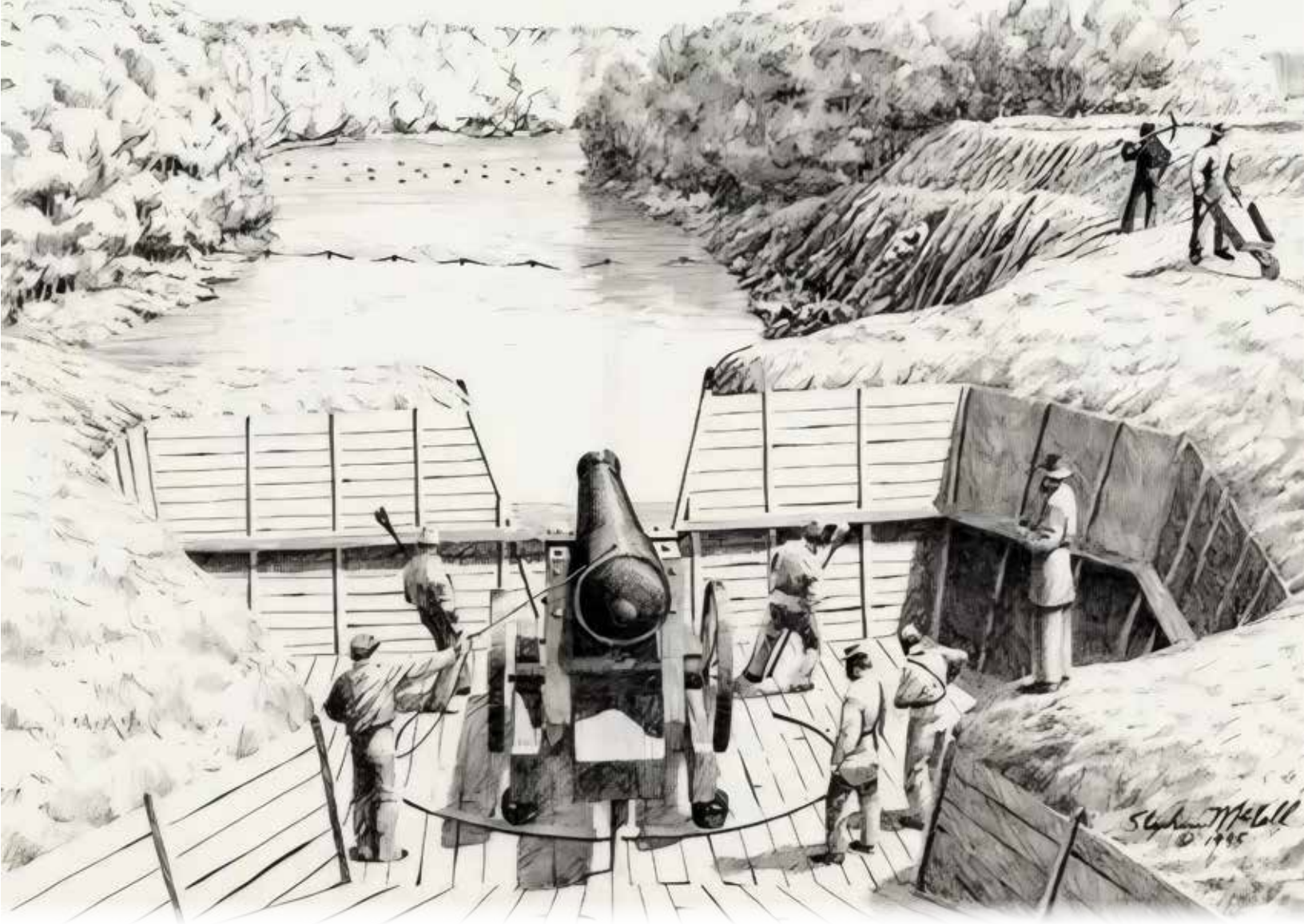


Photo Courtesy of Fort Branch Historical Society

24-pound siege and garrison guns, a 20-pound Parrot and a banded and rifled 32-pounder. Two additional land face emplacements were not occupied but may have been planned for field guns. Cannons recovered during the 1970s included types not shown on fort plans so the existing cannons represent the last armament of the fort. The cannons are a mixed lot, probably typical of forts outside the main war theaters and must have presented a logistical nightmare for ordnance officers trying to supply ammunition.

The Museum

After the cannon were recovered, a museum was erected showing prehistoric, colonial, and antebellum interpretive displays as well as the guns and their carriages. Unfortunately, a huge oak fell onto the museum during an April 2025 storm. By a

strange twist of fate, none of the artifactual materials were damaged but the building was a total loss. Insurance did not begin to cover costs of rebuilding. Other damage included ongoing erosion of the bluff's river face caused by trees collapsing into the river and bringing down part of the parapet with their root balls. Donations have helped but less than 50 percent of the required funding to replace it has come in.

As part of rehabilitating the site, volunteer efforts are underway to remove trees and brush from the parapet and bulwark, commencing with the river face. The upstream half of the fort parapet is now free of tree cover. Ongoing work is underway to remove trees from the upper bluff slope and filling gullies to reduce erosion potential. The trees were not there in 1864 and obstruct the river as seen

Continued on page 66

The Economics of Coercion

By D. Jonathan White

*"At the last session of Congress they brought in and passed through the House the most atrocious tariff bill that ever was enacted. ... The free trade abolitionists became protectionists; the non-abolition protectionists became abolitionists. The result of this coalition was the infamous Morrill bill – the robber and the incendiary struck hands, and united in a joint raid against the South."*¹

— Robert Toombs, Speech before the Georgia Legislature, November 1860

*"The Southern States now stand in the same relation toward the Northern States, in the vital matter of taxation, that our ancestors stood toward the people of Great Britain. They ... are taxed by the people of the North for their benefit exactly as the people of Great Britain taxed our ancestors ... The people of the South have been taxed by duties on imports not for revenue, but for an object inconsistent with revenue – to promote, by prohibitions, Northern interests in the productions of their mines and manufactures."*²

— The Address of the People of South Carolina, December 1860.

The debate over causes of the War for Southern Independence continues a century and a half after the secession of the Southern states. The most streamlined explanation was that the war came because the Federal government would not accept secession and the Southern states seceded primarily to protect the institution of slavery. Two mutually exclusive positions made war inevitable. The people of the Deep South states refused to remain in the Union, and the people of the northern states refused to allow them to leave the Union. This is, however, a simplistic view. Neither the people of the Southern states nor the northern states were monoliths. More importantly, the decision to go to war was centralized in a few hands, in the hands of the president of the United States, to be exact. President Lincoln was the individual who took the decision to send a military

relief expedition to Fort Sumter which he knew would precipitate a war.³ What was the role of the tariff in the president's policy of refusing to allow peaceful secession?

The assertion the US tariff policy caused secession has a long legacy. The South Carolina convention, in its declaration of causes of secession, stated the people of the Southern states "are taxed by the people of the North for their benefit" but "their representation in Congress is useless to protect them against unjust taxation." Further, they said, "three-fourths of [the revenues] are expended at the North. This cause ... has provincialized the cities of the South."⁴ In 1868, Edward A Pollard, editor of the *Richmond Examiner*, wrote the tariff was a means of "Northern aggrandizement," to assist the northern

1 William W. Freehling and Craig M. Simpson, *Secession Debated: Georgia's Showdown in 1860*, (NY: Oxford University Press, 1992), 37-38.

2 Kenneth Stampp, *The Causes of the Civil War*, (NY: Simon & Schuster, 1991), 155.

3 See "Norte of Preparation: Important Movements of the Army and Navy," *New York Times*, April 6, 1861, p. 1, col. 4-5; "Military Designs of the Administration," *New York Daily Herald*, April 5, 1861, p. 1, col. 1.

4 "The Address of the People of South Carolina," *Journal of the Convention of the People of South Carolina*, (Columbia: R. W. Gibbes, 1862), 469.

states at the expense of the southern.⁵

Of course the contrary position has a long and venerable tradition as well. As noted above, President Lincoln's second inaugural lays the causing of the war at the doorstep of slavery. This has become Unionist orthodoxy ever since. In 1912, James Ford Rhodes delivered a series of lectures which explored the causes of the war. According to Rhodes, tariffs were "an unimportant issue."⁶ In 2004, Thomas DiLorenzo addressed the tariff in a brief article in *North and South Magazine*,⁷ and James McPherson attempted to refute it. According to McPherson, white Southerners represented around 28 percent of the white population of the United States, and therefore paid 30 percent of the tariff revenues, undermining the common assertion that Southerners paid the majority of the tariff revenues before the war.

Three comments on McPherson's analysis are in order. First, slaves consumed imported items such as woven cloth and iron farming implements, for which slave owners had to pay taxes, so discounting the slave population skews the numbers. Second, import duties raised the prices of domestically-produced goods, as American consumers switched from imported items to American-made ones. This increase in northern profits is not reflected on any government ledger, but it was certainly felt by consumers. And the reverse is true. If trade were to be diverted to some other channel, circumventing federal tariff laws, consumers would get cheaper goods and federal tariff revenues would be reduced.

Ultimately, trying to find one reason for the action of one million southern voters is incredibly difficult. Trying to determine the motivations for one person, however, is easier. Abraham Lincoln was the one person who set in motion the events leading to war and tariffs played a crucial role in his thinking.

The revenues of the United States relied heavily on tariffs before the War. The issue of how high tariffs were going to be set and on what items had

almost brought Americans to blows in 1832-33. A South Carolina convention had declared the tariff to be not a revenue tariff, but a protective tariff, and therefore "unauthorized by the constitution of the United States."⁸ The South Carolina Convention had passed an ordinance of nullification, making it impossible for the tariff to be collected.⁹ Congress backed down and, over the period 1833-1842, lowered tariff rates.¹⁰

The Whigs won control of both houses of Congress in 1841. They used their majority to raise tariff rates again, a major plank in the Whigs' "American System."¹¹ Democrats took control of Congress in 1846 and proceeded to drop tariff rates with the Walker Tariff of 1846.

Democrats reduced tariff rates further in 1857.¹² The Panic of 1857 caused a down-turn in the economy, reducing Federal tariff revenues, and handing the Republicans an opportunity to agitate for an increase in tariff rates. Representative Justin Morrill of Vermont proposed an increase in tariff rates in May 1860. It also substituted, in some cases, specific duties (a dollar amount by weight or size) for the ad valorem duties (a percentage of the value of the item) used in the tariff of 1857. This was an attempt to prevent importers from cheating by undervaluing merchandise. An unscrupulous importer could deliberately undervalue his merchandise, and thus reduce his tax on that merchandise. Specific duties made it more difficult to compare the tariffs under the 1857 law and the Morrill bill.

The bill languished in the Senate that summer, but did achieve one of its purposes. The Morrill Tariff was designed to hold New England and New York in the Republican camp, and to win Pennsylvania over to the Republicans in the presidential election of 1860. By this yardstick, the bill worked. The Republicans retained New England and won Pennsylvania in the fall of 1860. After the Southern senators left the Senate in December 1860-January

5 Edward A. Pollard, *The Lost Cause*, (NY: E. B. Treat & Co, 1868), 61-62. Other means of "tribute the North exacted from the South" were listed by Pollard: "tariffs, pensions, fishing bounties, [and] tonnage duties."

6 James Ford Rhodes, *Lectures on the American Civil War*, (NY: MacMillan, 1913), 83.

7 James McPherson, *North & South*, January 2004, 52.

8 William MacDonald, *Select Documents Illustrative of the History of the United States, 1776-1861*, (NY: MacMillan, 1920), 269.

9 Ibid. 270.

10 The reductions between 1834-1840 were modest. The most significant reductions were to take effect after 1840. Frank Taussig, *Tariff History of the United States* 2 vols. (NY: G. P. Putnam & Sons, 1914), I:111.

11 Taussig, 53

12 Taussig, 115.

1861, the bill passed the Senate and, on 2 March, 1860, President Buchanan (a Pennsylvanian) signed the bill into law.

During the antebellum period, the two major parties struggled to define United States economic policy, and caused many Americans to believe the northern states were economically exploiting the Southern states. This struggle centered on some salient policy levers. The first was the tariff itself. Generally, Whigs favored higher tariffs which would afford protection to American infant industries, by protecting them from competition from European, especially English, industries which were more mature and their products cheaper. Democrats generally favored lower tariffs.¹³ Second issue was the sale of land. The second largest source of Federal revenue in the fiscal year 1859-1860 was land sales.¹⁴ The Republican "free land" policy (giving federally-owned land to settlers in the west at a nominal fee) would reduce Federal revenues and provide an excuse to increase tariff rates, in order to make up for the revenue lost. Two other economic policies which would effect intersectional exploitation were the tonnage acts and the navigation acts. These two acts charged duties on ships based on who owned them and where they were built. American-made, American-owned ships paid \$.06/ton, foreign-owned, foreign-made ships paid \$.50.¹⁵ Further, Congress passed a law making it illegal for foreign-owned ships to carry cargoes from one port in the United States to another port in the United States.¹⁶ Both of these two acts favored American (mainly northern) ship-builders and ship-owners.

One final act merits exploration, since it did ex-

Table 1: Data from *Southern Wealth and Northern Profits*

Bounties to fisheries, per annum	\$1,500,000
Customs, per annum, disbursed at the North	40,000,000
Profits of Manufacturers	30,000,000
" Importers	16,000,000
" Shipping, imports and exports	40,000,000
" on Travelers	60,000,000
" of Teachers, and others, at the South, sent North	5,000,000
" Agents, brokers, commissions,	10,000,000
Capital drawn from the South	30,000,000
Total from these sources	\$231,500,000

plain why United States' revenues were collected, by and large, in New York. The Warehousing Act of 1846 enabled international commerce, and the general provisions of the act were based on a similar law in Great Britain. Before the Warehousing Act, an importer bringing a cargo paid the tariff to the customs officer on arrival. This required the ship captain to sail with enough currency to pay the tariff on arrival in the United States. The Warehousing Act of 1846 allowed the importer to place his cargo in a bonded warehouse for up to a year (later extended to three years) while he found a purchaser for his cargo.¹⁷ Once he had sold the cargo, and taken his payment (in whole or in part), the importer could return to the warehouse, pay the duty and get his cargo out of the warehouse.

This greatly facilitated importation. It also leveraged the existing banking system in New York, by allowing merchants to transact business by checks, rather than sending cash. The Warehousing Act made New York the nation's largest importing center, regardless of where the eventual consumers were. By 1858-59, 77.4 percent of tariff revenues were collected in New York, despite the fact the eventual consumers were spread all over the nation.¹⁸

One northern writer in the late antebellum period noted the economic relationship between

13 There were exceptions to this general trend. In the summer of 1860, the defection of northern Democrats from the low tariff plank of the Democratic Party further reinforced secessionists' arguments in favor of leaving the Union.

14 In FY 1859-1860, tariffs provided 95 percent, land sales 5 percent. See *NY Times*, December 5, 1860, 2.

15 Act of 20 July 1789, *US Statutes at Large*, I:27.

16 Act of 1 March 1817, *US Statutes at Large*, III:351. The penalty was the forfeiture of both ship and cargo.

17 "The Warehousing System," *New York Post*, April 3, 1861, p. 1, col. 1-4

18 Stephen R. Wise, *Lifeline of the Confederacy*, (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1988), 228. The percentages in for the three largest importing centers were NY (77.4 percent), Boston (11.3 percent), Philadelphia (4.9 percent), total for the three largest ports (all in the northeast): 93.6 percent.

the southern states and the northern ones. Thomas Prentice Kettell was a political economist and magazine editor from New York City. In 1860, Kettell wrote the book *Southern Wealth and Northern Profits*, in which he attempted to show both sections needed each other to prosper. He particularly oriented his arguments toward northern abolitionists, whom he feared might kill the Union which was benefiting the north, and New York City in particular, by estranging the Southern states. In his book, Kettell published a table showing how much the northern states made from their relationship with the southern:

Kettell followed Table 1 with the following:

*This is an approximation of the annual load which Southern industry is required to carry, and the means of paying it depends upon black labor. The heavy drain of capital thus created prevents an accumulation at the South, and promotes it as effectively at the North, where every such accumulation only accelerates the drain.*¹⁹

Presumably if the Southern states were to secede, the northern states would cease to gain this money from the relationship. Preventing the ending of this relationship by awakening his fellow northerners to the dangers of further anti-slavery agitation was why Kettell wrote the book.

One can easily find fault with Kettell's data. For example, "Customs" are not "disbursed at the North," but were a source of Federal revenues. Where the Federal government spent those revenues was a separate question. In addition, \$60 million spent by Southern travelers in northern states is difficult to prove, and is likely too high of a figure. Regardless, Kettell argued the northern states made \$231 million per year from their relationship with the South. Most importantly, it would seem that Kettell's argument was accepted in both the North and the South. One South Carolina author using the initials "I. Z. M." cited Kettell's work in a letter to the *Charleston Mercury* in August 1860.²⁰ J. D. B. DeBow, in his monthly magazine *DeBow's Review*,

pointed to Kettell's analysis as well.²¹ *Charleston Mercury* editorial, just prior to secession in December 1860, quoted Kettell's \$231.5 million figure, attempting to show remaining in the Union would continue to drain that amount out of Southerners' banks.²² Even those skeptical of Kettell's analysis might have been prompted to "calculate the value of the Union."²³

One Southern secessionist asked northerners to do exactly that in the fall before the 1860 elections. William Lowndes Yancey of Alabama, undertook a speaking tour of both northern and southern states in the late summer and fall of 1860, urging northerners to repudiate the Republican party and save the Union. In a speech in Washington, DC, in September 1860, Yancey spoke directly to the people of New York City, describing what would be the consequences of a Republican victory in November. If, Yancey said, the North did not repudiate Republicans and uphold this Union, but permitted it to be destroyed through the election of a Republican President, the South would secede. Then, Yancey said, "The South intends to make her Baltimore, her Norfolk, her Charleston, her Savannah, her Pensacola, her Mobile, and her New Orleans, her marts. Rivals, not rivals merely, but substitutes for New York, will rise up all along the southern border. Three hundred and sixteen millions of exports in the last year were all given to New York and New England commerce, the coasting and shipping and foreign trade of the North, and interchanges usually make that right. \$250,000,000 of this amount were the sole results of southern industry. This \$250,000,000 a year can make commerce at other ports than New York. Let New York see to it my countrymen. If she loves her commerce and loves her palatial houses and princely merchants, let

21 James Dunwoody Brownson De Bow, *De Bow's Review*, Volume 29, August 1860, 211.

22 *Charleston Mercury*, December 15, 1860, pg. 4, col. 1-4

23 The reader must accept the author's apology for the anachronism. Thomas Cooper, in a speech in 1827, had argued the time was coming when South Carolina must "calculate the value of the Union." William W. Freehling, *The Road to Disunion*, 2 vols. II:257. Ever since that speech, men on both sides had been called to placing a value on Southern states remaining in the Union, and the corollary, what would the secession of the Southern states cost the north. Implicit in Cooper's argument was the idea that when it was no longer beneficial, South Carolina might wish to withdraw.

19 Thomas Prentice Kettell, *Southern Wealth and Northern Profits*, (NY: George W. & John A. Wood, 1860), 127.

20 *Charleston Mercury*, 21 August 1860, pg. 1, col. 2-4.

them see to it that the South, driven to the wall, does not make New Yorks of her Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, and grass grow in the streets of New York. We can do without her commercial facilities, but she cannot do without our agricultural labor. We can bring the shipping of the world to our ports, and make our own shipping to carry away 250 millions of the 316 millions. She cannot supply the 250 millions of our Southern labor, if ever she does permit that division to take place.”²⁴

Thus, Yancey urged northerners to save the Union by appealing to their self-interest. The election of a Republican would bring about the secession of the South and upset New York’s supremacy as the business center of the country. Only northerners could prevent the election of Abraham Lincoln. If they did not, Yancey threatened dire economic consequences for the North.

As events played out, secession of the Deep South did bring about serious changes in the economics of the United States. One of the first changes was Louisiana’s declaration of free navigation of the Mississippi.²⁵ This left the river open to non-belligerent powers in order to assuage fears of mid-Westerners, but did not change customs duties.

On February 4, 1861, the representatives of the seceded states assembled in Montgomery, Alabama to draft a plan for a Southern Confederacy and a constitution. One of the first things the delegates did was to declare the laws in effect in the United States at the time of secession would remain in effect.²⁶ This meant the US tariff of 1857 was to remain in effect unless modified by the Confederate Congress.

Tariff changes occurred in the United States around the same time. In the Congress of the United States, the withdrawal of the senators of the Deep South allowed Republicans to pass the Morrill tariff

on 3 March 1861. The new tariff was to take effect on 1 April 1861.

Finally, and most importantly for the question at hand here was the transit of Confederate territory. On 15 March 1861, the Confederate Congress passed a bill authorizing duty free transit of Confederate States’ territory for ships carrying cargo to foreign countries, which would include the United States as the Confederate saw it at that date.²⁷ This was more than a theoretical possibility. In late March, the New York Tribune reported that foreign goods were being offloaded in St. Louis, having come through New Orleans.²⁸ In April, Jefferson Davis, looking back on the achievements of the Confederacy, wrote to the Confederate Congress “free transit has been secured for vessels and merchandise passing through the Confederate States.”²⁹ Thus, around the same time, tariff rates were going up in the United States, remaining largely the same within the Confederate States, and were being eliminated entirely for merchants transiting Confederate States territory.

A review of the map of the United States as of April 1, 1861 will show the effects. The border between North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana had become a *de facto* international border. There were no longer any United States customs agents in Ports of Entry in the seceded states. They had all resigned or transferred to the Confederate customs service. There were twelve points at which wholesale transportation (i.e. rail or river means) crossed the international border. There were thousands of points at which small-scale transportation means (wagons) crossed the border, which would make smuggling easy to do and extremely difficult to suppress.

Two hypothetical scenarios will illustrate the effect of these changes in tariff laws in the spring of 1861.³⁰ Imagine a merchant in Liverpool in April

24 *Richmond Enquirer*, September 25, 1860, pg. 2, col. 4-6. Emphasis added.

25 *Journal of the Convention Louisiana 1861*, pg. 235. Free navigation of the Mississippi River was also adopted by the Confederate States Congress on February 22, 1861. *Journal of the Congress of the Confederate States of America*, Vol. I, (Washington: US GPO, 1904), pg. 76 and was signed into law February 25, 1861.

26 Adopted February 9, 1861, *Journal of the Congress of the Confederate States of America*, Vol. I, (Washington: US GPO, 1904), pg. 41.

27 *Journal of the Congress of the Confederate States of America*, 7 vols., (Washington: US GPO, 1904), I:146.

28 “Revenue Collections,” *New York Tribune*, March 22, 1861, p. 4, col. 4; See also, “Breakers Ahead,” *New York Times*, March 22, 1861, p. 4, col. 2.

29 Senate Document No. 234, 58th Congress, 2nd Sess. (1904), *Journal of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, 1861-1865*, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904), 1:166

30 Thomas C. Clarke performed a similar case study in the



1861 had one ton of bleached cotton cloth, worth \$.07 /yard. Imagine further that the cloth consisted of more than 200 threads per inch, and weighed 4 oz. per yard or 8,000 yards per ton, worth \$560 total. If he wanted to sell this to a merchant in Richmond Virginia, he has two routes he could follow. He can follow the route used before the secession of the Deep South, and ship the cargo through New York, and then by rail to Richmond. The costs associated with this path are as follows. Shipping from Liverpool to New York would cost \$80.50.³¹ The duty under the new Morrill Tariff (3¢/yard) would amount to \$240, payable in New York. Rail transport of 341 miles from New York to Richmond at 2.2¢ / ton-mile costs \$7.50.³² The total cost of tariff

and freight rates for the New York route would be \$328.00.

The costs of taking the same cargo through Charleston, South Carolina show the costs of the tariff law changes. Shipping to Charleston was slightly more expensive than to New York. The former route was shorter, the port facilities more robust, and economies of scale were possible. Still, shipping to Charleston would cost the Liverpool cotton merchant \$168.68. On arrival, the captain

Continued on page 58

pages of *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine* in August 1856, comparing shipping Illinois wheat from Chicago to Liverpool via New York with shipping the same via Quebec. *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine*, August 1856, 147-160.

31 Harley, "Ocean Freight Rates and Productivity, 1740-1913: The Primacy of Mechanical Invention Reaffirmed," *Journal of Economic History*, December 1988, 859; \$4.6=£1 Jurgen Schneider, Oskar Schwarzer and Friedrich Zellfelder, *Wahrungen der Welt*, Vol. 1-10.

32 George R. Taylor, *The Transportation Revolution*, (NY:

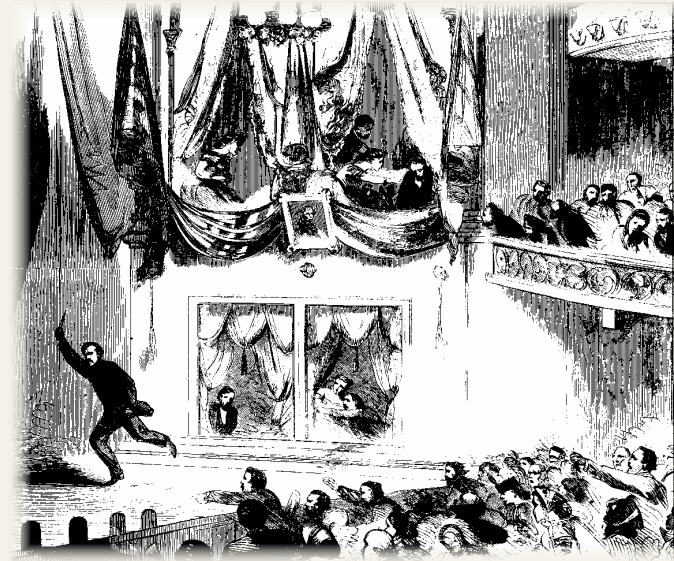
Harper & Row, 1951), chapter 7. Taylor writes that an average for northern railroads in 1860 was 2.2¢ per ton mile. The Richmond-Petersburg railroad charged 9¢ /ton-mile for wheat, but 2.5¢ /ton-mile for coal. I split the difference in this analysis. Hugh Chisholm (ed.), *The Encyclopædia Britannica* (Vol. 12, 1900), 323 lists a higher average freight rate. He examined twelve northern railroads for the period 1858-1860, was 3.006¢ /ton-mile. John F. Stover, *The Routledge Historical Atlas of the American Railroads*, (pg. 22) writes that the New York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania Railroads lowered their rates to "around 2¢/ton mile in 1860." Taylor's lower estimate is used here to give the greatest advantage possible to the Liverpool-NY-Richmond route.

The T. B. Road

By James A. Earl, IV

*Life's a stage or so they say,
but who could know t'would end this way?
Right or wrong. God only knows.
I ride like the wind on the T. B. Road.*

*The hardest act t'was ever played,
in foot-lights bright on John Ford's stage.
Then out the back a waiting steed
bore me off at lightning speed.*



*Pressing on in fevered flight.
I hide by day and ride by night.
Right or wrong. God only knows. I ride like the wind on the T. B. Road.*

*Hot on the trail at Garrets farm
by dark of night, they fired the barn.
An errant shot when few could see, they got their man, but it weren't me.*

*Pressing on in fevered flight.
I hide by day and ride by night.
Right or wrong. God only knows.
I ride like the wind on the T. B. Road.*

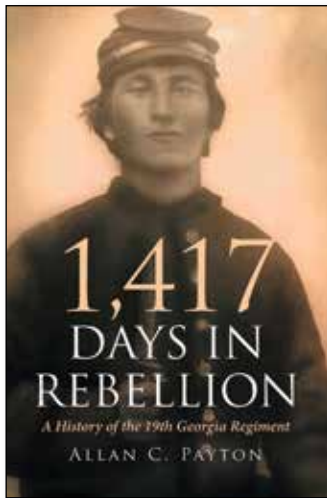
James A. Earl, IV is a member of the Alamo City Guards Camp 1325, San Antonio, Texas



Books in Print

"1,417 Days in Rebellion" A History of the 19th Georgia Regiment

Allan Payton is the author of this 144 page publication. Native of Georgia, he received his degree in political science in 1980 from the University of West Georgia, then had a career as a banker in metro Atlanta. And like a lot of young men growing up in the South, he developed an interest in the War Between the States (after listening to a podcast) and became enthusiastic



enough about it that he decided to write a book about the 19th Georgia Regiment, which has a fascinating story.

The 19th Georgia was a hard fighting regiment; in four years of war the men of the 19th will cover around 3,000 miles and fight in five states. The regiment was made up of ten brigades from the rural counties in northwest and central Georgia. For a year and three months the 19th saw combat in Virginia and Maryland, fighting in the battles of Seven Days, VA, Second Manassas, VA, Sharpsburg, MD, Fredericksburg, VA and Chancellorsville, VA. Captain John Keely recorded in his diary about the fighting during the Seven Days campaign, "We would march half a day, halt, form a line, fight a little, resume the march at dark, fight again in the morning, always taking care to give our main army time to go ahead well. We were faint from hunger, fatigued almost

to death, no rest, no sleep, no anything but march, starve, fight and take the rain which poured on us most pitilessly during the entire retreat, which lasted 12 days and during this time, I assure you, we had not more than 12 hours of sleep"

After a year of service in Virginia the 19th will be sent to Olustee, Florida. On February 20th, 1864 the 19th fought in the bloodiest battle in Florida, The Battle of Olustee. One month after this battle the 19th is sent back to Virginia. At this point the 19th Georgia Regiment is positioned in the siege line at Petersburg, VA.

This is a quick read and a very good book. I would highly recommend you pick up a copy so you can find out where the 19th Georgia regiment ends up.

Author: Allan Payton
Publisher: Covenant Books
<https://covenantbooks.com>
Paperback \$16.95

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts, III

The Battle of Gettysburg

I am an optimist at heart. I always try to look to the best in my fellow man. Unfortunately, I am often disappointed. For practically all of my life I have been fascinated by the defining event in American history, the Civil War, or as us Southerners call it, "The War for Southern Independence."

The old adage that the victor writes the history holds true. However, Southerners have never been reluctant to express their opinions. In some respects, it's as if the War never ended. The most remarkable fact is how little the average American understands about the War. But you would expect an author like Mr. Porterfield, with three college degrees, to present a balanced view.

However, this was not a consideration in Mr. Porterfield's short book, *The Battle of Gettysburg*. Perhaps we

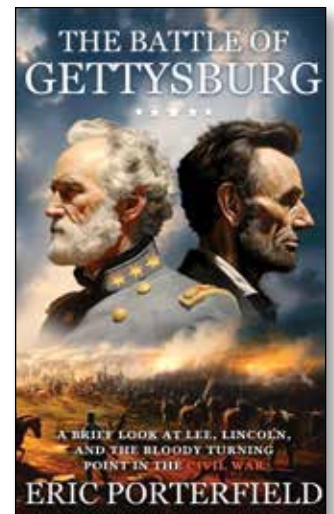
should not be too critical, since none of his degrees are in history. But again, I approached Mr. Porterfield's book with fairness.

I quickly realized Porterfield committed some gross errors which I could not overlook. While I expected the usual glorification of Lincoln, there was little objective support of this viewpoint. For example there was no mention of Lincoln's support of slavery. Porterfield stated Lincoln vehemently opposed slavery, which was untrue.

Lincoln told Horace Greeley his only goal was to save the union, with or without slavery. This opinion was seen in Lincoln's failure to emancipate the slaves until halfway through the war. Even then, northern slavery continued.

There were also the outright lies about the beginning of the war at Fort Sumter. Porterfield places all the blame on the South, even though the Confederate States Peace Commissioners were ignored by Lincoln and his government. In addition, Porterfield failed to discuss how Lincoln ignored the Constitution, falsely imprisoning thousands who disagreed with his policies. An agreement between North and South could have saved 750,000 lives.

And then in a huge stretch, was Porterfield's egregious assertion if the South had won at Gettysburg, General



Continued on page 54

Army of Northern Virginia



The **Lee-Jackson Camp 1**, Richmond, VA, held its annual Lee Birthday celebration at the Confederate War Memorial Chapel in Richmond. The guest speaker was Nora Brooks, who delivered the program "My Papa" portraying in costume General Lee's daughter, Mildred Childe Lee. General Lee's favorite hymn, *How Firm a Foundation*, was sung by the congregation, as well as *Carry Me Back to Old Virginny* and *Dixie*.



Captain Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, Color Sergeant Jordan Dill and his girlfriend Lisa Morgan attended the Headstones for Heroes Ball in Spartanburg, SC. The purpose of the Ball was to raise funds to purchase Tombstones for Confederate soldiers in unmarked graves in South Carolina. Approximately \$15,000 was raised for this worthy endeavor.



Members of **The Old Brunswick Camp 512**, Lawrenceville, VA, restored the Brewer Family cemetery and installed a headstone for Pvt. Jesse A. Brewer, Co. I, 12th VA Infantry, Meherrin Grays. Pictured from left, Carlton Lowry, Commander Dennis Gayness, Chaplain Jim Rook and 2nd Lt. Commander Joe Harris. Pvt. Brewer was Chaplain Jim Rook's great great grandfather.



The **Adam Washington Ballenger Camp 68**, Spartanburg, SC, had the pleasure of hosting UDC President General Julie Hardaway as their special guest speaker. Her topic for the evening was "The Nancy Hart Militia: Women of Uncommon Courage." She is pictured here with Ballenger Camp 68 and 2nd Brigade Commander Brian Motts.



Compatriot Brandon Johnson of **Litchfield Camp 132**, Conway, SC, and his daughter Macey, participated in the SC SCV 7th Brigade Cemetery Cleanup at Thomas Harrelson Cemetery, Fork, SC.



The **General Joe Wheeler Camp 1245**, Aiken, SC, held its annual Prayer Breakfast. From left, Ken Temples, guest speaker Chris Sweatman, Chad Hett, Lee Duvall and Blake Moore.

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



The **R. E. Lee Camp 726**, Alexandria, VA, swears in their newest member at their annual Christmas party with the local UDC chapter.



Two new headstones were placed in Richmond, VA, at Hollywood Cemetery, thanks to the efforts of **Hanover Dragoons Camp 827**, Hanover, VA, compatriots Donald Currin and Doug Pitts. They mark the graves of Clinton Depriest and Emmett Depriest. Donald is shown next to the grave of Emmett Depriest, one of the Immortal 600.



The **Lt. F. C. Frazier Camp 668**, High Point, NC, hosted their 6th Annual Christmas in the Confederacy Gathering with Commander-in-Chief Donnie Kennedy as the special guest speaker. CIC Kennedy was presented a Special Gift, *Death by Journalism – One Teacher's Fateful Encounter with Political Correctness*, signed by author Jerry Bledsoe.



Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828, Callands, VA, Commander Ricky Pritchett had the honor to present 2nd Lt. Commander Ed Clark with the SCV 25-year service Medal. He is a very dedicated compatriot and deserved this medal.



A flag raising ceremony was held in Deep Run, NC, at a flagpole donated by **Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760**, Goldsboro, NC, member Dennis Humphrey. Other camps in attendance were **Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466**, Smithfield, NC and the **Beaufort Plowboys Camp 2128**, Washington, NC.



Members of the **Clinton Hatcher Camp 21**, Leesburg, VA, observed Memorial Day at the Confederate Memorial in Union Cemetery in Leesburg with ladies of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Loudoun Chapter 170 and Lee Chapter 1482

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



Officers of the **Fort Sumter Camp 1269**, Charleston, SC, attended the Annual Robert E. Lee Reception held at the Confederate Home and College in Downtown Charleston. From left, Chaplain Gerry McCord, Quartermaster Yale Huett, Commander Steven Earnhardt, Adjutant John Lloyd, 2nd Lt Commander Rob Varnado and 1st Lt Commander Tharin Walker.



The SC Division Third Brigade held its annual prayer Breakfast in Rock Hill, SC at Mary's Cafe. Pictured are Third Brigade Lt. Commander Lamar Guest; Judson Leviner; Jack O'Brian; Jack Burnett; **Gen. States Rights Gist Camp 1451**, Bogansville, SC, Commander Mike Weathers; Dr. Chris Rucker; Tim Sizemore; Third Brigade Commander Marty Farwell; **Brig. Gen. Micah Jenkins Camp 1569**, Rock Hill, SC, Commander Jack Morton; Col. Vernon Terry, Bucky Sutton, **Walker Gaston Camp 86**, Chester, SC, Commander Donnie Raborn; Roy Cloninger and his grandson, Robert Little.



Major Egbert A. Ross Camp 1423, Charlotte & Mecklenburg County, NC, Commander Bob Carter shares the photo of the Mt. Zion Confederate Monument in Cornelius which the camp maintains.



Sherrell Hurley and Joe Haithcox carried the camp colors of the **Sgt. John A. Lisk Camp 1502**, Troy, NC, across the Potomac River at the historic White's Ford. They are gratefully appreciative for the kindness shown by the **Col. William Norris Camp 1398**, Darnestown, MD, which hosted the annual event.



Private Wallace Bowling Camp 1400, LaPlata, MD, held a swearing in ceremony for new member Thomas Swann. Pictured from left, Commander Dennis Spears, Thomas Swann, Chaplain Rick Hunt and 1st. Lieutenant Commander Garth Bowling.



SC Division, 7th Brigade Mortar Crew at the **Col. E. T. Stackhouse Camp 1576**, Latta, SC, Memorial Day Service.



Army of Northern Virginia



Members of the **Tom Smith Camp 1702**, Suffolk, VA, Memorial Guard participated in the 2024 Remembrance Day Parade held in Gettysburg, PA. Pictured from left, front, Jennifer Nelson and Susan Carraway; rear, Mike Jones, David Carraway, Shane Reason, Benjie Nelson, and Scott Carraway.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, compatriots Commander Jeff Plummer, left, and Camp Member Mark Stalvey are shown unfurling the colors at the William Wallace Monument in Stirling, Scotland.



The **Roxboro Grays Camp 1932**, placed a memorial marker on a veteran's grave up on one of their mountains.



Members of the **Confederate States Armory-Kenansville Camp 2157**, Kenansville, NC and the **Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760**, Goldsboro, NC, participated in the Deep Run Christmas Parade.

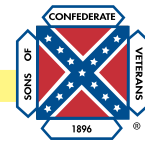


Lt. Col. Robert H. Archer Camp 2013, Havre De Grace, MD, members, from left, Chaplain Dave Heinle, Commander Bill Watson, 1st Lt. Commander Lester Testerman, 2nd Lt. Commander Bruce Tharp and Treasurer / Adjutant Tim Meyers at Lt. Col. Robert H. Archer's gravesite ceremony.



Members of the **The Burke Tigers Camp 2162**, Valdese, NC wishes all a Merry Christmas!

Army of Tennessee



Brig. Gen. Edward Dorr Tracy Jr. Camp 18, Macon, GA, Commander Mike Waits, left, introduces new member Gary Howell who joins on his ancestor, Pvt. Henry Howell, Co. I, 26th GA Infantry.



Frank P. Gracey Camp 225, Clarksville, TN, Compatriot Glen Allen Graham presented a program about the Chaplain's conference he and William David Smith attended at Elm Springs HQ office.



Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, member Arthur Harris presents the camp's donation for Toys for Tots of two plus boxes of toys and a check for \$590.



Captain William H. McCauley Camp 260, Dickson County, TN, Commander Jim Davis, left, at a meeting with Grady Garton.



The Paris Henry County Heritage Center recently hosted the Henry County Genealogy Society's presentation of **Isham G. Harris Camp 109, Paris, TN,** Commander Rick Revel's General George Washington to an overflow crowd. Rick Revels presents HCGS President Susan Pemberton his latest LP *That Muscle Shoals Sound* as a token of appreciation.



7 Stars Artillery gave a presentation to the students at Hancock High School in South Mississippi. From right, Wallace Mason represented the **Sam Davis Camp 596, Biloxi, MS,** and Jimmy Ivy, Alan Spence and Daryl Ladner represented the **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373, Picayune, MS**

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



Pictured from left are Northeast Brigade Commander Robert Jewellson, **Private Calvin C. Gunter Camp 444** Brooksville, AL, Commander James Joshua Moon and AL Division Commander Douglas J. Barrett for the presentation of the Camp Charter.



George Dorrill, left, and Sam Smith, members of **The Attala Yellow-jackets Camp 663**, Kosciusko, MS, discussed a print of the burial of one of "The Immortal 600" at Fort Pulaski, GA, which Dorrill used in a program to the camp on "The Immortal 600."



Captain Pat McMurry of the Mechanized Cavalry welcomed everyone to the annual Fall Flag Day Celebration at Dixie Heritage Park in Valley Head, AL. It was a good day with a meal, speakers, horse-shoes, cornhole, drawings, music, and lots of fellowship. The event was sponsored by the **Yellow Hammer Camp 579**, Scottsboro, AL.



General Robert H. Hatton Camp 723, Lebanon, TN, Commander Tom Wood (left) presented Certificates of Appreciation to Martin Frost, Reed Working and Ed Tomlinson for their outstanding dedication to the camp.



Sam Davis Camp 596, Biloxi, MS, members, Mike Carter, Ken Overstreet, Rick Randazzo, Don McFall and Joe Newman repaired and re-mounted electric outlet 6 at Beauvoir's camper parking area.



Appling Grays Camp 918, Baxley, GA, Commander Charlie Poarch welcomed new member Justin Davis to the camp.

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



Every 3rd weekend in October, at the Ghostwalk for Downtown Fort Pierce, the 1st US Artillery's, Battery F represents the history of the Indian River, the same river Secretary of War Breckenridge escaped down to make his way to Cuba. Members of the **Pvt. George W. Thomas Camp 1595**, Ft. Pierce, FL, assisting are Jim Odell portraying Col. Benjamin Kindred Pierce, Thorn Chapter 22 President Talissa Wilson, Friend of the SCV Bob Burdge, Lt. Commander Richard Halsey, Nathaniel and Tiffany.



West Tennessee SCVMC held a Relief event with assistance from **Bell's Partisans Camp 1821**, Trimble, TN, and Mary Ann Bell Chapter OCR. From left, Christy Stover, Major Lenny Stover, Erica Rainey (seated on ramp), Clark children (little girls), Captain Shawn Rainey, Lt. Charlie Clark, Christine Clark and Pvt. Tommy Stewart.



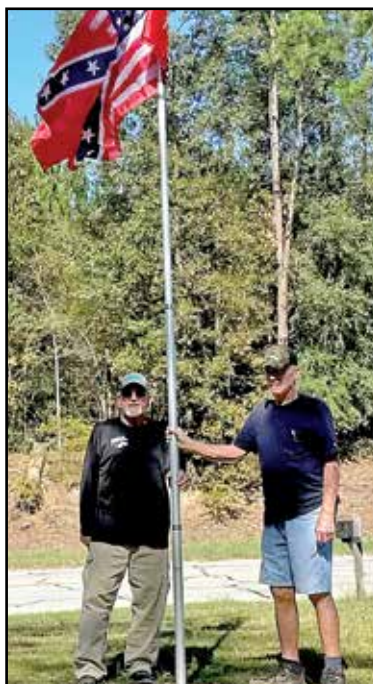
John Coffindaffer, a member of the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Syl- vania, AL, presented his outstanding program on Yankee prisons to the History Club at Asbury High School near Albertville, AL. John got help from UDC and OCR member Zenda Wheelus.



Members of the **Gen. Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, paid tribute to the camp's namesake at his graveside in Elizabethtown as veterans of the Orphan Brigade did during their annual reunion 110 years previously.



Col. John H. Baker Camp 1705, Zebulon, GA, Lt. Commander (10th Brigade Commander) Al Medcalf, Jr., presented the camp's 37th member, Brian Earls, with his new member certificate.



Two members of the **Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade Camp 2102**, Millen, GA, recently installed a flagpole at the residence of Denise Welden, widow of the camp's former Color Sergeant, Luther Welden. Color Sergeant Welden had intended to install the pole before cancer unexpectedly took his life. Pictured from left are Judge Advocate Mike Scott and Compatriot Joe Wilson.



Army of Tennessee



A dedication of the only Confederate Soldiers monument was held on the privately owned property of Roy Mixon of the **Old Capitol Camp 688**, Milledgeville, GA. Approximately 30 were in attendance with the speaker being Mr. Garry Daniell of the Georgia Graves Registry. A Confederate soldier statue and monument was unveiled to honor the boys and men of Wilkinson County, Georgia, for their service years, 1861-1865.



The **KY Division** held a memorial service at the CSA Soldiers Monument at Ft. Donelson National Battlefield with nearly 70 in attendance, including OCR and UDC representatives.



Kirk Lyons, Esq. of the Southern Legal Resources Center at Heritage Banquet with the **Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210**, Tampa, FL, spoke about the fight for the Reconciliation Memorial at Arlington.



Recently the **Jim Pearce Camp 2527**, Princeton, KY, did a grave marking and dedication ceremony for Ike Copeland, the only African-American Confederate Veteran living in Kentucky at the time of his death in 1904.

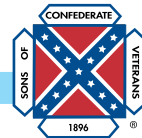


Multiple SCV Camps participated in the Memorial at the Beauvoir Cemetery for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier during Fall Muster. Camps represented were: the **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS; **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS; **Greene County Gaines Warriors Camp 2215**, Leaksville, MS; **Samuel H. Powe Camp 255**, Waynesboro, MS; **Lt. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest Camp 1353**, Hattiesburg, MS; **Rankin Greys Camp 2278**, Florence, MS; **Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi, MS; **Bibb Rifles Camp 455**, West Blockton, AL, and **Dabney H. Maury Camp 1754**, Grand Bay, AL.



The **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS, took part in the Ship Island Candelight at Fort Massachusetts. Members in the stairwell were, from right, Don Green, Justin Calhoun and Thomas Woods. Not pictured was NPS volunteer Pat Alford.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



The CA Division Southern Brigade gathered for its annual Christmas lunch and fiesta! Members from Bakersfield to the Mexican border traveled to the Mojave Desert for the festivities.



The 7th Division MO State Guard Camp 190, Houston, MO, held a flag rally at the Gen. James McBride Monument in Houston, MO. Pictured from left are Steven Knott (Johnson Camp), Ron Ice, Ryan Williams, Morgan Stinson, Nathaniel Lee, Dave Cowell, Liam Cowell, Jace Parsons, and Montana Stinson.



Gen. Felix H. Robertson Camp 129, Waco, TX, has participated in the Waco Premier Gun Show the past few years and has received an incredible response from the public at each presentation. As far as attendance, this was one of the largest shows in several years and recruiting efforts were highly successful. From left are Pat Mosley, Steve Canuteson, Markham Dossett and John Dickey.



The 1906 Confederate Monument, located on the Historic Harrison County, TX, Courthouse on the Square in downtown Marshall, TX, Silent Sam, remains on duty throughout the weather. W. W. Heartsill Camp 314, Marshall, TX, thanks the UDC, UCV and the citizens of Marshall back in the period of 1903-1906 for gifting the city this monument.



LA Division members from **Beauregard Camp 130**, New Orleans, LA; **Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133**, Baton Rouge, LA; **Camp Moore Camp 1223**, Tangipahoa, LA; and **Brig. Gen. J. J. Alfred A. Mouton Camp 778**, Opelousas, LA, participated in the 39th annual Fall Muster at Beauvoir in Biloxi, MS, as members of the famed Washington Artillery. Perfect weather brought large crowds to the last home of President Davis



The Major George B. Erath Chapter 2679, United Daughters of the Confederacy, was honored to bestow the Meritorious Medal upon WW II US Army veteran James R. Cox of the **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur TX. Also, Camp Commander Jim Cox, his son, received the Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal.

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



Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275, Livingston, TX, Chaplain Charlie Hester swore in new member Jack Hardcastle. Looking on is Camp Commander William Maddox, far left, and Camp Surgeon Larry Mink, far right.



Father Ben Lyons, commander of the **Captain James W. Bryan Camp 1390**, Lake Charles, LA, presented Compatriot Kevin J. Guillote with a lifetime membership certificate recently.



At a LA Division Reunion in Hammond, LA, PCiC/ATM Councilman Chuck McMichael and Division Commander Bobby Herring presented **Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, member Charles Lauret with his 25-year membership medal!



The **Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, held their annual Lee-Jackson Day celebration in Scottsdale, AZ. Members of the Division and United Daughters of the Confederacy gathered together to play Lee-Jackson Trivia and experienced a lively presentation on the formation of AZ Territory. Special guest of the day was Col. William Peters, Compatriot of **Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78**, Americus, GA, as he is a grandson of two Confederate veterans, and a son of a Spanish-American War Veteran.



The **Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ and **Col. Daniel N. McInosh Camp 1378**, Tulsa, OK, on USS *Maine* Day, February 15, restored the headstone of John Bell, a Black Confederate, who rests in Greenwood Memory Lawn Cemetery in Phoenix. Mr. John Bell died in 1942, and Camp 1525 placed a headstone for him in November of 2021. Unfortunately the original lettering for the headstone began to fade and was restored by Avery Frantz of 1525 and Brandon Porter of 1378 using cemetery grade paint pens.



Granville H. Oury Camp 1708, Scottsdale, AZ, along with Thunderbird Chapter 2102, UDC, dedicated a headstone for 2nd Lt. Thomas Cox, of the Frontier Battalion, TX State Troops, in Globe, AZ. Mr. Cox was a judge in Mason County, TX, until he resigned and moved to Arizona Territory.

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



The Pioneer Days festival in the city of Porterville was sponsored by the CA Division SCV. Thousands attended this family oriented event! Pictured from left, Greg Frazier and Jim Howard of **Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA; Division Commander Tod Terry, and **Gen. Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Fresno, CA, Commander Jay Giellette.



Surgeon John Cravens Camp 2276, Gallatin, MO, Commander Lanny Dixon, Lt. Commander Harry Boyle and member Steve Boyle made a donation to a local family plagued with cancer.



The **Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, family enjoyed a well deserved breakfast following this year's Wreaths Across America event. The camp is the host of this event in the Mojave Desert gold country. The local communities are strong supporters of SCV due to our many public service efforts.



Representatives of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Johnson County, KS, and the **Private Riley Crawford Camp 2348**, Baxter Springs, KS, completed a cleanup of their memorial site at the Mine Creek Battlefield site near Pleasanton, KS. The marker is the only Confederate marker in the State of Kansas.



Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937, Cleburne, TX, six-pounder smooth bore cannons fired a salute at the recent Pioneer Days event at the Chisholm Trail Museum in Cleburne.



Pvt. Nathan T. Wanslee Camp 2096, Safford, AZ, along with members of the Safford, AZ Order of Confederate Rose installed a grave marker for a black Confederate soldier, George Williams, who served under General Price. The grave marker was set at the Saint Vincent de Paul Cemetery in Silver City, NM. From left are Billy Long, Paula England, Tamy Saunders, Craig Saunders, Bart Stauffer, Michelle Stauffer, and Clyde England.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **Private C. W. Lucas–Forrest’s Escorts Camp 2316**, Prescott Valley, AZ, together with the **Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, dedicated an Iron Cross of Honor on the grave of George W. Heath of the 12th TX Cavalry in Camp Verde, AZ. The Cross was provided and installed by Avery Frantz of the **Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, while the dedication ceremony was conducted primarily by members of Camp 2316.



Members of the Trans-Mississippi Old Guard served as Honor Guard at the National Cemetery and Confederate Cemetery for Wreaths Across America at San Antonio, TX. Members from four TX Division Camps participated including four from the **1st Lt. Jesse Page Camp 2351**, Boerne, TX, as well as ATM Commander John McCammon.



Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327, Carthage, MO, members Steve Cottrell, Wayne Pease, and Bill Bader marched in the Carthage Veterans Day parade.



Eighth graders from Yates Center, KS, visited the Mine Creek Battlefield and Confederate monument maintained by the **KS Division SCV**. The Battle of Mine Creek was the largest cavalry battle west of the Mississippi.



Commander-in-Chief Walter D. Kennedy and MO Division Commander Jeff Futhey presented the SCV Ladies Appreciation Medal to Stacie Cowell in recognition of her help and support of the MO Division and the **Capt. Moses J. Bradford Camp 2344**, Rolla, MO.



MO Division Commander Jeff Futhey presented a framed 1937 Lee-Jackson stamp to Cheryl Oliver and Tim Hilton, guest speakers at the MO Division Lee-Jackson Luncheon. The program was on “Ghosts of the Hunley.”

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

**The Tallassee Armory
Guards Camp 1921
Tallassee**
Kason James Hathcock

**Pvt. William M. Carney Camp
2088
Atmore**
Trent Barse Taber

**Tuskaloosa Ploughboys
Camp 2312
Northport**
Franklin Eugene Nichols

ARKANSAS

**James M. Keller Camp 648
Hot Springs**
Billy Paul Mason

DELAWARE

**Delaware Grays Camp 2068
Seaford**
Mitchell Keith Rogers

FLORIDA

**William Wing Loring Camp
1316
St. Augustine**
David Bruce Denham

**Theophilus West M.D. Camp
1346
Marianna**
Luke Aubrey Kent

**Stonewall Jackson Camp
1381
St. Petersburg**
Patrick Gilbert Krepper
Robert William Routh

**Capt. J. J. Dickison Camp
1387
Melbourne**
Dan Stewart McIntyre

GEORGIA

**Gen. John B. Gordon Camp
46
Atlanta**
John Lincoln Kittrell

**Brig. Gen. John Carpenter
Carter Camp 207
Waynesboro**
Hunter J. Via

**Ogeechee Rifles Camp 941
Statesboro**
William David Stone

**Col. John H. Baker Camp
1705
Zebulon**
Robert Jackson Edmondson
James J. Hedderman, Jr.
Steven Alexander Mann
Perry Chet McDonell

**Pine Barrens Volunteers
Camp 2039
Eastman**
Russell William McGrath

**Lt. Lovett Allen Tully Camp
2071
Colquitt**
Donald Patrick Cofty, Sr.
Miles Bradley Pratt

**Georgia Division HQ Camp
2200
Moultrie**
Anthony Brian Clay
Ricky Tyler Hamby
Ricky Felton Hamby
Aaron Paul Hataway
Matthew Summers

KANSAS

**South Kansas Camp 2064
Wichita**
Peter David Dolieslager

LOUISIANA

**Henry Watkins Allen Camp
133
Baton Rouge**
Paul Herbert Hilborn, Jr.

MISSOURI

**7th Division Missouri State
Guard Camp 190
Houston**
Verl Sigman
Chase Hunter Williams

**Brig. Gen. John T. Hughes
Camp 614
Independence**
Scott Daniel Whited

**Brig. Gen. Mosby Monroe
Parsons Camp 718
Jefferson City**
David Scott Maupin

NORTH CAROLINA

**Franklin Rifles Camp 310
Louisburg**
Jerry Holmes

**Lewis A. Armistead Camp
1302
Jacksonville**
Christopher Cameron Morgan
Nim

**CSS Ram Neuse Camp 1427
Kinston**
Braxton Caleb Rogers

**Cleveland Regiments Camp
1663
Cleveland County**
Conner Stephen Brackett

**Catawba Rifles Camp 2357
Catawba**
Bobby Heyward McCall, Jr.

**25th NC Transylvania Vol.
Camp 2363
Rosman**
Charles Virgil McCrary, II

OHIO

**Lt. Jonathan Bressler Camp
1536
Cincinnati**
Kaiden Michael Merz

OKLAHOMA

**Brigadier General Douglas
Hancock Cooper Camp 2361
Clinton**
Victor Lynn Burdick

**Captain James J. McAlester
Camp 775
McAlester**
Randy Lee Roden

SOUTH CAROLINA

**Secession Camp 4
Charleston**
Stephen Thomas Dene Gursky
Russell Arthur Mallette

**Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp
273
Columbia**
Cory Paul Jones

**General Ellison Capers Camp
1212
Moncks Corner**
James A. Ballentine, Jr.

**General John Bratton Camp
1816
Winnsboro**
Charles Nathan McManus, Jr.

**Dixie Camp 2362
Charleston**
Ty Anthony Sudano

TENNESSEE

Nathan Bedford Forrest
Camp 215
Memphis
Patrick McLean Demere

Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257
Covington
Michael Dustin Greer
David Lance McClain

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain
HQ Camp 584
Columbia
Justin Matthew Butler
Richard R. Riddle

Wigfall Greys Camp 1560
Collierville
Donald Ethridge Blackburn
Robert Llewellyn Witter

Forrest Crossing Guards
Camp 2332
Clifton
Jonathan Andrew Powers

TEXAS

John B. Hood Camp 50
Galveston
Robert Alan King
Matthew Jason Schlageter

R. E. Lee Camp 239
Fort Worth
Travis Dale Brown

W. W. Heartsill Camp 314
Marshall
Rodney Barton King

Grimes Co. Greys Camp 924
Anderson
Jon Michael Gardner

Gen. Jerome B. Robertson
Camp 992
Brenham
Christopher Nixon Hatley
Anthony George Piwonka

Maj. Robert M. White Camp
1250
Temple
Wyatt Taylor Mullen, II

Gen. Horace Randal Camp
1533
Carthage
Nicky Lee Parker

Judge Roy Bean Camp 2298
Iraan
Crockett Lane Hartman

VIRGINIA

The Stonewall Brigade Camp
1296
Lexington
William Scott Brazier

J. E. B. Stuart Camp 1343
Henrico
Zachary Clay Belcher

Captain Jack Adams Camp
1951
Edinburg
Hunter Lee Rinker
Stacey Lee Rinker
Andrew F. Schroeder

WEST VIRGINIA

McNeill's Rangers Camp 582
Moorefield
Kasen Shane Hines

Continued from page 14

The Last Roll

John R. Massey Camp 152
Fayetteville/Lincoln Co., TN
Charles Lunsford
Phillip Tenenbaum

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ
Camp 584
Columbia, TN
Thomas Jerry Cheek

James M. Saufley Camp 929
Clarkrange, TN
James Carl Vincent

Sam Davis Camp 1293
Brentwood, TN
Holice O. Gilliland, Jr.

Col. A. M. Hobby Camp 713
Corpus Christi, TX
Norman Craig Young

Frontier Guard Camp 996
Junction, TX
William Edward Bissett

General Tom Green Camp 1613
San Angelo, TX
James Paul Kerbow

Gen. John A. Wharton 8th TX Cav.
Camp 2105
East Bernard, TX
Tommy Ellis

Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest
Camp 2313
Whitney, TX
Franklyn H. Smith

1st Lt. Jesse Page Camp 2351
Boerne, TX
John Michael Hoke, Jr.

A. P. Hill Camp 167
Colonial Heights, VA
Howard Curtis Butterworth

R. E. Lee Camp 726
Alexandria, VA
Benjamin L. Sims, III

Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828
Callands, VA
Raymond Eugene Weldon

Fincastle Rifles Camp 1326
Roanoke, VA
Grover Carter McCloud

James City Cavalry Camp 2095
Williamsburg, VA
Claude Duke Perkins, Jr.

Compatriots in Virginia

Now it is our turn! The Virginia Division and several Virginia Camps have been providing headstones, we humbly ask individuals and the rest of our Camps to consider doing the same.



There are still well more than 1,000 Virginians without headstones. The Virginia Division and its Oakwood Restoration Committee respectfully challenge the Camps and Compatriots of our Division to consider sponsoring a headstone or headstones for “our boys.” We have negotiated very good pricing with Southern Heritage Products and are able to provide the headstones for \$500 installed. These are Veterans Administration style upright granite headstones produced by a Veterans Administration supplier.

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

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

The Confederate soldiers buried in Oakwood Cemetery deserve better. Won’t you help us?

**Oakwood Restoration Committee
c/o Richard A. Moomaw
69 Old Kiln Lane
Mt. Jackson, VA 22842
rmoomaw@shentel.net**



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

21ST CENTURY CONFEDERATE HEROES

SCV Camp 2300
SCV Camp 253
Kerry Williams

Tony Lundy
John Bahl

CONFEDERATE MUSEUM DONATIONS

Delong Family Charitable Trust	\$1,000	Long Beach, CA	Dr. W. Herman White	\$80	High Point, NC
Allen Sims	\$600	Woodstock, GA	<i>In memory of Paula M. Burnett and Lynda Gramling</i>		
Charles Hiatt	\$200	Concord, NC	Cullen Watts	\$52	Smithdale, MS
Paul Vaughn	\$100	Riverside, AL	Phillip Addison	\$50	Ringgold, GA
John Taylor		Jackson, MS	Gary Wright		Durant, OK
			Matthew Joyner, Sr.		Charlotte, NC
			Richard Leaumont		Pasco, WA

FORREST HOME FUND

Frank Leatherwood Boaz, AL \$500

STAND WATIE DONATIONS

SCV Camp 1308 Shreveport, LA \$140



Please send all donations to:

Sons of Confederate Veterans

PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

Please state which fund your donation should be applied to.

Make Your Donation Today!

Help replenish our Heritage Defense Fund!

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

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

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

PVT CHARLES FREDERICK HARGET CAMP 706 & SOUTHERN HERITAGE PRODUCTS

PRE-CASTING SALE CONFEDERATE VETERAN GRAVE MARKER



FRONT DESIGN

- ★ Reserve yours before casting begins
- ★ Front and reverse designs shown
- ★ Classic memorial marker design
- ★ Powder coated black
- ★ Limited pre-casting offer



REVERSE DESIGN

**PRICE \$175.00
WHICH INCLUDES SHIPPING**

— Need a minimum of 100 orders to start casting —

For ordering information

CONTACT SOUTHERN HERITAGE PRODUCTS

EMAIL: SOUTHERNHERITAGEPRODUCTS@GMAIL.COM

Lt. General A. P. Stewart

the lives of Stewart and his family would be no exception as they would certainly be affected forever.

At the outbreak of the war in May of 1861, he accepted a commission with the rank of major in the Tennessee Militia. Shortly thereafter, in August he entered the Confederate States Army as a major of artillery. He was praised for his leadership and command of the artillery at the Battle of Belmont, Missouri and was promoted to brigadier general in November of 1861. Stewart was assigned to brigade command under General Leonidas Polk where he served with distinction at New Madrid, Shiloh, the Kentucky Campaign (Battle of Perryville) and Murfreesboro. He was promoted to major general in June 1863, serving as a division commander under General James Longstreet at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. The command situation in the Army of Tennessee was steadily deteriorating with General Bragg facing an open revolt from his key staff generals. Stewart somehow managed to stay above the controversy and undamaged through the conflict and was able to maintain good relations with all parties involved; by the time Bragg was relieved from command by President Davis, Stewart was about the only friend Bragg had left.

Stewart was promoted to Lt. general in June 1864 as a corps commander under Joe Johnston and participated in the Atlanta Campaign when he was wounded at the Battle of Ezra Church. President Davis replaced Joe Johnston with John Bell Hood during the final days of the Atlanta Campaign. Stewart remained a corps commander under Hood in the Tennessee Campaign of 1864 that included the disastrous battles of Franklin and Nashville. Following Nashville, the few survivors of the Army of Tennessee were sent to the Carolinas Campaign now under the command of Joe Johnston. The Army of Tennessee, now only approximately 5,000 men, was placed under Stewart's command. He surrendered his Army on April 26, 1865, at Bennetts Farm near Durham, North Carolina. He was paroled in Greensboro, NC, on May 1, 1865. Stewart had served in every major battle which involved the

Army of Tennessee, rising through the ranks to the ultimate rank of lieutenant general.

Following the war, life was difficult for Stewart as he returned to his civilian life in Lebanon. He returned to Cumberland for a time, and he also worked as a surveyor, and other efforts to make a living but he struggled to support his family financially. In 1866 he described his poor financial circumstance in a letter to Henry Waterson of the *Republican Banner* in Nashville, hoping to find appropriate work. Excerpts from that letter read as follows "The war left me in debt ... threatened with foreclosure of the mortgage. ... I am making what money I can in this county surveying and dividing land for sale to provide for my family." Failing to find suitable work in Tennessee, he moved his family from Lebanon in 1870 to a new start in St. Louis, Missouri, where he worked for an insurance company until 1874. He accepted the opportunity to become the chancellor at the University of Mississippi in 1874 where he served until 1886 when he retired.

During the late 1880s there was a strong movement by preservationists to establish a National Battlefield Park system and to have the project headed by a general officer from both sides of the conflict. In 1890 Stewart and his old friend and former enemy, Union Gen. William Rosecrans, joined forces in establishing the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Parks. General Stewart would remain a commissioner of the military parks until his death. His last years were divided between Mississippi, Chattanooga and St. Louis where some of his children lived. The family decided he should live in a warmer climate and made a final move to Biloxi, Mississippi, in 1906 where he lived with one of his sons. He continued his work as Commissioner of Parks right up to his death. He still had writings on his office desk he was working on when he passed away at age 87. "Old Straight," as he was widely and affectionately known, was buried in St. Louis in 1908 where he had worked and lived and the family resided.



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

From the Sons of Confederate Veterans' 131st Reunion

2026-2028 General Executive Council
Tony Griffin, Commander-in-Chief
Charles Lauret, Lt. Commander-in-Chief

J. Michael Pullen, Adjutant-in-Chief
Chuck McMichael, Chief of Staff
Scott D. Hall, Judge Advocate-in-Chief
George Conor Bond, Chief of Heritage Ops

W. Michael Hurley, Chaplain
James Graham, Jr., ANV Commander
Randall B. Burbage, ANV Councilman
James G. Patterson, AOT Commander
Forrest S. Daws, AOT Councilman
John McCammon, ATM Commander
Bobby G. Herring, ATM Councilman
Larry McCluney, Jr., Past CIC
R. S. Jason Boshers, Past CIC
Walter D. "Donnie" Kennedy, Past CIC

The following men have been appointed to the SCV's General Staff by Commander-in-Chief Griffin:

Editor-in-Chief Frank B. Powell, III
Genealogist-in-Chief David C. Daniels
Surgeon-in-Chief Dr. Michael Bergeron
Historian-in-Chief Forrest S. Daws
Chief of Protocol Chuck Rand
Parliamentarian Frank B. Powell, III
Inspector-in-Chief Bill Elliot
Sergeant-at-Arms Jon McCleese
Color Sergeant Kevin Witherell
Chief Aide de Camp

Thomas V. Strain, Jr

Aides de Camp

Walter Smith

Tod Terry

Jon McCleese

Aide de Camp/Discipline Liaison

James K. Turner

Ensign Aide de Camp

Keegan Franklin

Henry Morales

Thomas Rice

Amendments

1. did not pass

2. passed

3. did not pass

4. passed

5. did not pass

Jefferson Davis Chalice
James Ronald Kennedy – Louisiana

Robert E. Lee Gold Medal
Jamie Graham – South Carolina
Shelby Little – Texas
David King – Florida

Supplemental Membership Certificates

Compatriots, since posting about processing of Supplemental Certificates, I have received a influx of responses asking what a Supplemental Certificate was? You join the SCV based on your ancestor who fought for the Confederate States of America. If you are lucky enough to have more than one ancestor fight for the south, you may apply for a Supplemental Certificate to honor those ancestors. You must go through the exact same process as when you joined the SCV. The application must be fully filled out, and all supporting documentation must be presented to your camp committee that approves applications. There is a box on the membership application that says Supplemental Certificate up at the top right of the form. Please make sure you check that box. Thanks for the responses. Its shows you do read these telegraphs, and that means a lot to us at HQ.

All, please take note the GEC at its March Meeting voted to raise the cost of supplemental certificates to \$35. This was due to the increased cost of producing and mailing these. All supplemental certificate applications submitted on and after this date 6-May-2026 need to include the correct payment to be processed. Please note two things. These applications MUST be approved by your camp committee on applications or they will be returned. Also note, no supplemental certificate will be processed after June 30 every year as HQ

is preparing for reunion and renewals. Processing will resume November 1st after all renewals are processed. Please e-mail membership@scv.org if you have any questions

Eric Previti

National Membership Coordinator

Online training now available for commanders and adjutants

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

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

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

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

Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern

Executive Director

Change of Address Needed

Any change in your mailing address needs to be sent to Headquarters immediately. *Confederate Veteran* magazines not forwarded and are thrown away by the post office. Please help us limit the number of wasted magazines.

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

William D. McCain Research Library and Education Center

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

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

Our New Southern Heritage Center

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

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

The open spaces on our property are used from time to time for various

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

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

Museum artifact donations and Confederate images

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

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

SCV HQ to sell H. L. Hunley Medals

Greetings, Compatriots!

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

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

Adam Southern
Executive Director

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.

Shipping address for Elm Springs has changed

Compatriots,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you,
Adam Southern
Executive Director

New system for contacting US Congress members

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

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



Dispatches From the Front

friendship.” The Confederation Congress possessed important common powers, but the central government could not independently tax, effectively regulate commerce between the states, or reliably support a national war effort. It depended heavily upon the states for money, manpower, and execution of its decisions.

The Constitutional Convention of 1787 was adopted to remedy those defects. It created a government capable of raising revenue, regulating interstate and foreign commerce, maintaining armed forces, and enforcing federal law. Yet it did not reduce the states to provinces or administrative subdivisions of a consolidated national government.

James Madison explained the resulting arrangement in *Federalist* No. 39. The Constitution’s establishment was federal because ratification occurred through the people acting in their respective states. The House of Representatives possessed national characteristics; the Senate preserved the political equality of the states; the federal government operated directly upon individuals; and its jurisdiction nevertheless extended only to constitutionally enumerated powers and, of course, limits. James Madison concluded that the new Constitution was neither wholly national nor wholly federal, but a “composition of both.” The Tenth Amendment later confirmed powers neither delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the states remained reserved to the states or to the people.

This compound structure supplies the constitutional background necessary to understand the Corwin Amendment. Its supporters were not merely attempting to enact another policy protecting slavery; rather, they were attempting to preserve a particular boundary between national and state authority and to prevent that boundary from being moved by a future constitutional majority.

The Republican Party platform of 1860 embodied an important distinction. It affirmed the right of each state to control its own domestic institutions, while

simultaneously rejecting the extension or legal establishment of slavery in the federal territories. The party maintained that slavery within an existing state and slavery within national territory presented different constitutional questions.

President Lincoln repeated the first half of that distinction in his First Inaugural Address. He declared that he possessed neither the lawful right nor the purpose of interfering with slavery in states where it existed. When discussing the recently-proposed constitutional amendment, he stated that he understood noninterference to be implied in the Constitution, and had no objection to it being made “express and irrevocable.” At the same time, he rejected the legality of unilateral secession by a state(s), and insisted that the Union remained constitutionally unbroken.

The novelty of the Corwin Amendment did not lie merely in restraining the ordinary legislative power of Congress. Under the prevailing antebellum understanding accepted by President Lincoln and reflected in the Republican Party platform, Congress lacked a general power to abolish slavery within a state.

The Corwin Amendment instead targeted Article V. It provided that no future amendment could authorize or give Congress the power to abolish or interfere with a state’s domestic institutions, including slavery. That distinction is crucial; Article I asks what Congress may do under the Constitution as it presently exists. Article V determines what the Constitution may become. Corwin attempted to close the latter route and prevent a future super majority of the nation and states from transferring this subject to congressional control.

The proposal was consequently both a slavery-protective amendment and a federalism amendment. It placed one category of state law beyond the reach not merely of ordinary congressional legislation, but of later constitutional alteration granting Congress additional authority.

The method chosen to protect state autonomy contained a profound constitutional paradox. To shield the states from future federal interference, Congress invoked the supreme mechanism of the federal Constitution, the Article

V amendment process.

Article V itself embodies James Madison’s compound republic. Congress may propose an amendment only with two-thirds approval in each house, but the amendment cannot become law unless three-fourths of the states ratify it. The process is national because it changes the supreme law for the entire country; it is federal because ratification is calculated by states rather than by a national popular vote. James Madison accordingly observed that the amendment process was neither wholly national nor wholly federal.

Corwin would have used that mixed national-federal process to place a portion of state authority beyond the reach of the same process in the future. In effect, the constitutional system was being asked to bind its successors: the people and states acting in 1861 would purport to deny later generations the ability to confer a particular power upon Congress.

Whether Article V permits such self-entrenchment was debated even in 1861 and remains an unresolved constitutional question. The original Constitution expressly protects each state’s equal suffrage in the Senate unless that state consents, but scholars continue to debate whether an amendment may make itself permanently unamendable. For that reason, the most accurate description is that Corwin purported to create an irrevocable limitation; it cannot be stated with certainty that the limitation would be judicially enforceable against every later amendment.

The language would also create a narrower interpretive question. Corwin expressly barred amendments that would “authorize or give to Congress” abolition or interference power. The Thirteenth Amendment, ultimately ratified in 1865, did two things: Section 1 directly abolished slavery, while Section 2 gave Congress enforcement authority. Had Corwin been ratified, courts or political institutions would have been forced to decide whether it prohibited only a future grant of power to Congress, or whether it also prevented a later amendment from abolishing slavery; because Corwin was never ratified, that question remained hypothetical.

By the time Congress completed its action, seven Deep South states adopted

secession ordinances, and the Confederate States of America was organized at Montgomery. The Corwin Amendment was therefore offered after the political rupture commenced.

The proposal was also narrower than several competing compromise plans. Senator John J. Crittenden's package, for example, would restore and extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific and attempt to settle the territorial controversy. Corwin addressed federal interference with slavery inside existing states but did not resolve the expansion of slavery into the territories, enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Clause, the future sectional balance of political power, the claimed constitutional right of secession, or the federal government's authority to resist it.

This limitation was decisive because the territorial dispute was central to Republican policy. Republicans could affirm state control over slavery where it existed while refusing to permit its legal establishment in national territories. Many secessionists, meanwhile, no longer regarded a limited guarantee of noninterference within existing states as sufficient protection against a future Northern political majority.

A constitutional compromise can preserve a union only so long as the disputing parties continue to recognize a common constitutional authority. By March 1861, the seceded states began organizing a separate government, while the incoming administration refused to recognize secession as lawful. The Corwin Amendment offered a legal guarantee at the very moment when the underlying political trust necessary to sustain such a guarantee largely collapsed.

President Lincoln's conduct illustrates this division. His inaugural address accepted the constitutional premise that the federal government lacked authority to abolish slavery inside an existing state.

The contrast between the proposed Thirteenth Amendment of 1861 and the ratified Thirteenth Amendment of 1865 is one of the most consequential reversals in American constitutional history.

The Corwin proposal was framed as a negative limitation. It attempted to prevent future constitutional change from empowering Congress to abolish

or interfere with slavery within a state. Its purpose was to preserve state control over that institution and insulate the existing federal arrangement from later alteration.

The ratified Thirteenth Amendment adopted the opposite constitutional principle. It abolished slavery and involuntary servitude throughout the United States, except as punishment for crime, and expressly empowered Congress to enforce that prohibition through appropriate legislation. Rather than shielding one area of state law from national authority, it removed slavery from legitimate state discretion altogether.

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments continued this transformation by establishing national citizenship, imposing substantive restrictions upon state action, protecting due process and equal protection, prohibiting specified voting discrimination, and giving Congress enforcement authority.

This fundamental shift did not abolish federalism because the states continued to possess broad authority over local government, property, criminal law, family relations, elections, and their general police powers. However, state authority was no longer constitutionally sufficient to sustain slavery or to define citizenship and civil status free from national constitutional limitations. Reconstruction preserved the federal system while reallocating authority in subjects the reconstructed Constitution placed beyond exclusive state control.

The Corwin Amendment does not demonstrate that slavery was incidental to the sectional crisis. Its very language confirms that slavery was the concrete institution Congress sought to protect. Nor, however, should the amendment's federalism dimension be dismissed as an afterthought or rhetorical disguise. It shows that the conflict concerned both the institution of slavery and the location of ultimate constitutional authority over it.

Corwin represented an attempt to preserve the antebellum constitutional settlement by converting an asserted limitation upon federal power into an entrenched rule of constitutional law. It sought to reassure slaveholding states that neither Congress nor a future amendment could remove their control over slavery within their borders. But it

arrived after secession had begun, left the territorial controversy unresolved, and depended upon a shared constitutional confidence that no longer existed.

The amendment that was not ratified would have constitutionalized permanent federal noninterference. The amendment that was ratified constitutionalized national abolition and congressional enforcement.

Between those two proposed Thirteenth Amendments lies the constitutional transformation of the Union.

*Douglas P. Harden
Frank Stringfellow Camp 822
Fairfax, Virginia*

Suggest magazine money be put to better use

To the Editor:

First of all I will say the *Confederate Veteran* is a great magazine, top of the line. Very good reading contained in it and I salute the editors.

Although I like the magazine, I would much prefer the cost of printing and mailing to me be used to support our history and more needed ways for the Southern cause. I use other sources of research when done and don't do much book or magazine reading these days.

I am a proud member of the SCV and plan to always be such. So please use funds for my magazine cost to better support the organization.

*James D. Rhodes
Gen. John Herbert Kelly Camp 1980
Maben, Mississippi*



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

Books in Print

Lee would have “gone on to terrorize the north.” Lee never terrorized anyone, unlike his counterparts in the north. Lee was the most honorable of all the commanders, north and South. What a load of bull! Anyone who has studied Lee knows he would have never considered terrorism in any form.

In fact, there was plenty of terrorism dispensed on the Union side, thanks to Lincoln and Sherman and others. Lincoln even hung 38 Sioux Indians in 1862 who had little, if any, legal representation. But Lincoln needed the support of Minnesota in the next election, so the Sioux paid the price. Lee, on the other hand was a man of honor whose record as a commander was pristine.

Unfortunately, Porterfield’s book was a huge disappointment and certainly not worth reading.

Author: Eric Porterfield
Publisher: Eric Porterfield
www.amazon.com
Paperback \$12.99

Reviewed by Joe D. Haines

The 47th Georgia Volunteer Infantry Regiment

I like the fact William A. Bower, Jr. used the term “compiled by,” because research is what he did for 22 years to produce this book. He has numerous ancestors who were in the 47th, prompting his intense interest in it. William is known by his friends as Bill, and he resides in Appling County, Georgia where he is a member of the Appling County Grays Camp 918 Sons of Confederate Veterans. Mr. Bower has published regimental histories on the 47th Georgia, the 27th Georgia and the 54th Georgia. I’m looking forward to reading the histories of the 27th GA and 54th GA Infantry as well.

The 47th Georgia Volunteer Infantry Regiment was made up of ten counties from eastern and central Georgia organized during the winter of 1861-1862.

First ordered to the Charleston, SC area in July of 1862, the regiment was sent to Mississippi on June 3rd 1863 and saw its first baptism by fire around Jackson, MS, then in July the 47th GA was assigned to General Marcellus Augustus Stovall Corps and John K. Jackson’s Brigade, Army of Tennessee.

From September 1863 through the end of the war in May 1865 the 47th participated in the campaigns of Chickamauga, Atlanta, Franklin-Nashville, and finally the Carolina campaign. More than three thousand miles of combat, covering six states. Bower did an excellent job putting the regimental history together.

One excerpt from the book I wanted to share comes from a letter Captain Benjamin S. William, Adjutant, 47th Georgia wrote some years after the war, “As I have before stated my mother made the

flag and presented it to the 47th Regt — My father then colonel commanding. It was received on behalf of the Regt. by a gallant officer and an eloquent orator: John D. Ashton, Captain of Co D-47th Regt. His speech, in accepting, was truly splendidly eloquent. His home was in or near Sylvania, Screven County.”

“My wife and daughters tell me my mother stated that at the time of the making of the flag she found it impossible to obtain such material as she desired and, consequently, had to resort to the use of two shawls, of different colors. These with some white silk she had, she used. The fringe of cords and tassels, I think, was taken from some pieces of old furniture — sofas

or curtains, and the tinsel she purchased in Savannah. She there, had made - in Savannah — a handsome staff, spear-shaped with gilded point. I think this staff was shivered and lost at Chickamauga September 20th - Sunday - 1863. When it came time to save the flag, it was tied to a small, peeled oak “sapling.” Finally, March 21st, 1865 the remnant, the fragment, the remaining few of the 47th GA fought, as gallantly and as desperately as they had ever fought, their last battle at Bentonville, NC. On that field it floated in victory over the remaining few. Soon after, it was furled.”

The information compiled in this publication is first rate. We’re so lucky we have quite a few members of the SCV who have written good, informative books. I have thoroughly enjoyed all that I have read.

Compiled by William A. Bower, Jr.
Publisher: Swampfox Publishing
swampfoxservices@gmail.com
Paperback \$24.99

Barney W. Roberts, III



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

November/December 2026 .Sept. 1

January/February 2027Nov. 1

March/April 2027January 1

May/June 2027 March 1

July/August 2027 May 1

September/October 2027July 1

True Gray

The roll of Blacks supporting the Confederate cause is often overlooked or deliberately misrepresented by woke academics pushing an agenda.

True Gray is a historical novel about a young South Carolina plantation owner's son Daniel, who sets out to defend home and family in our War for Southern Independence. By his side is his faithful servant Wash. This is not uncommon

across the South. There are numerous accounts of Blacks accompanying their masters into service, even bringing wounded and dead masters back home.

The novel starts in 1850 and traces the relationship of Daniel and Wash as they grow up together in the South Carolina low country. I found this very interesting as it showed how Whites and Blacks lived, played and worked together, becoming a close family.

Once South Carolina seceded in December of 1860, Daniel did not hesitate to volunteer to defend home and family. Being the only son, Daniel's father did not want him to go. But, Daniel finally convinced him and asked if he could take Wash with him.

Arriving in Columbia, they joined the 2nd South Carolina with others, Black and White, from across the state. Thinking the war would not last very long, they saw their first action at Manassas but quickly learned differently.

It didn't take long for Wash to pick up a dropped yankee rifle and claim it for his own. He was an excellent shot and became a regular soldier, even capturing some yankees and making them his prisoners.

Unfortunately, Wash was captured

and made prisoner himself. But, given his freedom if he would cross over to the other, he refused like any good Southerner. After escaping, he made his way back to his unit at the Battle of Fredricksburg.

There is a lot more to this story and I don't want to ruin it for you. I did really enjoy *True Gray* and I can recommend it to all of our readers, even if you don't like historical novels.

Author: James Earl
Publisher: CreateSpace
www.amazon.com
Paperback \$8.35

Reviewed by Frank Powell

The Unvanquished

Subtitled *The Untold Story of Lincoln's Special Forces, the Manhunt for Mosby's Rangers and the Shadow War that Forged America's Special Operations*. *The Unvanquished* tells the story of Lincoln's special forces, the Jessie Scouts, told in its entirety for the first time.

The Scouts hunted John Singleton Mosby's Confederate Rangers from the middle of 1863 up to Appomattox. Both sides engaged in dozens of raids and spy missions, often wearing the other's uniform risking penalty of death if captured.

Clashing on horseback, both units attacked critical supply lines often capturing or killing high-value targets up to Appomattox.

The Jessie Scouts later operated in Mexico against France. But, during that conflict, the Scouts just disappeared and

took their stories with them to the grave.

The author tells us of Mosby as well as some of the Scout members. He also tells of the Confederate Secret Service's efforts to defeat Lincoln in the 1864 election. They also had plans to kidnap Lincoln to bring the War to a conclusion.

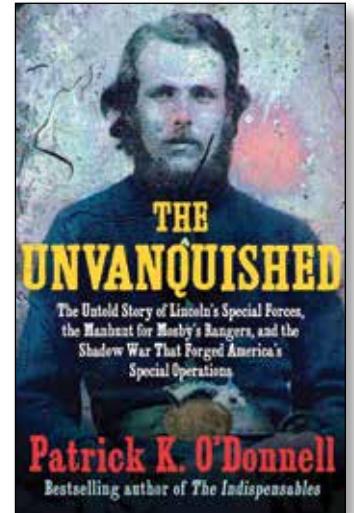
Not much is known of the Shadow War between the North and South and *The Unvanquished* brings to light this unknown

information. All students of the War for Southern Independence should find this interesting. But, I caution everyone to get past the praise given to Lincoln and the yankee forces.

Patrick O'Donnell is a bestselling acclaimed military historian and an expert on elite units. He is author of thirteen books and recipient of numerous national awards.

Author: Patrick K. O'Donnell
Publisher: Atlantic Monthly Press
<https://groveatlantic.com/>
Hardback \$30.00 Paperback \$20.00

Reviewed by Frank Powell



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

Lincoln's Legacy to the South

war commenced with the firing on Fort Sumter by Southern rebels and the secession of several states from the Federal Union. The State of South Carolina held their claim that their December 20, 1860, secession from the Federal Union was a Constitutionally permissible act and the United States, after having evacuated Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor, invaded the unoccupied Fort Sumter. Therefore, since the United States had sought to fortify and resupply the fort rather than evacuate it, they had violated the Armistice Agreement of December 6, 1860, and had committed an act of aggression against the State. Thus, this act of aggression on the part of the United States caused the subsequent forceful removal of federal troops on April 12, 1861.²² Moreover, Lincoln was determined to have a war, whether it commenced in Charleston Harbor or elsewhere; it simply did not matter, except he sought to cast Southerners in the role of firing the first shots.²³

The Costs of War

The final consideration is the aftermath of the War Between the States. In this regard, the perpetrators of aggression, having asserted their intent to return the recalcitrant Southern states to the fold of the Union through force of arms, had mobilized their considerable military might and launched a crippling naval blockade and land invasion of the Confederacy. Of course, the Confederate States presented an unexpectedly powerful resistance to aggression and inflicted horrendous losses on the Northern armies, and the United States treasury

sustained astronomical costs.²⁴ The subsequent suffering and bloodletting were to be unparalleled in the history of humanity. After the war, upwards of eight hundred fifty thousand American lives were lost.²⁵ These lives were not merely surrendered to death but were sacrificed in the most horrendous ways imaginable. Moreover, countless men were hideously maimed with battle wounds, untold thousands of women were widowed, children were orphaned, and vast swathes of devastation were visited upon the people of the South.

The post-war conditions in the conquered Southern states were unimaginable. Economic destruction had been massive, with the loss of factories, farms, railways, and bridges all in ruins. There had been hundreds of thousands of Southern defenders killed in battle, and through diseases contracted in unsanitary military encampments, many more were wounded and in need of medical care.²⁶ Across the South, thousands of civilians were now homeless, and the population was starving. The instruments of government and civil authority had collapsed in the face of marauding and vindictive federal armies. Uncaring military occupation forces replaced them, and in addition to the untold civilian casualties, estimated to number fifty thousand, one in five white Southern males lost their lives in defense of their homeland.²⁷ However, the catastrophic consequences suffered in the conflict did ensure a return of the defiant Southern states to the Union, not as sovereign states but rather as vassal states. Still, before full membership in the Union could be restored, they first needed to be reconstructed by a vengeful enemy and subjected

22 The Correspondence between the Commissioners of the State of South Carolina to the Government at Washington and the President of the United States; Together with the Statements of Messrs. Miles and Keitt; Electronic Edition, Rare Book Collection, 1861, Academic Affairs Library, UNC-CH, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, First Edition, www.docsouth.unc.edu.

23 Thomas D. DiLorenzo. *The Real Lincoln: A New Look at Abraham Lincoln, His Agenda, and an Unnecessary War*. (Roseville, CA: Prima Publishing, 2003). 159.

24 Historical Debt Outstanding, The Civil War Years 1861-1865, U. S. National Debt in 1861: 65 million dollars, 1865: 2.7 billion dollars, www.fiscaldate.treasury.gov.

25 Bob Zeller. "How Many Died in the American Civil War?" History.com. January 6, 2022, updated: August 23, 2023. www.history.com.

26 Drew Gilpin Faust. *This Republic of Suffering: Death and the American Civil War*. (New York: Vintage Books, 2008). 212.

27 James M. McPherson. *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1988). 619.

to further pillaging and retribution to be made through extracting the spoils of war. Moreover, the essentials of commerce had been destroyed or seized as contraband.

The war's loss ensured the hegemony of the Northern states in a reunified Union and that there would be no further brook of Southern interference in the North's administration of the federal government. As eighteenth-century European intellectual Edmund Burke wrote, "... the greater the power, the more dangerous the abuse."²⁸ And, with Lincoln having just begun another four-year term, he was poised to be dictator of the former Confederacy and rule by fiat as commander in chief of the victorious army of the Union. But fate, or perhaps providence, intervened in the waning days of the war, and Lincoln himself fell victim to the war he had started. Therefore, we shall never know what other tyrannies Lincoln would have imposed on the South. Thus, the war-monger and usurper of sovereignty ended his reign of terror with the prophetic words of Marylander and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth, "*sic semper tyrannis*."

Conclusion

Today, as we look back more than a century and a half after the collapse of the Confederacy, Southerners are being forced to accept Lincoln as something other than a demon. The memorials and monuments dedicated to the memory and courage of our Confederate dead and the symbols of their vanquished nation and cultural heritage can no longer be publicly displayed. Indeed, many of our elected government representatives propose banning these symbols to the confines of cemeteries, museums, or storage facilities, as was done in Columbia, South Carolina; New Orleans, Louisiana; Lexington, Kentucky, and other locales.

As previously referenced, a reasonable and rational person would seek out the truth through an objective examination of events, and they would distinguish between facts and fiction in arriving at a compelling opinion on the causation and aftereffect of the War Between the States and the relationship of Abraham Lincoln to the war. That person would recognize personal prejudices and

separate themselves from biases which could alter their conclusions. Still, They would recognize prejudices programmed through the falsity of more than a century and a half of propaganda into Lincoln's legacy to the South before forming an opinion.

About the Author

Scott Barker is a member of Major General William D. McCain HQ Camp 584, Columbia, Tennessee.

Selected Bibliography

This bibliography is not a complete record of all the works and sources I have consulted. It indicates the substance and range of reading upon which I have formed my ideas, and I intend it to serve as a convenience for those who study the War Between the States.

Burke, Edmund. *The Works of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke*, Vol. X, A New Edition, "On the Middlesex Election." London: F. C. & J. Rivington, 1912.

Cisco, Walter Brian. *War Crimes against Southern Civilians*. Gretna: Pelican Publishing, 2008.

Cooper, William J. *Jefferson Davis, American*. New York: Random House, 2000.

Cooper, William J. *Jefferson Davis: The Essential Writings*. New York: Random House, 2004.

Davis, Jefferson F. *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*. New York: Appleton, 1881.

DiLorenzo, Thomas D. *The Real Lincoln: A New Look at Abraham Lincoln, His Agenda, and an Unnecessary War*. Roseville, CA: Prima Publishing, 2003.

Faust, Drew Gilpin. *This Republic of Suffering: Death and the American Civil War*. New York: Vintage Books, 2008.

Foner, Eric. *Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution 1863-1877*. New York: Harper & Row, 1988.

McPherson, James M. *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1988.

Potter, David M. *The Impending Crisis: America before the Civil War, 1848-1861*. New York: Harper, 2011.

Zeller, Bob. "How Many Died in the American Civil War?" History.com, January 6, 2022, updated: August 23, 2023. www.history.com.

28 Edmund Burke. "On the Middlesex Election." *The Works of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke*, Vol. X. A New Edition. (London: F. C. & J. Rivington, 1912). 65.



The Economics of Coercion

Table 2: Shipping to Richmond

Impost under the tariff of 1857 (for comparison)	\$134.40	
Shipping to New York	\$80.50	
Under the Morrill Tariff, (3¢/yard) the tariff would be	\$240.00	
Shipping to Charleston		\$168.68
Impost under the Confederate Tariff Act of 1861		\$0
Rail transport to Richmond from NY (2.2¢/ton-mile @ 341 miles)	\$7.50	
Rail transport to Richmond from Charleston (5¢/ton-mile @ 472 miles)		23.60
Cost at Richmond for transportation & tariffs via NY route	\$328.00	
Cost at Richmond for transportation & tariffs via SC route		\$192.28
Advantage: Charleston		\$135.72

provides the Confederate Customs Agent a bill of lading showing that the cargo is bound for Richmond, and the cargo enters duty-free. Southern railroads were less efficient than their northern counterparts, so the freight rate for the 472 mile trip is 5¢/ton-mile, or \$23.60.³³ There were no US Customs agents along the South Carolina-North Carolina border in April 1861, so no US tariff is collected. The total cost of tariff and freight rates for the Charleston route would be \$192.28. Thus, a merchant in Liverpool could save \$135.72 per ton of cloth by shipping his cargo through Charleston, and circumventing the US tariff.

If the retail purchaser was in Cincinnati, a similar result obtains. In this case, the Liverpool

merchant ships through New York, and then by rail to Cincinnati. The freight rate to New York remains unchanged at \$80.50. The tariff under the Morrill tariff is still \$240. Rail transport for a ton of cloth to Cincinnati, 2.2¢/ton-mile for 641 miles, would cost \$14.10.

Shipping by sea to New Orleans is a much longer route, so the freight rate here is higher, \$195.50.³⁴

River transportation is the most efficient means available in 1861, so moving the cargo up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers is fairly cheap, \$8.00 per ton for the 1500 mile trip.³⁵ In this case, the advantage goes to shipping via New Orleans, and circumventing the new United States tariff. In this case, the shipper saves \$131.10.

Our hypothetical merchant in both cases (Richmond & Cincinnati) could undersell his competitors

34 Harley, "Ocean Freight Rates and Productivity, 1740-1913: The Primacy of Mechanical Invention Reaffirmed," *Journal of Economic History*, December 1988, 859; \$4.6=£1 Jürgen Schneider, Oskar Schwarzer and Friedrich Zellfelder, *Wahrungen der Welt*, Vol. 1-10.

35 30-40¢/ hundred weight or \$6.00-\$8.00/ton "either way," Report of Sam. L. Hale, of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Committee on River Navigation, in the response to inquiries to Sydney D. Maxwell, Secretary of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, House Documents, otherwise published as Executive documents: 44th Congress, 2nd Session, Appendix 1, 115; John Martin Vincent, in *The Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science*, 152, lists the upstream rate for salt at 15¢/hundred, or \$3.00 ton,

in 1852. See also, Thomas Senior Berry, *Western Prices before 1861: a Study of the Cincinnati Market*, 42, 51, & 67.

Table 3: Shipping to Cincinnati

Impost under the tariff of 1857 (for comparison)	\$134.40	
Impost under the Confederate Tariff Act of 1861		\$0
Tariff under the Morrill Tariff, (3¢/yard)	\$240.00	
Shipping that to New York	\$80.50	
Shipping to New Orleans		\$195.50
Rail transport to Cincinnati from NY (2.2¢/ton-mile) @ 641 miles	\$14.10	
River transport to Cincinnati from New Orleans (\$8.00/ton upstream)		\$8.00
Cost at Cincinnati for transportation & tariffs via NY route	\$334.60	
Cost at Cincinnati for transportation & tariffs via NO route		\$203.50
Advantage New Orleans		\$131.10

33 Taylor, op. cit. Chapter 7.

Table 4: Smuggling from the Confederacy to the US 1861

Leg	Cost/ton-mile	Miles	Cost of leg
Smuggling to Richmond			
Liverpool-Charleston			\$18.19
Charleston-Cheraw, SC	5¢/mile	171	\$8.55
Cheraw, SC-Laurinburg, NC (smuggling leg)	30¢/mile	28	\$8.40
Laurinburg, NC-Richmond	5¢/mile	365	\$18.25
Total transportation cost with smuggling			\$53.39
Total transportation cost w/o smuggling			\$41.79
Advantage Charleston w/o smuggling			\$213.79
Advantage Charleston with smuggling			\$202.19

Smuggling to Cincinnati			
Liverpool-Mobile			\$18.99
Mobile-Corinth by railroad	5¢/mile	324	\$16.20
Corinth-Pittsburg Landing (smuggling leg)	30¢/mile	21	\$6.30
Pittsburg Landing-Cincinnati ³⁶		522	\$8.00
Total transportation cost with smuggling			\$49.49
Total transportation cost w/o smuggling			\$26.99
Advantage New Orleans w/o smuggling			\$235.19
Advantage New Orleans with smuggling			\$212.69

who shipped via New York. More importantly, he could undersell US producers in a US market, unless the American producers lowered their prices. Thus, peaceful secession, plus the new Morrill tariff and the Confederate Free Transit Act, combined to eliminate the tariff protection provided to American manufacturers in American markets and cost American producers not only customers in the seceded states, but those in states still in the Union in April 1861.

This situation, perhaps would have lasted only until the border was closed. Congress could have established customs houses along the United States-Confederate States border. There were thirteen points at which wholesale transportation means crossed the border. United States customs agents at these thirteen could have collected the US tariff on goods coming into the US from the Confederacy. Given the nature of that border, however, smuggling would have proven hard to interdict, particularly along the North Carolina-South Carolina sector, and along Tennessee's border with Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Smuggling heavy commodities, such as railroad iron, may not have been economically viable, but smuggling items with a high profit to weight ratio (such as cotton cloth) would still have been viable.

Re-examine the hypothetical Liverpool merchant once again will illustrate the point. If the assumptions had been were changed to reflect the

fact the US Congress had established customs agents along the US-CS border, we find our Liverpool merchant can still undersell American manufacturers of cotton cloth within the United States.

Thus, in both cases, a Liverpool merchant wishing to sell to consumers in the United States could undersell American manufacturers, even if customs agents were deployed along the new United States border, as long as smuggling was moderately efficient. The resort to smuggling reduced the Liverpool merchant's advantage slightly, but his advantage was still substantial, due to the impact of the Morrill tariff.

A recap of the impact of peaceful secession is in order. First, British manufacturers would have had a powerful incentive to ship their cargoes to United States consumers via ports in the seceded states. In the longer term, once Congress had met and modified US tariff law to collect duties on cargoes as they entered the United States, the incentive would still have existed. The New York area would have suffered from the shifting of trade to southern ports of entry. The United States ship-owners would lose their coasting trade monopoly, because ships carrying cargoes to US ports from Southern ports would now be engaging in international trade. This would not have eliminated New York as a port of entry, but it would have undermined the near monopoly New York enjoyed as the most significant US port of entry. This loss would be offset by the Federal government gaining more in tonnage duties from foreign ships that would engage in what had been coasting trade. Perhaps most importantly, the United States would have lost the foreign exchange earned by the Southern agricultural products such as cotton, tobacco, and sugar.

At the time, newspaper editors, business and political leaders and took this view of peaceful secession. In a remarkable editorial of 10 December, 1860, the editor of the *Chicago Daily Times* noted what would happen if the southern states were allowed to leave the Union. One effect would be

the impact on northern shipping interests. "Our coastwise trade would pass into other hands. One-half of our shipping would lie idle at our wharves." More importantly, an independent South would hurt northern industry's ability to compete with their European competitors. "We have" the editor wrote "a tariff that ... enables us ... to compete in our whole home market with the skilled labor of Europe."³⁶ The circumventing of that tariff would undermine American industries' ability to compete with the Europeans.

Other editors worried about the effect of the changes wrought between December 1860 and March 1861. On 12 March 1861, the editor of the *New York Post*, noting the differential between US and CS duties, wrote:

The government, without special authorization from Congress, will have to create a line of custom houses along the North Carolina and Tennessee frontier to cover the Arkansas border with stations or revenue officers to intercept the contrabandists. The whole country will be given up to an immense system of smuggling which, on near two thousand miles of coast, would meet with no obstacle or interruption, or discouragement.³⁷

One suggestion to prevent the Confederacy from thwarting the collection of duties was to collect the duties at sea off of southern ports. Should the United States attempt this, however, it would require a large fleet, and thus, the *Post's* editor noted, "it will cost us a great deal more than we shall get."³⁸ Questions of efficiency aside, given the existing laws of the United States, it may not have been legally possible because of the operation of the Warehousing Act:

The importers arriving at the Southern harbors will know how to address the customs house officers. 'We have a cargo,' they will naturally say, 'on which we do not care to pay duties on just at present; we must deposit it in the warehouses for the term during which we are permitted to do so by law.' What will the officers of the customs do in that case? — The government has no longer any warehouses in the seceding ports.³⁹

Thus the situation in April 1861 would be one of extraordinary difficulties for United States officials.

The dangers of this situation were noticed in the Congress of the United States at the time as well. North Carolina Representative Thomas Clingman, in a debate in the House on March 19th, 1861, said the following:

*"Merchants from my own State go down to Charleston, and lay in their goods. This Government, as things now stand, is not going to get any revenue from them. If goods are imported at Charleston at ten, or fifteen, or nineteen per cent. duty, whatever is paid will go into the coffers of the Confederate States, and merchants will go down from my State and buy their goods there; and thus you lose a great portion of the North Carolina trade. It will be the same with Tennessee; it will be the same with the Mississippi valley. ... [I]f you have no custom-house between Louisiana and the Upper Mississippi, merchants up there will come down and buy their goods at New Orleans. If they learn that at New York they can buy goods under a tariff of fifty or seventy-five per cent, and that they can buy them at New Orleans under a tariff of only one third that, they will go down to New Orleans; and the result will be that we shall get very little revenue under the existing system."*⁴⁰

If there was no change to US tax policy, the secession of the Deep South, heretofore peaceful as of March 1861, would mean the diversion of trade from US to Confederate ports, costing northern bankers, ship-owners, and middle men their livelihood and costing the Federal government needed tax revenues.

Nor was Clingman's observation of impending changes in trade routes the only one.

The next day, the *New York Herald* noted goods were actually arriving at St. Louis (via New Orleans) "free of duty."⁴¹ The *New York Times'* correspondent, on 2 April 1861 wrote from Charleston, South Carolina that foreign merchants were taking notice of the changes in economic condition wrought by the secession of the Deep South. "Four agents from Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield and Birmingham will be here [Charleston, SC] by the

36 *The Chicago Daily Times*, December 10, 1860

37 *New York Post*, March 12, 1861.

38 Ibid.

39 *New York Post*, March 12, 1861.

40 41 *The Congressional Globe*, 37th Congress, 4th Special Session, 1476-77.

41 "Foreign Goods, Free of Duty, Arriving at St. Louis," *New York Herald*, March 21, 1861, p. 1, col. 4.

1st of April, to make arrangements for direct trade with Great Britain.”⁴² What is more, South Carolina merchants were getting prepared to take advantage of the situation as well.

Six vessels are now being organized by a house here, to trade with Rio de Janeiro. They will take out rice, and bring back coffee. Another firm have completed similar arrangements for the West Indies, so as to get direct supplies of sugar, molasses and fruits. If the shrewd merchants of New York do not destroy the Morrill tariff at the earliest possible moment, their marble stores will grow mouldy.⁴³

This news may have sent a shiver down the spines of New York merchants, as they contemplated the future of their businesses and what the new realities would do to their bottom lines.

Some Southern editors were cynical in their pronouncements on the situation. In January 1861, the editor of the *New Orleans Daily Crescent* imagined why northerners might be opposed to peaceable secession. The import trade drew “sixty or seventy millions of dollars” yearly in duties, “to be expended mainly in the North, and in the protection and encouragement of Northern interest.”⁴⁴ *The Crescent* continued:

*They (the North) are enraged at the prospect of being despoiled of the rich feast upon which they have so long fed and fattened, and which they were just getting ready to enjoy with still greater gout and gusto. They are as mad as hornets because the prize slips them just as they are ready to grasp it.*⁴⁵

The peaceful withdrawal of the Southern states likely angered northerners for a number of reasons, but this Southern editor was convinced the “slipping of the prize” was the major consideration.

Newspaper editors were not the only people taking notice of the economic effects of peaceable secession on the northern economy. In New York, Gazaway B. Lamar, a Georgia native who moved to New York City to become a banker. In March 1861, he wrote to fellow Georgian Howell Cobb about

the sentiment of his fellow New York businessmen. They were worried, Lamar wrote.

*The differences between the rates of the tariffs North and South are creating great discontent already at the North, and they will in the North have to call an extra Congress to repeal their Morrill tariff. This will be the consequence; and if they do not, a considerable part of the direct importations usually coming North will go to the South. With free trade at the South, all imports would be diverted to the Southern ports until New York City could redress herself either by dissolving the relations she holds to the Union and adopting free trade or by bringing all the other states to do it.*⁴⁶

Once again, an observer of the nexus of politics and economics had come to the conclusion that allowing peaceful secession would upset the advantages the people of the northern states garnered from the continuation of the Union with the Southern states. Allowing the Southern states to leave the Union, and allow free transit of Confederate territory would divert trade from its former northern routes into new Southern ones.

Not only would peaceful secession be bad for northern businessmen, but it also would undermine federal revenues. *The New York Tribune* on the day the Morrill tariff went into effect, noted this. The editor observed “already we may consider importation into Northern ports virtually at an end. Foreign goods will henceforth seek the ports of the South, and a magnificent system of smuggling will be inaugurated on the borders of the two confederacies.” The net effect of this “magnificent system of smuggling” would be “the revenues of the government at Washington will fall away to almost nothing.”⁴⁷ The federal government cannot tax goods that do not come through a port with a federal customs officer.

The opinions of editorial writers and bankers may have influenced Federal policy that spring, as vested interests sought protection, but it was President Lincoln who determined Federal policy. On three occasions in April 1861, observers were in

⁴² *New York Times*, April 2, 1861, pg. 1, col. 6. Emphasis added.

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *New Orleans Daily Crescent*, January 21, 1861.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ Ulrich Bonnell Phillips, *Annual Report of the American Historical Association*, 1911, (Washington: American Historical Association, 1913), II:552. Emphasis added.

⁴⁷ “The Operations of the New Tariff,” *New York Herald*, April 1, 1861, p. 4, col. 4.

a position to record President Lincoln's views on allowing peaceful secession. Two of these are well known, and their provenance makes it possible to discount them. One was first-hand, but not recorded until years later. Another was both second-hand and dated. The third, however, was both first-hand and recorded at the time, which lends it more credibility than the others. Taken together they paint a picture of what was on President Lincoln's mind that spring.

John B. Baldwin had served Augusta County, Virginia as a Whig politician before the war. The local paper described him as "a good Union man" and in the Virginia Convention of 1861 which debated Virginia's response to Lincoln's election, Baldwin was elected to on a platform opposed to immediate unilateral secession.⁴⁸ During the convention, Baldwin voted consistently and argued effectively for a pro-Union position and against immediate secession.⁴⁹ In early April 1861, President Lincoln asked Unionist leader George Summers to come to Washington to consult with him. The convention was debating a significant issue and Summers could not afford to be absent. Summers felt he had to remain in Richmond to maintain control of the Unionist delegates, so he asked Baldwin to go to Washington in his stead.⁵⁰ Baldwin arrived on the morning of April 4, and proceeded to the White House and had a private interview with President Lincoln. Lincoln suggested the Virginia Convention adjourn *sine die*.

Baldwin assured him Unionists were in charge of the current convention.⁵¹ Baldwin then countered by suggesting Lincoln order the withdrawal of troops from Ft. Sumter and Ft. Pickens, while moderate Unionists put together a plan to reconstruct the Union. Lincoln suggested "his friends would not be pleased with such a step." Then, the president added, "Well, what about the revenue? What would I do about the collection of duties?" Baldwin reported this anecdote to a congressional committee five years after the fact, but the story

was first-hand.

Another anecdote covers a similar situation. As April continued to play out, reports of preparations for a military expedition to Fort Sumter continued to circulate.⁵² The Virginia Convention, having soundly defeated secessionism on April 4, reacted with concern to these stories. They voted to send a delegation of three men, one secessionist, one Unionist, and one moderate, to speak with President Lincoln about his intentions.⁵³ Alexander Hugh Holmes Stuart was the "extreme Union party" representative. The three men went to Washington, arriving on the morning of April 12, and met with the president shortly thereafter. The president read to them a written statement professing peaceful intention. Stuart then spoke, "urging forbearance and the evacuation of the forts." President Lincoln's response, according to Stuart, was "If I do that, what will become of my revenue? I might as well shut up housekeeping at once!"⁵⁴ Here again, in response to any suggestion of evacuating the forts to allow political maneuver room for Upper South Unionists who were trying to craft a compromise which would bring the seceded states back into the Union, President Lincoln's first rebuttal was the effect of peaceful secession on undermining the revenue laws.

The Federal troops were not collecting the Federal tariffs, and Lincoln had to know they were not capable of doing so, but their presence in Charleston harbor did have some benefits from the perspective of the president. They were a continuing symbol of Federal authority in the seceded states. They were a complicating factor in the calculations of those planning on shipping goods through Charleston to take advantage of the differential in tariff laws. The withdrawal of Federal troops from Forts Sumter and Pickens would make political room for moderates to reform the Union. On the other hand, it would remove a major bargaining chip with which the president could have change the political calculus and more importantly would have fully opened the flood-gates of duty-free goods into the United States through the Confederate States.

A third interview occurred on 22 April 1861,

48 *The Staunton Vindicator*, February 8, 1861, pg. 2, col. 1.

49 George H. Reese (ed.), *Proceedings of the Virginia State Convention of 1861*, I:6, II:139, 183, 288. Baldwin's unionism was conditional, however. See, vol. III, 93.

50 Baldwin's Testimony before Congress, 1866.

51 The Convention voted down a secession measure that very day, by a margin of 45 to 88. Reese, op cit. III:162.

52 "Warlike Preparations," *New York Times*, April 8, 1861, pg. 1, col. 5.

53 Reese, Virginia Convention, III:351.

54 Robert Louis Dabney, *Discussions* (Vol. 4, Secular), 97.

when a delegation from Baltimore visited the president. Confederate forces had fired on Fort Sumter the previous week, but no one on either side had been killed. The Baltimore YMCA sent a delegation to Washington to urge a pacific policy. The delegation was led by Rev. Dr. Richard Fuller of the Baptist Church of Baltimore.⁵⁵ Fuller suggested Lincoln, “let the country know that you are disposed to recognize the independence of the Southern States.” He did not address secession per se, but suggested Lincoln “recognize the fact that they have formed a Government of their own; that they will never be united again with the North, and peace will instantly take the place of anxiety and suspense, and war may be averted.” Lincoln’s immediate response was “what is to become of the revenue? I shall have no Government — no resources?”⁵⁶ For the third time in a month, in response to an Upper South unionist’s suggestion Lincoln let the Deep South go peacefully, President Lincoln’s first thought was the impact on United States revenue laws. The differential between United States’ tariffs and the free transit of Confederate territory made tolerating peaceful secession unacceptable to the president, even in the short term.

The differences and commonalities of these three anecdotes make them interesting to the scholar of the war. The first anecdote, Baldwin’s, was reported first-hand, but was dated. Baldwin gave it as part of his testimony before Congress in 1866. Baldwin ran as an opponent of secession and voted against secession in the Virginia Convention on April 17. Once Virginia seceded over his objections, he did serve in the Confederate Congress. Stuart’s anecdote is similar. Stuart had been a Whig before the war, and opposed secession on both April 4 and 17. His story was used by Robert Louis Dabney, to support his interpretation of the causes of the war. Thus, Stuart’s version is both second-hand and dated. The third anecdote, however, was both first-hand and immediate. Fuller, on his return to Baltimore, went to see the editor of the *Baltimore Sun*, and related the story. Fuller was a slaveholding owner of a plantation on Saint Helena in coastal South Carolina. In 1845, Fuller had been happy to

defend slavery from a scriptural basis, but, in his retelling of the encounter with President Lincoln, economics predominates.⁵⁷

In the end, the similarities of these three argue for their reliability. On three separate occasions in April 1861, when Upper South moderates or Unionists had suggested the possibility of letting the Deep South states go in peace, the first objection Lincoln raised on all three occasions was this policy would ruin Federal revenue collection. Baldwin’s and Stuart’s anecdotes were not published until after the war, so Fuller could not have known about them on April 22.⁵⁸ It seems reasonable to conclude the protection of Federal revenues was a key consideration in preventing secession. This is not to say that protecting Federal revenues was the sole consideration. There is nothing internally inconsistent with protection of revenue, a belief that the idea of democratic self-government was on trial in the United States, and the belief keeping the Union together was itself a positive good.⁵⁹ The fact remains that protecting Federal revenues and the business component of the Republican coalition were important factors in President Lincoln’s policy considerations in April 1861.⁶⁰

This case offers a chance to examine an historical issue from the perspective of the actors at the time and understand it as they understood it. Attempting this helps us strip away the layers of partisan accretions which have been added since these events and cloud our understanding of the critical events of this watershed moment.



57 Willie Lee Nichols Rose, *Rehearsal for Reconstruction: The Port Royal Experiment*, (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1999), 111-112.

58 Stuart did report, in the Virginia Convention, on his interview with Lincoln, but this report lacked details of the conversation since Stuart felt they were to be held in confidence, and not intended for public distribution. See Reese, IV:10.

59 Positions Lincoln argued on other occasions.

60 Lincoln refused to accept slavery expansion due to its effect on the Republican coalition. For the Lincoln’s relationship with business interests in New York, see Philip Foner’s work *Business & Slavery: The New York Merchants & the Irrepressible Conflict* (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1941) explores the importance of New York businessmen to the Republican coalition of 1860.

55 Fuller lived and worked in Baltimore, but he also owned slaves and a plantation near Beaufort, South Carolina.

56 *Baltimore Sun*, April 23, 1861, pg. 2, col. 1.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

wherever possible. Also, as Past Commander-in-Chief Kennedy always says, send photos of your work to the local newspaper and e-mail the local politicians. Let everyone see the good works we are doing.

As Commander-in-Chief, I also pledge to lead with integrity, transparency, and respect. While we may not always agree on every issue, we all share a common purpose. We are united by our commitment to honoring the Confederate soldier and preserving our Southern heritage. Working together in a spirit of mutual respect, there is no challenge we cannot overcome.

I ask every member to become an active participant in this administration. Attend your camp meetings. Volunteer for projects. Recruit a new member. Support preservation efforts. Visit Elm Springs. Encourage our young members. Wear your SCV logo with pride. Every contribution, no matter how small it may seem, strengthens our organization.

The next two years will require dedication, hard work, and unity of purpose. I have every confi-

dence the men of the Sons of Confederate Veterans are equal to the task. Together we will continue preserving our history, honoring our ancestors, and ensuring that future generations understand the courage, sacrifice, and convictions of those we commemorate.

Once again, thank you for the extraordinary honor of serving as your Commander-in-Chief. I am deeply humbled by your trust and inspired by your confidence. With God's guidance, the support of my family, the dedication of our officers, and the commitment of our membership, I believe our finest days lie ahead.

May God continue to bless each of you, your families, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the memory of the Confederate soldier. Forward together, with faith, purpose, and determination.

Deo Vindice,

**Tony
Anthony M. Griffin
Commander-in-Chief**



Continued from page 11

Forward the Colors

practices across the organization. There will also be regular Zoom training sessions, and wherever feasible, I will schedule in-person training opportunities at division and brigade events, reunions, or other gatherings.

However, success will require more than just leadership effort — it will take every single one of us working together with urgency and dedication. The SCV cannot afford to be merely a Civil War roundtable with Southern leanings. In 1906, when Lt. Gen. Stephen D. Lee gave us our charge, we became far more than a history club; we became a veterans' rights and heritage defense organization. It is time we start acting like it. We can no longer afford to simply eat, meet, and retreat. Fellow Compatriots, the time for action is now! Get your camps

fired up and ready to charge. Take the fight directly to the enemy — do not wait for them to come to us. Stay informed through social media and the SCV Telegraph, and stay aggressive through regular communication with your officers. We can win this war to preserve our Southern culture, history, and heritage — but it will take all of us rising up together. Let's move forward with courage, conviction, and the unyielding fighting spirit of our Confederate forefathers.

Forward the Colors,

**George Conor Bond
Chief of Heritage Operations**



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

of our beloved organization.

Over the coming months, I will continue working to implement the goals I laid out during my campaign while also listening to ideas from members across the Confederation. One thing has already become abundantly clear to me — some of the best ideas don’t come from national officers. They come from dedicated Compatriots working at the camp level every day. I have been delighted many of you have already reached out since the Reunion to share your thoughts, suggestions, and successful recruiting efforts. Those conversations have been encouraging, and they remind me the future of our organization will be built by brothers working together — not by any one individual.

If your camp, army or division has found a successful way to recruit new members, improve retention, engage your community, or simply make your meetings more meaningful, I encourage you to share those ideas. Let’s learn from one another. Let’s celebrate what is working. Let’s build on those successes and give every camp across the Confederation the opportunity to benefit from them.

As I mentioned previously, my campaign was built around what I called my Battle Plan. While the campaign has ended, the Battle Plan has not. It was

never about winning an election — it has always been about strengthening the SCV. That mission continues today, and it will continue tomorrow.

Thank you again for allowing me the privilege of serving as your Lt. Commander-in-Chief. I am excited about the opportunities before us, optimistic about the future of our organization, and committed to doing everything I can to help strengthen the SCV for generations to come. But, I cannot do it alone!

So, I ask each of you to join me. Become involved. Share your ideas. Recruit and mentor a new member. Invite a prospective member to a meeting. Support your camp, your division, and your national organization. Together, working as brothers and united by the *Charge*, there is no limit to what we can accomplish.

Recruit. Retain. Mentor. Together, we will strengthen the Sons of Confederate Veterans for future generations!

Deo Vindice.

Charles E. Lauret
Lt. Commander-in-Chief



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp	Name	Division	Camp
Daniel Wedding	VA	1722	James Anderson	TN	28
Edward Davis	SC	68	Michael T. Workman	TN	2113

Become a Life Member! Contact General Headquarters
1-800-380-1896

Fort Branch

by the defenders. Recent visitors have remarked on the better understanding they now have of why the fort was built on the bluff.

Acquisition and repair of a period smokehouse and construction of a soldiers' winter quarters "shebang" based on photographs and archaeology are underway, using timber cleared from the site. The trees cut from the site are recycled to better enhance the visitor's experience. Some are already in place as static displays showing fortifications such as slashing (or abatis) and *cheveaux de fries*. The *cheveaux de fries* are also being utilized to protect the parapet crest by blocking well-worn and eroding paths up to and along the parapet.

How you can help

Obviously, the museum's reconstruction is a primary focus. Tax deductible donations to the Fort Branch Historical Society (PO Box 355, Hamilton, NC 27840) are most welcome.

Artifacts related to the fort and eastern North Carolina's role before and during the War will find a home in the new museum. Volunteers are needed for outside work ranging from path clearing and construction of abatis and *cheveaux de fries* (recycled timber) to taking down trees on Wednesdays and Saturdays (weather permitting).



***Become a Life Member! Contact General Headquarters
1-800-380-1896***

Instructions for Giving Securities to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

To transfer securities which are held electronically in your brokerage account
(this covers most stocks and bonds),
please instruct your brokerage company to deliver as follows:

Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated

DTC Clearing number 0547

Credit to: # XXXX-XXXX

(Please call the Parker Group at Baird for the account number which matches your specific gift.)



**Sons of Confederate Veterans
PO Box 59
Columbia, TN 37402-0059**



For Mutual Funds or Stocks held directly at a Transfer Agent,
Please contact the Parker Group at Baird for specific instructions based on the situation.

The Parker Group 931-548-3737

Confederate Classifieds

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

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

CHANGE OF ADDRESS NEEDED. Any change in your mailing address needs to be sent to Headquarters immediately. *Confederate Veteran* magazines not forwarded and are thrown away by the post office. Please help us limit the number of wasted magazines.

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

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

Brigadier General George B. Anderson and 2nd, 4th, 14th, and 30th North Carolina or reunion **WAR RELICS WANTED** CRAIG 414-522-0033

FORT BRANCH IN NC NEEDS YOUR HELP. Our historical society needs volunteers and donations. The on-site museum was destroyed in a storm. We need to rebuild it and put the fort back into its original shape. PH# 252-740-8724, website fortbranchcivilwarsite.com.

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

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



Lee-Jackson Memorial Park

leejacksonpark.com



Lee-Jackson Memorial Park still needs your help! We are pleased to have been able to outlay over \$80K this year securing land for this outdoor museum and future educational facility. We still need to raise more than double that to outright own the entire 23 acres we manage with a goal to accomplish that in the next two years before continuing onto fundraising for our future educational buildings and infrastructure. Visit online to learn more and Donate at leejacksonpark.com. Thank you!

Aerial Photo Credit: RJ - Dixie Forever

Event Calendar 2026 ~ 2027 (partial)

TBD ~ Maryland Monument Dedication
 Nov 14 Veterans Day / Monument Dedication
 Jan 15-16 Lee-Jackson Day Seminar, Parade
 April 10 Confederate History Month Program
 May 01 Annual Troy R. Hagwood Memorial Ride
 May 28-30 Living History Reenactment & Memorial Day program

FUTURE HOME OF LEE RIDES AGAIN

leeridesagain.com



Donate a Memorial Brick for our flag plaza in honor of your ancestor, unit, or loved one for \$125. Large bricks are available for \$250. Visit leejacksonpark.com for online orders or to download an order form.

The Stonewall Brigade SCV PO Box 466 Lexington, VA 24450

Custom logos are also available. thestonewallbrigade1296@gmail.com



SOUTHERN HERITAGE PRODUCTS



Provider of
VA Style
Headstones to
the VA Division
Oakwood
Restoration
Committee

We offer high quality VA Style Replica Headstones and Markers at a reasonable price

- Granite and Marble Upright Headstones
- Granite and Marble Flat Markers
- Bronze Flat Markers
- Engraved Bricks



southernheritageproducts.com



Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

"Before Manassas, there was Mexico"

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

The Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

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

Visit web site www.dmww.org
or send request SASE

D.M.W.V. National Office

PO Box 461941
Garland, Texas 75046-1941

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:

(417) 353-5908

Or via U.S. Mail at:

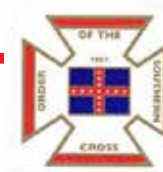
MOSB Membership Inquiry

P.O. Box 697

Nixa, MO 65714-0697

www.mosbhq.org

mosbdirector1938@gmail.com



THE SOCIETY OF THE ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Financial Assistance for Preservation Projects

The Order of the Southern Cross, founded in 1863 by Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne, Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk, and Rev. Charles Quintard, was originally created to foster brotherhood and 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, the Order has allocated more than \$1 million to these endeavors.

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

Deo Vindice

www.orderofsoutherncross.com

Confederate Gifts from GHQ

NEW ITEM! SCV Logo Cotton/Poly T-Shirt. This soft T-shirt features a comfortable 50/50 cotton-poly blend with sustainably sourced USA-grown cotton. Made from preshrunk jersey knit for a consistent fit.



Perfect for everyday wear. Available in sandstone (#S220S), vintage heathered navy (#S220N) & rock gray (#S220G). Medium – XL (\$22.99), 2XL (\$25.99), 3XL (\$29.99) & 4XL (\$32.99).

**Member only purchase.*



NEW ITEM! SCV Logo UV Long Sleeve Shirt. This high-performance, breathable long sleeve shirt is incredibly soft and delivers exceptional UV protection. Made of 100% polyester, this shirt has a UPF rating of 50. Perfect for protecting your skin from too much sun exposure.

Removable tag for all-day comfort. Available in white (#S221W), dark smoke gray (#S221G) & light blue (#S221B). Medium – XL (\$25.99), 2XL (\$29.99), 3XL (\$34.99) & 4XL (\$38.99).

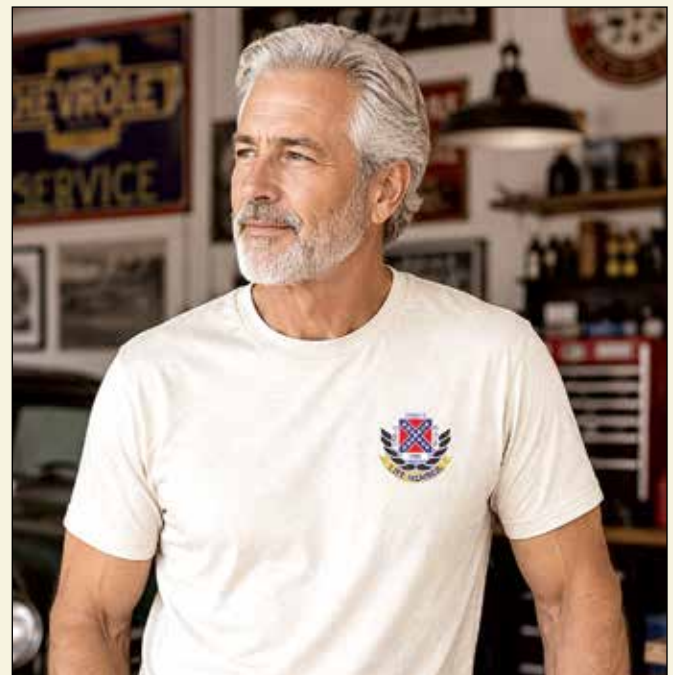
**Member only purchase.*



NEW ITEM! Life Member Cotton/Poly T-Shirt. This soft T-shirt features a comfortable 50/50 cotton-poly blend with sustainably sourced USA-grown cotton. Made from preshrunk jersey knit for a consistent fit. Perfect for everyday wear. Available in sandstone

(#LM220S), vintage heathered navy (#LM220N) & rock gray (#LM220G). Medium – XL (\$22.99), 2XL (\$25.99), 3XL (\$29.99) & 4XL (\$32.99).

**National Life Member only purchase.*



NEW ITEM! 1896 Cotton/Poly T-Shirt. This soft unisex T-shirt features a comfortable 50/50 cotton-poly blend with sustainably sourced USA-grown cotton. Made from preshrunk jersey knit for a consistent fit. Perfect for everyday wear. Available in charcoal gray (#220G), Columbia blue (#220B) & clay (#220C). Medium – XL (\$22.99), 2XL (\$25.99), 3XL (\$29.99) & 4XL (\$32.99).



NEW ITEM! 1896 UV Long Sleeve Shirt. This high-performance, breathable long sleeve shirt is incredibly soft and delivers exceptional UV protection. Made of 100% polyester, this shirt has a UPF rating of 50. Perfect for protecting your skin from too much sun exposure. Removable tag for comfort. #831 Available in white, dark smoke gray and soft coral. Medium – XL (\$25.99), 2XL (\$29.99), 3XL (\$34.99) & 4XL (\$38.99).



Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 • 800-693-4943 • www.scv.org

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime Phone _____

SCV ID _____ Camp _____

Quantity	Title	Price
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Personal Check ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ AMEX ☐

Card Number: _____ Exp: _____

Signature: _____ Security Code: _____

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

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



Join the Cavalry!

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



www.csascvmc.org

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

Ride with the SCV Mech Cav!

132ND NATIONAL REUNION

**JULY 15TH – 17TH 2027
MOBILE, ALABAMA**



HOSTED BY RAPHAEL SEMMES CAMP 11

Reunion Website: [SCV REUNION 2027](#)

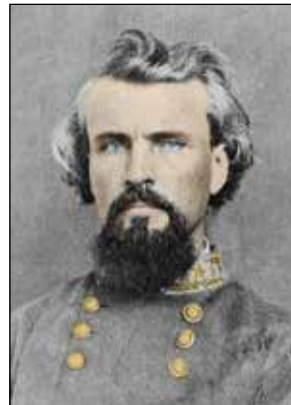
Sons of Confederate Veterans



Southern Heroes are American Heroes
Visit our National Headquarters
Columbia, Tennessee



1837 Antebellum Home
Open for tours
Weddings and showers
Special public events
www.visitelmsprings.com



Final resting place of
General Nathan B. Forrest
and Mrs. Forrest



National Confederate Museum
and SCV Headquarters
with Research Library.
Presenting our true history!

**Join the SCV and help us defend Traditional American Values, including
the truth about Southern heritage and history. Go to: www.scv.org**

Learn the truth about the War for Southern Independence — view our videos



Honoring America's Military Heroes



Monuments Matter

