

Confederate Veteran.

September/October 2024



In This Issue ...

***Exploring Southern
Literature, Part 2***

— Frank Powell

The Pendulum of History

— Scott Barker

Thomas Jefferson Russ

— Garrett Wilson

Lincoln's War On Northern Sovereignty

— Jerry C. Brewer

21st CENTURY CONFEDERATE HERO

Heroic Action is Needed to Vindicate Our Confederate Heroes



Become a 21st Century Confederate Hero so we can retire the SCV Banknote and place General Forrest back in his Plaza!

By enlisting in this effort, money which is currently being used to service the banknote will now be used to go on the offensive against those seeking to destroy our Southern heritage. The SCV is offering 1,500 Southerners the opportunity to be designated as a 21st Century Confederate Hero by donating \$1,000. Funds received will be used to retire the mortgage and fund the restoration of the Forrest Plaza. Those donating will receive:

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

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

Join in this effort and let us get started taking the fight to our enemy.

More information is available on the Confederate Legion website:

**<https://scvconfederatelegion.com/>
click on "21st Century Heroes."**

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

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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

Exploring Southern Literature: Remembering Who We Are as Southerners16



The Pendulum of History 20



Thomas Jefferson Russ..... 24



Lincoln's War On Northern Sovereignty..... 28



A Land of Enchantment 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	44-46
Forward The Colors.....	10	New Life Members	47
Chaplain's Comments	12	Notices	50-51
The Last Roll	14	Confederate Classifieds.....	69

ON THE COVER — a Southern Gentleman and his wife from Charleston, SC, taken around 1861. They are dressed in their fine evening wear for the photograph. See page 9 for more info. *Library of Congress, colorized by Lewis Hayes.*



There is a Place

Located on the grounds of the Southern Heritage Center are Historic Elm Springs and the National Confederate Museum. Within the walls of the National Confederate Museum are artifacts which tell the true and complete story of The Southland. The National Confederate Museum and Historic Elm Springs are owned and operated by the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

We are in a fundraising campaign to benefit our National Confederate Museum and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. We have the Monthly Giving Campaign which was presented at the 2023 National Reunion in Hot Springs, Arkansas. We have the Annual Award challenges given by the Commander-in-Chief to the Army, Division and Camp who make the largest monetary donation during the fiscal year to the SCV National Museum. We have the Christopher G. Memminger Awards to recognize the camp, brigade, division or army making the largest monetary donation during the fiscal year to the SCV National Confederate Museum. We have a new program called the 21st Century Confederate Heroes program which is being presented in this *Confederate Veteran*. All of these programs benefit the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the National Confederate Museum.

Above, you will see a graphic with the National Confederate Museum and the Confederate Battle Flag. This graphic was created by Alabama Compatriot David Fisher. The Confederate Battle Flag will raise every issue of the *Confederate Veteran* as donations come in. This is a visual presentation so you will see how the fundraising is proceeding.

Let us all raise the Confederate Battle Flag for our hearth, our home and our beloved Dixie.

ESTABLISHED 1893
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FROM THE EDITOR

We had a great time at our National Reunion in Charleston! Congratulations and thanks go to the members of Secession Camp 4 for all their hard work on hosting our 128th National Reunion. I hope we can go back to Charleston in the near future. It was good to see so many of you. This was our largest reunion in recent memory. My wife, Sara, was very surprised and humbled to receive the General Stephen D. Lee Award at the banquet on Saturday night. People refer to my staff, but it's only Sara and myself who put this magazine together, with help from the staff at Elm Springs, of course. So, I can now tell people I have an award-winning wife.

We continue with part two of *Exploring Southern Literature*. I did present this at our Stephen D. Lee Institute in February of this year and it has been well received. Southern Literature is more important than ever in today's cancel society and we must keep it alive for future generations.

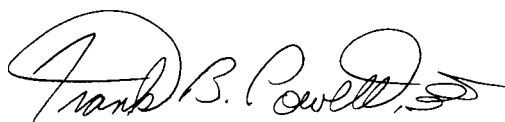
Compatriot Scott Barker returns to our pages with his essay *The Pendulum of History*. He explores the efforts to reunite our country after the reconstruction period, but, now the pendulum has swung in the complete opposite direction and all those efforts have been destroyed by today's Marxists.

Jerry Brewer shares with us an excerpt from his book, *Dismantling the Republic*, with his essay on *Lincoln's War On Northern Sovereignty*. Lincoln not only made war against the South, but constitutional rights in the North were also attacked.

Compatriot Garrett Wilson presents his essay on his ancestor *Thomas Jefferson Russ*. This is a great first-hand account of one soldier's experiences during the War including his time as a POW.

Thanks for all the kind words in Charleston. I'm glad you like our efforts. My goal has always been to make each issue better than the last one. Remember, this is your magazine, so your opinions, both pro and con, are always welcome. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause.



Editor-in-Chief



Photo by John Gregory



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

Yankees Hoisted With Their Own Petard

Gentlemen of our Confederation, please accept my sincere thanks for electing me your new Commander-in-Chief. Thirty-nine years ago, I joined the Sons of Confederate Veterans and was elected the first commander of the newly formed Capt. Thomas O. Benton Camp 1444, Monroe, LA. From that time until today, I have had the pleasure of witnessing the growth of the SCV in Louisiana and throughout the Confederation. Unfortunately, during this same time, we have been witnesses to an ever-increasing crescendo of despicable false charges being leveled against our ancestors and the SCV.

In Act 3, Scene 4 of the play *Hamlet*, William Shakespeare has his lead character, Hamlet, proclaim he would have his enemies, "Hoist with his own petard." This phrase means the enemy's scheming would be defeated by the very schemes they had designed to destroy Hamlet. Today, we the defenders of REAL Southern (and therefore American) history, are witnesses to "those people" being hoisted with their own petard. The woke individuals who began the attack upon all things Confederate are now in full attack mode upon all traditional American values. Where once only Confederate heroes, monuments, and flags were being attacked, today all American history is described as racist, evil, and the source of innumerable oppres-

sion upon the weak and oppressed.

Traditional American heroes such as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Teddy Roosevelt, Francis Scott Key, and the list of other patriotic Americans could fill a volume, are now the target of neo-Marxist rage. From New York to Oregon, New England to California, monuments to American heroes have been attacked and removed. But not just monuments to American heroes have come under attack. Modern woke society has now virtually censored the display of many flags associated with the patriot's struggle for independence during the War for American Independence. Currently, the woke community has branded the Gadsden flag and the Betsy Ross-style United States flag as racist symbols. These flags have fallen victim to neo-Marxist bigotry just like Confederate flags. In 2020 an article was published in a leftist journal titled, "Is the American Flag a Symbol of Racism?" The author proclaimed, "the flag can be seen as representative of white (and male) power. ... It can't be questioned that the United States has a racist past." Recently, on TikTok, a leftist was encouraging viewers to watch his video titled, "Is the American Flag the New Confederate Flag?" His video has already been viewed by half a million individuals. This radical leftist asserts that "an American Flag posted outside somebody's crib nowadays ... it's like Confederate Flag," he

goes on to say, “an American Flag out front, waving in the [vulgarity removed] wind, it’s like a threat.” Dr. Nancy Dome, a DEI “trainer,” added to the woke attack upon the United States flag because of the alleged history of racism and therefore “the American flag needs to be removed.” These attacks are based on poor knowledge and mere emotionalism. One correction which begs to be made is the use of the phrase “American Flag” rather than the United States Flag. The Confederate flag is an “American” flag as are all the flags used during the War for American Independence, and the fifty flags of each state of the United States.

As we Confederates all understand, the current attack upon Confederate heroes was predicated upon the leftist charge that the Confederacy was a defender of slavery, racism, and treason. This pattern is identical to the pattern which is now in place against traditional American values. Our enemies designed this pattern of attack against the South and no well-known, conservative, moderate, or liberal, personality in the media, academia, or politics came to our defense. Yes, some conservative commentators decried the mob’s action but never did anyone allow our side of the story which would refute the allegations of Southern racism, slavery, and treason to be aired. Now, “those people” who sat by and refused the South a reasonable hearing in its defense are being “hoisted with the same petard” they used against us. When a friend refuses to abandon a dangerous and unhealthy lifestyle, it is never fun to stand over their coffin and say, “I told you so.” Likewise, it is difficult to watch the minions of woke false history attack and destroy traditional American values and heroes.

The SCV has a long history of speaking against these ridiculous false narratives about Confederate and Southern history. As proven by our national and South-wide polls, we have the facts and people on our side. Americans in general and Southerners in particular, agree with our view of Southern history. Nevertheless, the false narrative about our history predominates the media, academia, and the entertainment industry.

The big question before the South is how do we proceed from here to secure our rights as Americans? The sad reality in today’s woke climate is that, regardless of political affiliation, far too many politicians fear being seen as a defender of the Confederacy much more than they fear any repercussions from Confederates. As many polls have proven, the Southern people are with us. The problem is that they are a “silent” majority, akin to a sleeping giant. The job of the SCV is to awaken that sleeping giant, fill him with justifiable rage, and use that emotion to put the fear of political consequences into the weak-kneed political establishment. An enraged Southern population demanding justice for our heritage is something the political establishment has not had to deal with in the past forty years. Because of the absence of dire political consequences, weak unprincipled politicians find it easy to refuse to block the actions of neo-Marxists such as Antifa and BLM as they demand the destruction of our heritage.

Continued on page 66



**SONS OF CONFEDERATE
VETERANS
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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Enjoyed reading Southern literature article

To the Editor:

From the *Confederate Veteran* issue July/August 2024, there was an essay titled, "Exploring Southern Literature: Remembering Who We Are as Southerners." I immensely enjoyed reading it and am most excited that it was Part 1.

The essay began with something which has been on my mind for quite a while (a few years now). It states, "Far too many Southerners, not to mention other Americans, lack familiarity with Southern Literature." When camp members get together, the predominant topic of discussion is about the War, battles and tactics. Of course, this is very important since we are honoring our heroic grandfathers. However, the second sentence of the essay reads: "But to truly understand the South and its history, understanding and appreciating Southern literature is essential."

I hope the many members who are receiving their *Confederate Veteran* will read the essay and highlight the names which have been mentioned. And perhaps Southerners will find the time to read Southern literature along with their mastering the Southern Generals on the battle field.

David LeBeau

Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1931
Mandeville, Louisiana

Internal squabbles should not be made public

To the Editor:

I would like to raise a Confederate rallying cry for the commander-in-chief's most recent message in the July-August edition. Hoorah for his admonitions to avoid "the curse of 'IAMCTY,' which is the disease of 'I Am More

Confederate Than You.'" As he rightly points out, it is especially dangerous when it involves public displays on social media. There is a healthy self-esteem to be celebrated, of course, and in many different ways. But placing our individual bickerings and arguments into the public sphere not only adds ammunition to our detractors, it's a deadly virus on the unity which solidifies the existence of the SCV. One of the greatest (if not the greatest) and certainly the holiest Confederate principle was that of refusing to be dominated by the ever-growing menace of centralized power. Rejection of such centralized power was a founding principle of these United States and its degradation in our own time grows worse and worse. Surely our brotherly lives together should be marked by a liberty of thought and ideas, but differences don't need to weaken us by acrid argumentation in our ranks or outside our ranks.

Brothers! We stand for something. Let us be true to what we profess.

Finally, I am compelled to offer a resounding word of thanks for the artwork, beauty, and quality of *Confederate Veteran*. To the editor-in-chief, the staff, artists, and writers I offer a loyal salute. As a former editor, I recognize hard work when I see it, and I see consistently throughout this magazine. Thank you.

The Rev. Dr. John Switzer
Sam Davis Camp Camp 596
Biloxi, Mississippi

Commanders must stay in touch with their camps

To the Editor:

First let me say what an outstanding job you do on putting out the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. It is very well done, and I look forward to receiving every issue, and read it cover to cover. I enjoy the fine articles which are always

included in each issue.

Now, for the subject of my correspondence. I was fortunate enough to be recently elected the new Oklahoma Division Commander of the SCV. It is a great honor and I hope to serve our membership well and help to grow our Division. One thing I have heard in the past is "we never hear from our Division Commander. There is no communication." Well, I have initiated a source of communicating with our Oklahoma Camps and call it "Commander's Corner." The plan is to put out an e-mail at least once per month to every Camp and let them know what I am doing as their Division Commander. It is also an opportunity to let each camp know their Division Commander cares about them and lets them know they can contact me with any questions or concerns they might have.

"Pushing back" against the unrelenting attacks upon our heritage is one thing I do a lot of. In my communications I attach copies of recent letters showing to whom I have written, and a link to the article which attacked our heritage. Also, I have informed our Division about a recent educational tool consisting of some very well produced history brochures. This is a team effort by my good friend Pastor Charles Jennings, Brian Santee, and myself. Many in our Oklahoma Division already have some of these brochures, and they have been introduced to other Divisions as well.

When I mail rebuttal letters, they also receive a stack of these history brochures.

We are in a war, and if people think we are not, they are wrong. Our heritage, history, and ancestors are under continuous attack by the cultural Marxists who seek to destroy every vestige of our existence. They are out to erase the very principles upon which the Founders established this country. We

need to educate people about the truth of our history. They need to know our Confederate ancestors were right, and why they were right. Lincoln destroyed the Republic of our Founders in 1865. This country took a wrong turn at that point and has never turned back. What we are living in today is exactly what our Confederate ancestors fought to prevent. Let us honor their sacrifices and the cause for which they fought and push back against these attacks. Answer back to false statements and slanderous remarks against our Confederate ancestors and history.

In closing, it can not be emphasized enough about the importance for Division Commanders to stay in touch with our camps and let them know we care about them and support them. We need to grow our camps. In doing so, we will grow our Divisions. We need to be in a constant state of recruiting. We are Confederates. Let's look Confederate everywhere we go by wearing SCV or Confederate caps, pins, shirts, belt buckles, whatever. Be visible. Create curiosity and queries about who we are and what we are about.

Unreconstructed,

Jeff Paulk
Oklahoma Division Commander

Interested in Sesquicentennial events

To the Editor:

I would like to see the National Confederate Museum in Elm Springs put together an exhibit and possibly archive photos and information about the Sesquicentennial Events which took place around the world from 2010 to 2015. We need to collect this information before it is lost to time and deterioration. I think Compatriots everywhere would like to see this exhibit.

Kim Cullars
Pvt. George W. Thomas Camp 1595
Ft. Pierce, Florida

Prince de Polignac's son steeped in the South

To the Editor:

Many thanks to Dr. Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr. for his excellent bio of the only foreign national to become a Major General on either side during the late war of conquest. And de Polignac was one of only two foreign-borns to become generals for the Confederacy — the other was Patrick Cleburne who was, by then, an American citizen.

It brings to mind a story which might interest our membership. Being a member of the MOSB Executive Council for several years requires me to travel to Council meetings four times a year. I have made a habit of visiting battlefields on the way to and from these meetings. Our 2021 national convention was in College Station so I determined to stop over in Shreveport and search out the Mansfield State Historic Site. Here I was fascinated to learn about Prince de Polignac, the Lafayette of the South, and vowed to learn more about him when I got home. But only two days later, at the College Station Hilton, I found myself in the garden area smoking a cigar and passing the time with other members. Of course we began talking about all things Confederate and when I mentioned I had just been to Mansfield and was fascinated to learn about Prince Camille de Polignac, they said, 'let me tell you a story.'

The Prince's son, Victor Mansfield de Polignac, was indeed steeped in Southern ways so much that he attended the dedication ceremonies for the monument to his father at Mansfield Historic site in 1925 and also the 1964 Centennial observance of the Battle of Mansfield. He was invited to become a life member of the MOSB, which he did.

Should we ever meet, I'll tell you Victor's story!

Howard Talley
George Davis Camp 5
Wilmington, North Carolina

North made war against Southern civilians

To the Editor:

A compatriot recently wrote taking issue with an article he found to be "misleading" about "the overall implications of war in general," and, specifically about warfare's impact upon civilians. He contends that "(a)ll armies must be supplied, and those supplies are really provided by the civilian population." He seems to conclude that all members of warring countries, civilians included, are participants and, thus, are fair game. After all, war is Hell and "Hell goes beyond just those in uniform."

Recognizing not only have civilian populations borne the brunt of many, if not most conflicts, civilians have indeed been targeted throughout history, including by the US in WWII. That said, I question whether a people have been attacked with more malice or animosity than Southerners during our war for independence.

On June 21, 1864, William T. Sherman wrote to U.S. Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, "There is a class of people, men, women, and children, who must be killed or banished before you can hope for peace and order." Stanton replied, "Your letter of the 21st of June has reached me and meets my approval."

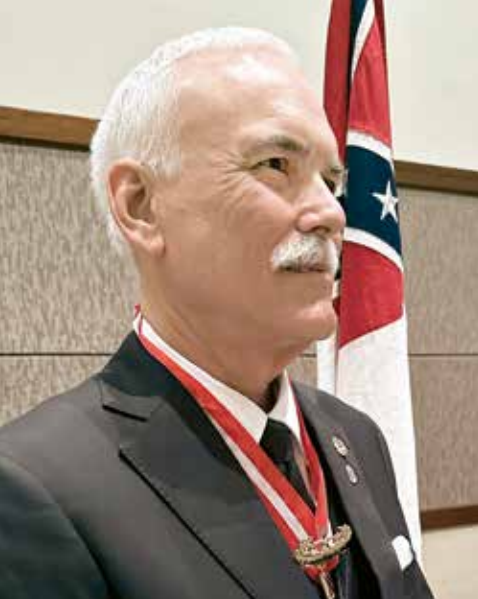
Sherman had written his wife in July of 1862 that his purpose was the "extermination, not of soldiers alone ... but of the people of the South."

Both U.S. Grant and Sherman believed it was necessary to break the South's will to fight. Sherman summed up the idea of total war in blunt terms: "We are not only fighting hostile armies," he declared in 1864, "but a hostile people, and must make old and young, rich and poor, feel the hard hand of war."

If Abraham Lincoln were US president today, taking this approach with respect to Israel's fight against the Pales-

Continued on page 52

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
ANTHONY M. GRIFFIN**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Keep Moving Forward!

Gentlemen, first let me thank you for the trust you have placed in me to serve as your Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief for the next two years. It is an honor to serve and I look forward to working with Commander-in-Chief Donnie Kennedy and the rest of the General Executive Council. I would also like to thank the men of Secession Camp 4 for hosting our 2024 Reunion in North Charleston. It takes a lot of time and effort to host an event like this and they are to be commended for putting on an excellent Reunion!

I was notified by Frank Powell, our *Confederate Veteran* editor, of my first task to complete in my new position Saturday afternoon after the business meeting was over. Frank told me he needed my article as soon as possible. I asked him when it was due and he stated, July 1st. So, with that being said, here I sit writing this article two days after the reunion and unfortunately, I'm already three weeks late.

Our organization has been dealing with many obstacles the last few years. The Heritage violations, especially since 2015, have taken up a lot of time and resources that we could have put to better use, had we not had to deal with the nonsense from our detractors. The pandemic caused a significant decrease in our membership when the Camps had to stop meeting due to the shutdowns imposed on the

nation. Many members didn't renew and we unfortunately lost a number of our compatriots to the pandemic. We are still trying to recover from these losses.

One of the responsibilities of the Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief is Recruiting and Retention. I have already started talking with the newly elected Army Commanders and Councilmen about ways to improve on both of these issues. I also would like to hear any ideas you have. I want you to know, your ideas and suggestions are crucial to our organization. I am asking you to please feel free to contact me via e-mail or phone with your suggestions. It will take all of us working together to move our organization forward. In my future articles to you, I will be providing more in-depth details in how we, as an organization, can tackle this problem. I truly believe, with us working together as a cohesive unit, this task will be accomplished.

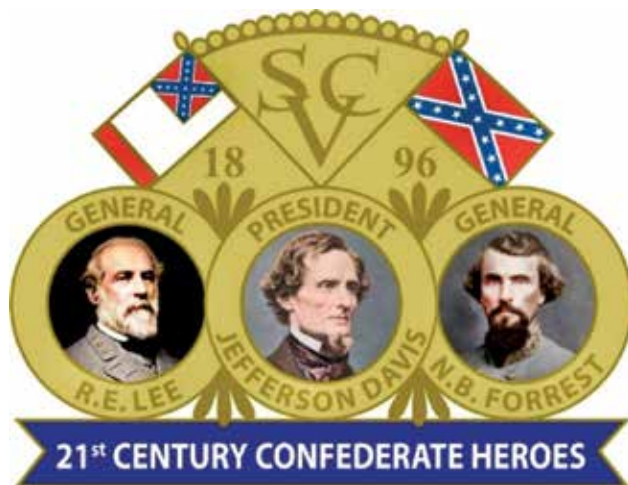
On a positive note, our biggest financial expenditure is the Confederate National Museum at Elm Springs. Thanks to all of you, enough money was raised at our Reunion to reduce the balance on that loan to below one million dollars! I wish to thank all of you for the great progress we are making.

Our Commander-in-Chief Donnie Kennedy and his brother Ron established the 21st Century Confederate Heroes project. With your

participation in this project, we will accomplish ridding our organization of this debt before we go to Houston next year. We only need 980 more compatriots, family or friends to step up and contribute \$1,000 and that debt will be erased. Once this is accomplished, we will have the money which was going to service the loan to use for other projects like recruiting, retention and promoting the Sons of Confederate Veterans. I am doing my part and sending my contribution in to become a 21st Century Confederate Hero. We have to do this as soon as possible to get our message out and let the public know the truth to combat the “woke” narrative which is nothing but lies dishonoring our ancestor’s good name.

Living only 75 miles from Richmond and having served as Virginia Division Commander on two separate occasions, I was personally involved in the hysteria which occurred in 2020 during the riots. The subsequent loss of many of our Confederate monuments was heart wrenching. Heritage Defense is not the primary responsibility of my position ... I take that back; it is the priority. It has to be a priority of every member and should be at the top. Otherwise, why are we members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans? We can never allow this to happen again. *The Charge* given to us by Lt. General Stephen D. Lee tells us exactly what we are to do.

To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name, the guard-



ianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish.

In closing, I will ask your pardon for my rambling in this article. I have a lot of thoughts and ideas running through my mind about the goals I hope to achieve the next two years. Again, thank you for the honor to serve. I will take the words of Stephen D. Lee to heart in every action I take as your Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief. As now Past Commander-in-Chief Boshers has said every time I have seen him talk, it’s about them, not us.

Let us all keep moving forward and never retreat!

Deo Vindice!

Anthony “Tony” M. Griffin
Lt. Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans



About the cover. The colorized image is of a Southern Gentleman and his wife from Charleston, SC, taken around 1861. They are dressed in their fine evening wear for the photograph. The lady’s evening dress is indigo blue, a popular color made from the Charleston grown indigo plant. The gentleman sports a suit with blacktails and in place of the typical top hat he has decided, instead, to wear his kepi to identify him as a member of one of Charleston’s militias. Unfortunately their identities are unknown. Credit: Original Image Library of Congress, Public Domain.

Colorized Image by Lewis Hayes, LJhayes.com.



Forward The Colors

**AN EDITORIAL FROM THE
CHIEF OF
HERITAGE PROMOTIONS
PAUL C. GRAHAM
PCG.SCV2024@GMAIL.COM**

“Southern without apology”

As many of us returned home this past weekend from the National Reunion, we knew we were entering a new era as leadership positions changed hands and new appointments were made. Incredibly and unexpectedly, I found myself among them. No one could have been more surprised than me, then or now.

It was a Friday evening a couple months ago when I received a call from our outgoing Chief of Heritage Operations, James “Ron” Kennedy. Receiving a call from Compatriot Ron is not an unusual event for me. Shotwell Publishing, owned and operated by myself and Dr. Clyde Wilson, have published several Kennedy titles and we were in the middle of working on Ron’s forthcoming book on Reconstruction. There was no reason to think he was calling for any other reason, but I was wrong. He asked me if I’d be willing to serve as Chief of Heritage Operations for the National SCV. I thought he had to be kidding, but he wasn’t. I have never held any office in the SCV outside of editing newsletters, first for my camp (Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp 273), then for the SC Division. The only other thing I had ever done for the SCV was to serve as the Division Media Representative for the Midlands

area of South Carolina, which includes SC’s capital city, Columbia, the city where I was born and raised. A city I thought I knew. That assignment, however, changed my life and I do not believe I would be writing this editorial if I had not taken on that position.

Being the media representative of a fraternal order consisting of descendants of Confederate soldiers, under normal circumstances, is not much of a job. Maybe a call from a local newspaper or other news outlet for a comment about “the flag” or some related heritage “issue.” This was a normal occurrence and had been so for years.

This was not the case in the summer of 2015!

This was the summer when the Confederate Battle Flag was removed from the grounds of the State capitol.

Why?

Because somehow a memorial to the men who gave their “last full measure” in the cause of Southern Independence was somehow responsible for a young man to walk into a Church and commit mass murder, a massacre claiming the lives of nine people having a Bible study and invited him to join them. He repaid their kindness and Christian char-

ity by killing them, all of them except one.

The shock of this even rippled throughout the whole State, then it happened: photos of this young man surfaced with him holding a gun and a small Confederate Battle Flag, the kind you might see on the graves decorated for Confederate Memorial Day. The usual suspects grabbed a hold of these images and used them for all they were worth. I have often thought if Dillian Roof did not exist, they would have had to create him to accomplish what they did.

What if he had a photo taken holding a crucifix? Were they going to tear down the Catholic, Orthodox, and/or Anglican churches and blame the cross?

Of course not. They had long had their eye on that flag.

I do not know of anyone, then or now, who approves of cold blooded murder of anyone anywhere, but the fact that it occurred in a historical black church made the crime all the more odious.

I was intellectually prepared to engage the reporters, but I was not mentally prepared for the size, scope, and sheer insanity of this growing spectacle which had expanded to include the national and foreign press.

About the third day into this metastasising group hysteria, I got panicked. State and local was one thing, but this was bigger than I could have ever imagined.

I began to be scared. Really scared. I began to fear that my open opposition to this politicalisation of this tragedy would cost me my job, my reputation, and even my ability to support my family. Something we now know is a very real possibility.

Something had changed over those few days and you could feel it in the air and see it in the faces of the flag opponents present. I had three interviews scheduled the day the fear set in, but I cancelled all of them and turned off my phone.

When my wife returned home, she found me sitting in my chair in a dark room clearly distraught. She immediately began to question me as to what happened. I let it all out — my concerns, my fears, the new wave of hate and anger I had never experienced before. She heard me out and began to ask me if I thought I was doing anything wrong, saying anything untrue, lending my time to a bad cause. Of course, I answered that I was not wrong,

or dishonest, or involved in a less honourable cause. In fact, I believed then as I do now... that the South was Right and that my Southern inheritance was worth the cost, whatever that might be. She sent me back out, saying that we would deal with whatever came up, and I never looked back. That moment changed everything. I became free! The spell was broken. I became Southern Woke!

Of course, my efforts on behalf of the SC SCV did not prevent the flag from being taken down by the self-loathing Southerners and scallywags in the General Assembly and that poor excuse for a Governor, but new things were on the horizon.

I told Dr. Clyde Wilson about the surreal experience over lunch and he was already working on a book and had a name for the company we would later form. We incorporated in September of that same year and published our first book.

We adopted the motto, "Southern without apology" and got busy. Nine years later and we are still going strong — more than 90 titles, all done on a shoestring budget and against all odds, attracted the attention of many great Southern writers, to include the Kennedy Twins, one of whom would later ask me — an unknown and nobody special — to assist him as he assumed the leadership of the SCV. This brings us full circle. I would not be here if I had not been there.

Compatriots, we all have talents and abilities. We all have a sphere of influence. We all have the capacity for extraordinary things if we keep out of their linguistic traps designed to discredit our legitimate and praiseworthy inheritance and destroy the memory of our fathers — men who said, "No more!" to an increasingly tyrannical government openly hostile to our region and did what had to be done as their own father and grandfathers had done by seceding from the British Empire.

We have all we need to vindicate the cause and preserve the true history of the South, we just have to find our niche and go for it! We are working on plans to provide tools to help this organization at every level to do our duty and defend the good name of our fathers.

Paul C. Graham
Chief of Heritage Promotions
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Chaplain's Comments



Rev. Dr. Tom Hiter
Chaplain-in-Chief

TYHITER@GMAIL.COM

What Does It Mean To Be A Chaplain?

The 2024 National SCV Reunion in Charleston, South Carolina is history, now, and it was a “corker.” Attendance was up and registered Camp Delegates were, too. Can we possibly hope the damage done to our organization by the Covid shutdowns has passed? We must hope so, and I hope we will all pray that it is so. In any event, the compatriots in Charleston put on a fine event, and we all owe them a heartfelt Rebel Yell, in appreciation!

My name is Tom Hiter, and I've been given the very great honor of serving as the Chaplain-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans during the administration of Donnie Kennedy. I hope (and pray) that I am up to the task. I earnestly solicit your prayers to that end, as well. If I may, I will devote a few lines of this first column to telling you

something about myself.

As I said, my name is Tom Hiter. That may sound familiar to some of you; this is not my first term on the General Executive Council (GEC), the governing board of the SCV. I served as Chief of Heritage Defense, and then as Chairman of the Vision Committee during the administration of Commander-in-Chief Michael Givens. I was already a 25-year veteran of the SCV (SCV member no. 6709), a retired soldier with a Ph.D. working as a consultant in Educational Leadership. Then something happened to me. Something life changing. God called me to the ministry.

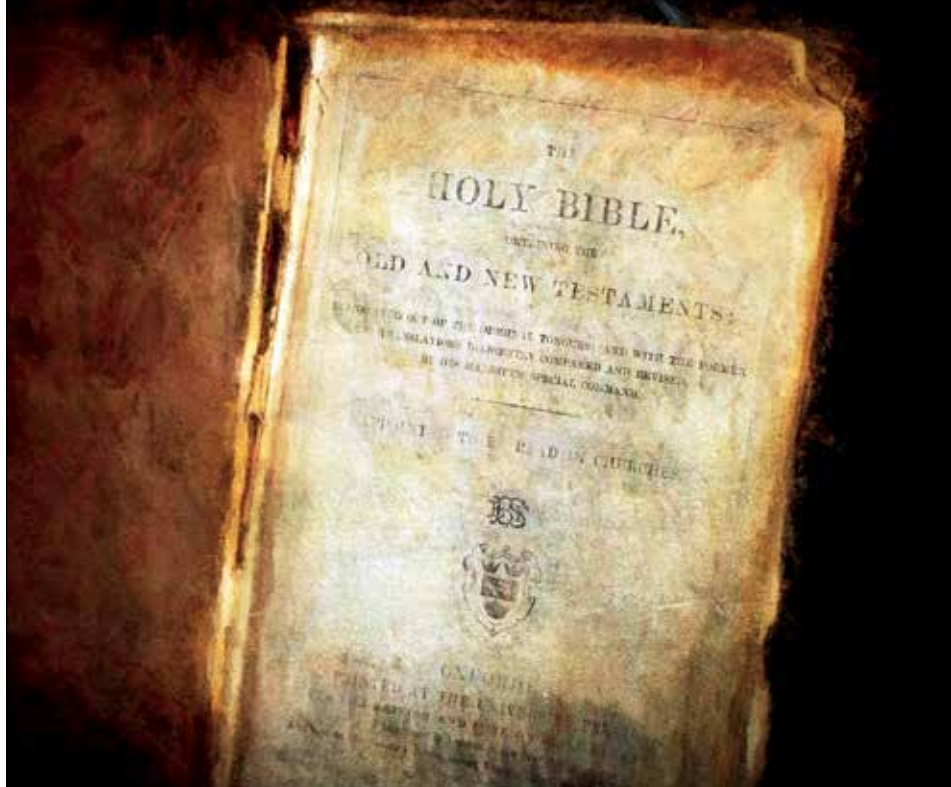
Now, some of you will understand completely when I tell you I used to laugh at people who said that, or something like it. I was a Christian; I had grown up in the Church, I had attended

Army Chapel with my family for many years, and continued to be a faithful attendee, but I had neither interest in nor, I thought, preparation to become an ordained clergyman. And to be truthful, I didn't believe God conversed with, or even directly communicated with, individuals. I was wrong. Those of you who have had the experience will know what I'm talking about. When He calls you, you go. There's no negotiation, no argument, no ifs, ands, or buts. You go. I went.

At least I was spared the rigors of attendance at a Seminary. In my Church, college graduate, men over 40, are allowed to “read for orders.” That means to work individually under the guidance of (in my Church) a Bishop, reading books (thirty-something) that he assigns, writing analyses of them, writing

sermons, assisting already ordained clergy in a variety of settings, all that while ministering to your own congregation. Almost four years of that later, I was ordained a Deacon, and a year later called as a Presbyterian. "Presbyter" is usually pronounced "priest" but means "elder." That happened 11 years ago. Some people call me "father" Tom; others call me "brother." Still others say "parson" and others "preacher." Pastor works pretty well, but others go back to my earlier lives and call me "colonel" or "doctor." My mother called me "Tom," and I've never found any reason to add much to that. As they used to say somewhere or other, call me anything you like, but just don't call me late for supper!

You know, titles are a funny thing. "Chaplain" is one of those. It can mean almost anything to almost anybody. Military units all have them, and have had ever since the War for Southern Independence. Before that, some units did and others did not. Even those who did were often served by volunteer clergy, or even by lay speakers. At least one, the 7th Tennessee Cavalry, part of Forrest's Cavalry Corps, was served by a slave, "Uncle" Lewis Nelson, who received wide acclaim, both for his preaching and his ministering to the troopers of the regiment. Uncle Lewis was the ancestor of SCV member Nelson Winbush, who I knew well, and who rarely missed a Reunion during his many years in the SCV.



So, what's it mean to be a "Chaplain?" Well, let's look at the *SCV Chaplain's Handbook*: "These men not only give themselves laboriously to ordinary duties of Christian ministry in their peculiar position, but their earnest love of Christ and the soldier's life prompts them to a course of extraordinary self-denying service, admirably adapted to revive and extend the interest of the Christian Church in the Army." Those are the words of Dr. J. C. Stiles, who at the age of 70 joined the Confederate Army as a Chaplain. They are hard to beat. A Chaplain shares the Gospel at every opportunity. When not sharing the Gospel, he serves the men with whom he comes in contact. In an SCV Camp, Brigade or Division, he shows up for meetings early, to help set up, and he stays late, to help clean up. He opens and closes meetings with a prayer. He looks for opportunities to serve. And he does it. That, then,

is MY charter, as well.

I will, during my tenure as chaplain-in-chief, preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ at every opportunity, including this one. Besides that, I am at your service. Please pray for me. Pray for me often and I will pray for you. If you have need of private intercessory prayer, please contact me via phone or e-mail and summarize your need for me. Feel free to contact me anonymously, or give me your name. I will not repeat it. I cannot promise a personal call or e-mail for every request, but I will try. I do promise to pray.

Last, for this time, but certainly not least, the Lord be with you. God keep and protect you, and keep you safe to do the work of the SCV. Our Charge is to "vindicate the cause for which they fought." We can do no less as Christian gentlemen, and that is what we must be. That is the only title which matters, in the end.



The Last Roll

Raphael Semmes Camp 11
Mobile, AL

Bradley R. Baker
Wayne Leslie Hester
Philip Herbert Law
John Conrad Wacker, III

Col. Christopher C. Pegues
Camp 62
Selma, AL
Thomas Irby Pope, III

Capt. John H. Turpin Camp 368
Greensboro, AL
Frank A. Wilkerson

West-Scott-Baker-Alabama Division Camp 1622
Riverside, AL
William H. Hambright

Gen. John Herbert Kelly Camp 1980
Gordo, AL
Dwight D McGarity

Capt. Henry C. Semple Camp 2002
Montgomery, AL
Thomas L. Canaday

James M. Keller Camp 648
Hot Springs, AR
Thomas Wayne Woodall

Kirby Smith Camp 1209
Jacksonville, FL
John Edward Carson

Madison Starke Perry Camp 1424
Gainesville, FL
Jack Franklin Gamble

Finley's Brigade Camp 1614
Havana, FL
James William Windsor, Jr.

Clement A. Evans Camp 64
Waycross, GA
Harry Spikes

Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78
Americus, GA
Luther Jack Johnson

Gen. Henry Lewis Benning
Camp 517
Columbus, GA
Thomas Donald Orr

McLeod-Moring Camp 1386
Swainsboro, GA
Samuel Lester Brown

27th Georgia Regiment Camp 1404
Gainesville, GA
Brett Ashley Martin

Col. John H. Baker Camp 1705
Zebulon, GA
Charles Sumter Belote, III

Lt. George E. Dixon Camp 1962
Belleville, IL
Jack Stewart Sandford

Col. Samuel St. George Rogers
Camp 1508
Indianapolis, IN
Lew Michael Thomas

South Kansas Camp 2064
Wichita, KS
Robert E. Miller



Fort Heiman Camp 1834
Murray, KY
Ronnie Dale Pool

Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308
Shreveport, LA
Bobby R. Welch

Orphan Brigade Camp 2166
Waldorf, MD
Richard Charles Heath

Brookhaven Light Artillery
Camp 235
Brookhaven, MS
Robert Hugh Laird, Sr.

Col. William P. Rogers Camp 321
Corinth, MS
Rickey Dwight Crane

Maj. Egbert A. Ross Camp 1423
Charlotte & Mecklenburg County, NC
William G. Hester

Pvt. Lorenzo Dow Williams
Camp 1456
Reidsville, NC
Robert Wray Carter, Jr.

Ivy Ritchie Camp 1734
Albemarle, NC
James Darrell Frick

Continued on page 48

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



3rd Virginia Regiment Local Defense

In 1861, an act to raise volunteers for local defense or special service was passed into law. These local defense units were not to be paid until actually ordered into service. Members of the local defense companies were exempt from state service and were to be called out for temporary purposes. The advantages of local defense was a man could maintain his normal work job and could only be called on for an emergency.

After the 1864 Conscription Act, men over the age of 50 and boys under the age of 17 were eligible for Home Defense service. These home guard units were generally for city and county defense and not state-wide service like the regular militia units. In addition, men could be called up for service as guards or to track down and arrest deserters.

On March 1, 1864, two regiments of Confederate local defense troops under the command of Colonel McAnerney defeated Federal cavalry led by Colonel Dahlgren trying to destroy the city of Richmond and kill President Jeff Davis.

Although these units were called regiments, in numbers



Well dressed local defense soldier c. 1864

they were more about the size of a battalion. The 3rd Virginia home guards were organized in 1864 from employees of the War Department and the Post Office, Treasury, Quartermaster and Purveyor's Departments as well as boys under the age of 18. They were under the command

of Colonel McAnerney and attached to General G. W. C. Lee's Brigade in the Department of Richmond. They were assigned duty as guards in Richmond Local Defense Troops, Department of Richmond.

Colonel McAnerney had been in charge of an Alabama infantry regiment until wounded at Gettysburg and losing the use of his arm. Thereafter, he was placed in an Infirmary Regiment but because of his military training and leadership, was made commander of the Richmond defenses.

Then on September 30, 1864, Confederate and Local Defense troops, including the 3rd, defeated the Federals at Chaffin's Farm, near Petersburg, costing the Federals about 3,300 troops.

On April 6, 1865 the 3rd was in retreat with the Confederate Army, when Richmond fell, when they were cut off by Union cavalry and forced to surrender at Saylor's Creek.

Only one man from the 3rd surrendered at Appomattox three days later.



Exploring Southern Literature:

Remembering Who We Are as Southerners

By Frank B. Powell, III

Part Two

Now we advance to mid-century, and the South is already a distinct region, vividly aware of the differences between its largely-agriculture-based life and the fanatical descendants of the Puritans, the abolitionists, and the financial and industrial oligarchy of the North. It is the poet and novelist William Gilmore Simms who towers above many others. Edgar Allan Poe praised his novels, and in particular, his historical work, *The Yemassee*, published in 1835, about the Yemassee Indian war in South Carolina in the early 1700s, and *The Partisan*, on the Revolutionary War. *The Partisan* was one of the most popular novels ever published in the South.

Simms was also a great poet, and like his younger associate Henry Timrod and several others, he understood fully the mounting hostility and hatred of the North against the South. In 1850 Simms published his satirical work, *The Father Abolitionist*. It begins by having Satan flee out of Hell because it is so overrun with bossy Puritans that they've taken over Hell and made it unbearable! And in his volume of *Collected Poems*, Simms takes sharp aim at Yankees and their desires to totally control and dominate the South country. In his poem, "My Man Tom," he declares:

*"Tom, none of your Yankee pomps for me;
Weave me no wreaths from the maple tree;
Nor trouble yourself to please my mood,
To seek where the Quaker roses brood.*

*The Myrtle alone, good Tom, be mine.
With a cheering bowl 'neath the Southern vine."*

For Simms and his associates, the War for Southern Independence and subsequent defeat and Reconstruction help meld the South through fire and the sword, emphasizing for every thinking Southerner the importance of memory and of the heritage received from our ancestors. It is the War which acts as a crucible for Southern literature and crystallizes the consciousness of Southerners — that we are indeed a separate people from our neighbors north of the Mason-Dixon Line.

Great Southern writers like Timrod and Simms understood this and their writings illustrate the real emergence of a new Southern nation which was created in 1861.

Foreseeing the break-up of the American confederation as early as 1842, Simms wrote the essay, "Agriculture Labor," which defended the rural South and heralded future Southern independence. Let us quote a stirring passage from it:

"If you love your country — if you look upon her maternal plains as the patriot should look — with the yearning love of a son for the mother who has borne him — then you will not desert her in her age and feebleness. You will cling to her to the last. You will repair her broken fortunes — you will enrich her decaying fields — you will give her the whole strength of your manhood — you will make your grave in her bosom!"



Photo by Linda Lashley

Graves of the Hunley crew in Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina.

This total devotion to, and love for, the South-land is perhaps even more manifested in the work of Henry Timrod, the man who is rightly called “The Poet Laureate of the Confederacy.”

Young Timrod attended the meeting of the First Congress of the new Confederate States of America, in Montgomery in February 1861, where he composed and read aloud his stirring epic poem, “*Ethnogenesis*,” which is literally translated as the “birth of a new people — the birth of a new nation.” Here are the first few lines of that inspiring work pronounced at the beginning of the new Confederacy:

*“Hath not the morning dawned with added light?
And shall not evening call another star Out of the infi-
nite regions of the night, To mark this day in Heaven?
At last, we are A nation among nations; and the world
Shall soon behold in many a distant port Another flag
unfurled! Now, come what may, whose favor need we
court? And, under God, whose thunder need we fear?
Thank Him who placed us here. ...”*

But Timrod is most well-and-justly known by his grand lament for the Confederacy, his “*Ode to the Confederate Dead, Sung on the Occasion of Deco-*

rating the Graves of the Confederate Dead at Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston in 1867.” It’s not long, and it does good to quote it once more:

*“Sleep sweetly in your humble graves, Sleep, martyrs
of a fallen cause; Though yet no marble column craves
The pilgrim here to pause.*

*“In seeds of laurel in the earth The blossom of your
fame is blown, And somewhere, waiting for its birth, The
shaft is in the stone!*

*“Meanwhile, behalf the tardy years Which keep in
trust your storied tombs, Behold! your sisters bring their
tears, And these memorial blooms.*

*“Small tributes! but your shades will smile More
proudly on these wreaths to-day, Than when some
cannon-moulded pile Shall overlook this bay.”*

*“Stoop, angels, hither from the skies! There is no
holier spot of ground Than where defeated valor lies, By
mourning beauty crowned!”*

Timrod evoked the deepest feelings of Southerners after the heartbreaking defeat in 1865. And his *Ode* still does that for us today.

As you can imagine both Simms and Timrod have been cancelled by the dominant “woke” aca-

demia in the present day, condemned as defenders of slavery. Nevertheless, the classical elegance and beauty and deeply-felt emotion of their works remain to give us pleasure and continue to inspire us.

During Reconstruction and the last portion of the 19th century much of Southern literature was a kind of panegyric, a memorization of Southern heroism during the War and a lament for the honored dead. But even more, Southern writers, in particular, Southern novelists in their works of fiction, defended their homeland and its righteous cause.

Five authors stand out during the period and continued their careers well into the 20th century. The men are John Esten Cooke, Thomas Nelson Page, Joel Chandler Harris, and Thomas Dixon, and the female author is Augusta Jane Evans. Each of these writers in their own particular manner, romantically idealized the Old South. Each of them, through their writings, sought to remind their fellow Southerners of the valor of their soldiers and, in many ways, the rightness of their cause. One of the most successful was Thomas Nelson Page, whose series of short stories, collected in the volume, *In Ole Virginia*, published in 1887, featured the tales of "Marse Chan."

Later, Page published the story, "*Burial of the Guns*." In it he describes the refusal of a Confederate artillery regiment to surrender their guns. Rather, they roll them over a cliff into a river. Here he informs the reader what is happening:

"We're all volunteers, every man; we joined the army at the beginning of the war; and we've stuck through to the end; sometimes we ain't had much to eat and sometimes we ain't had nothin'; but we fought the best we could 119 battles and skirmishes as near as we can make out in four years, and never lost a gun. Now we are agoin' home. We ain't surrendered just disbanded; and we pledge ourselves to teach our children to love the South and General Lee; and to come when we are called anywhere and anytime, so help us God."

These sentiments find an echo in Thomas Dixon, the author of several historical novels about Reconstruction, including the very popular *The Leopard's Spots: A Romance of the White Man's Burden*, and his historical novel, *The Clansman*, provided the basis for the first great American epic film, *The Birth of A Nation*, which President Woodrow Wilson had

privately screened in the White House in 1915.

The Birth of a Nation, of course, remains highly controversial today, but it cannot be denied that this epic, directed by the pioneer of American cinema, D. W. Griffith, is a watershed event in American and world filmmaking. Griffith, by the way, was the son of a Confederate veteran, as was Will Rogers, the most famous humorist of his day.

Georgia writer Augusta Jane Evans, although not that well known today, was a widely read and lauded novelist whose post-War work, *St. Elmo* (1866), sold more than a million copies within four months of its publication — easily topping potboiler *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. But in today's politically-correct environment one hears almost nothing about Evans, while we drown in praise of Harriet Beecher Stowe's screed.

We all know of Joel Chandler Harris, whose Uncle Remus stories delighted many of us as children, and which formed the basis of one of the greatest films of all time, certainly Disney's greatest hit, *Song of the South*, which was released in 1946. Sadly, due to the evil spirit of our present society, *Song of the South* has had no commercial release on DVD. Disney, after Walt Disney's death, went totally and insanely "woke." Yet, there are copies which may be had if one searches hard enough.

The period of American history from World War I until the late 1960s was time of reunion between North and South. Hollywood filmmakers produced a great number of fair, if not frankly pro-Southern movies, many based on Southern literature ... and not just Margaret Mitchell's *Gone With the Wind*, the film version of which remains among the most viewed films of all time, but once popular films such as the 1935 movie, *So Red the Rose*, based on a War novel by Stark Young.

Young was part of perhaps the greatest American literary movement of the 20th century, the Southern Agrarians. Centered at Vanderbilt University, these twelve literary giants included poets, novelists, playwrights, historians, and essayists from several Southern states. Even today poets Allen Tate and John Crowe Ransom continue to stand as two of the finest poets, not just of the South but of the American nation. Robert Penn Warren authored *All the King's Men*, a novel which served as the basis for one of the country's finest films. The historian Frank Owsley produced in 1949 a path-breaking

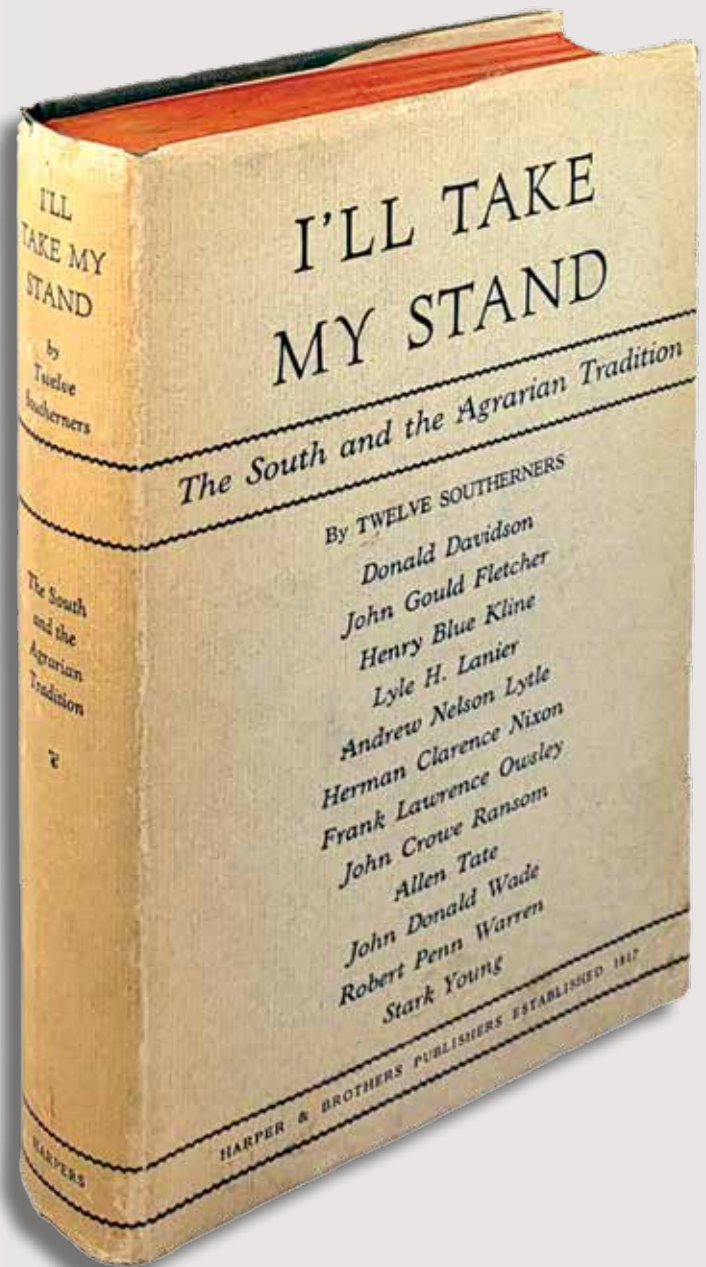
study, *Plain Folk of the Old South*, which examined the role of yeoman farmers in Southern history.

Of all the Southern Agrarians the one who may speak to most meaningfully to Southerners in our decaying culture where our heritage is threatened is Donald Davidson. It was Davidson who essentially gathered the group of twelve together to produce and publish in 1930 the Southern manifesto, *I'll Take My Stand*. In it those twelve literary masters elaborated an eloquent re-statement of the South's cultural heritage, its greatness, and detailed significant differences between the vision of the Southland and that of its cousins in the North. Forthrightly anti-big business and anti-corporatist, the authors of *I'll Take My Stand* celebrate and defend not only the conservative agrarian inheritance of the South, but also fully understand the importance of being rooted in a place, in a family, in a community of like-minded folks, and, above all, obedient to and worshipping a merciful God.

Davidson, himself, is one of the South's greatest poets. In addition to a number of non-fiction works, he authored one of the finest poems ever written by a Southerner, a poem which expresses the faith of Southerners, even after the defeat of 1865 and the torturous history since then.

That epic poem is titled, "*Lee in the Mountains*," and the last portion, which is a clarion call to Southern folk of every age, needs to be read out loud. The narrator calls upon all generations of Southerners to be faithful to their God-given traditions and heritage, and never to abandon them, because God will not forsake them. Here is that last reminder and call to renewed faith:

"Young men, the God of your fathers is a just And merciful God Who in this blood once shed On your green altars measures out all days, And measures out the grace Whereby alone we live; And in His might He waits, Brooding within the certitude of time, To bring this lost forsaken valor And the fierce faith undying And the love quenchless To flower among the hills to which we cleave, To fruit upon the mountains whither we flee, Never forsaking, never denying His children and His children's children forever Unto all generations of the faithful heart."



The great Southern writers, novelists, poets, and essayists of the past fifty or seventy-five years are far too numerous to discuss in detail. We should mention in passing the fine novelist, Caroline Gordon, whose novel of the war, *None Shall Look Back*, merits reading. Then there is the great Georgian, Flannery O'Connor, whose novel, *Wise Blood*, was made into a successful film. But it is her two volumes of short stories, *A Good Man Is Hard to Find* and *Everything That Rises Must Converge*, which remain her enduring legacy. Deeply religious and from a staunchly Southern Catholic family, O'Connor examines original sin and evil in the world, sometimes with a profound sense of satire and wry humor.

Continued on page 62

The Pendulum of History

By Scott Barker

The pendulum of history has decidedly swung in disfavor of our cause. To be sure, the catalyst for this change was the issue of slavery, which many consider the bugbear of the former Confederacy. Detractors quickly interject its existence in America as the primary cause of the War Between the States. They do so because they believe it puts us on the back foot and allows them to control the dialogue. That being the case, the issue of slavery does not preclude other factors impacting the causation of secession and war. They also ignore the role democratic processes played in establishing the Confederacy's Constitutional Republic and the people's motives for seeking independence. Moreover, the concoction of the myth of the lost cause is nothing more than a campaign to create a negative assessment of us and our motives in celebrating heroes of the Southern cause of independence by defining the establishment of memorials and monuments as the commemoration of 'white supremacy and racism' a familiar mantra ubiquitously employed by our detractors.

American English dictionaries define these pejorative terms. Still, we already know their meaning, and the essential point is understanding their use in identifying us as such. The term "racist or racism, which includes white supremacy," according to polemicist and social commentator Roger Kimball, when applied as a measure to ensure political correctness, has the meaning that "the primary effect is ... to intimidate, ostracize, and silence." But political correctness offers no deterrence, and we will not be intimidated. Still, the late philosopher and pragmatist Sidney Hook, when discussing racism, famously said, "As morally offensive as is the expression of racism wherever it is found, a false charge of racism enables the authentic racist

to conceal his racism by exploiting the loose way the term is used to cover up his actions." This quote goes precisely to the use of these terms by our detractors, for they perpetuate false claims to deflect from their racism. Likewise, many of our detractors are race mongers, defined by the *Urban Dictionary* "as a bigot preoccupied with race."

Despite recent losses to our cause, the pendulum swings to and fro and will again turn favorably in our fortunes. As proof of an optimistic view for the future, we seek signs of redemption for our Confederate forefathers. That proof exists in events which transpired at the end of the nineteenth century, where Joseph Wheeler, former lieutenant general of the Confederate Army, following his heroic career as a cavalry corps commander, was later to volunteer his considerable military talents to his former foe. Former US President William McKinley accepted Wheeler's proposal and appointed him as major general of US Volunteers in the Spanish-American War. He was later mustered out of the volunteers and commissioned as a brigadier general in the regular army. Subsequently, McKinley stated in a December 14, 1898, speech delivered before the legislature in a Joint Assembly at the State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia, that brave Confederates should be officially honored alongside their Union counterparts. This was in recognition of the shared service of Northern and Southern men in the recently fought war. McKinley said, "The time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling under the providence of God when in the spirit of fraternity we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldier." Although the gesture lacked contrition for transgressions committed against the people of the former Confederacy, it was nonetheless void of the usual



Staff of the 1st US Volunteer Regiment, the "Rough Riders" in Tampa in 1898. Pictured (front row, right to left): Theodore Roosevelt, Leonard Wood and former Confederate General Joseph Wheeler. (Back row, right to left): Chaplain Henry A. Brown, Major Alexander Oswald Brodie and Major George Dunn.

sanctimony Southerners had come to expect from Northerners.

Whereas McKinley had sought amity with the people of the South, it was the memory of the terror, destruction, brutality, persecution, and murder perpetrated against the civilian population of the South which continued to resonate in the former Confederacy. Now, just as in the Reconstruction era, life in the South consists of the relegation of Confederate heroes, their monuments and memorials, and symbols of the Confederacy and Southern culture to the confines of private areas and the antiquity of museums. But, just as they underestimated the resolve of the South in resisting aggression, so too have our detractors misjudged our determination to fight present-day assailants in defense of our heritage. And, because we are eternal optimists, the expectation of the pendulum again swinging in our favor, as in the case of McKinley, remains a considered possibility.

Some thirty years after the war, McKinley acknowledged the schism between Northern and Southern sections of America and sought reconciliation with former Confederates. But McKinley was not the first to encourage defeated Southerners back into the national fold of the American Union and help bind America together again. Most notably, the former general-in-chief of the Confederate army, Robert Edward Lee, encouraged the people of the former Confederacy to accept defeat and offered them this advice when he said, "I believe it the duty of everyone to unite in the restoration of the country and the reestablishment of peace and harmony." Lee's acceptance of defeat and hope for the future encouraged optimism for a reunited nation.

Events from the Reconstruction era brought about a renaissance of favorable recognition for people of the former Confederacy. Indeed, it was the cruelty of destructive government policies by the Radical Republican Congress which had laid

the groundwork for the myth of the lost cause. They had done so by enacting laws during the war in its aftermath, adversely impacting Southerners. According to historian Phillip Leigh, writing in his book *Southern Reconstruction*, "While Reconstruction was intended to return the South to the Union, it could not be effective with laws which abetted Southern poverty, disfranchised many whites, fostered racial animosity to a point where lynchings and Jim Crow erupted, and lined the pockets of wealthy and politically well-connected business leaders outside the area." He supports these contentions by identifying a litany of laws and policies which created poverty in the South and promoted internecine animosities among the people.

The adversities of sectionalism gradually led to closer associations among the people of the North and South. But now, the iconoclasts are in control of many government bodies, and they have decimated monuments and memorials dedicated to heroes from our history. That this took place in less than a decade is shocking, and prospects for the immediate future hold little cause for optimism. Adversity seems to lurk around every corner in the ongoing assault. What had initially involved the desecration of Southern memorials in public spaces has grown to include all things associated with the former Confederacy. Surely, the solemnity of cemetery monuments would be exempt from such assaults. However, as evidenced by the Naming Commission established by the Democrat-controlled Congress in 2021, this is untrue. Its most recent recommendation removed the Confederate Memorial located in the Confederate section of Arlington National Cemetery.

The federal government sanctioned the Confederate Memorial through Congressional legislation and the efforts of three current and former US presidents, McKinley, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson. The memorial, "New South," sculpted by Moses Jacob Ezekiel, was created especially for a national cemetery. Moreover, the memorial's purpose was twofold: first, to recognize American soldiers who had died on American soil, and second, to reunify the nation symbolically. In 1912, during a speech delivered before members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who had successfully lobbied for and borne the cost of the Memorial, at the laying of the memorial's corner-

stone, Taft said, "I rejoice in the steps I have been able to take to heal the wounds of sectionalism and to convey to the Southern people, as far as I could, my earnest desire to make this country one." Later, in 1914, at the unveiling ceremony, Wilson reflected on the passing of sectional animosities as he accepted the memorial on behalf of the government when he described it as "an emblem of a reunited Country" and stated, "This chapter in the history of the United States is closed [and] we now face and admire one another." Not only has the Confederate Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery been removed, but the battlefield monuments located on National Park lands under the control of the National Park Service are in danger of removal. Likewise, all vestiges of references made to the Confederacy and officers and men who served its cause are banished from American naval ships and military facilities.

Unfortunately, once again, our Confederate ancestors are subjected to affront for providing service to their States. Historically, government and military service was considered an honorable pursuit in America and deemed essential to the interests and welfare of citizens. The militia was America's primary defense force whose history can be traced to the 1636 enrollment of a civilian defense force in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In 1774, the First Continental Congress encouraged individual colonies to form militias. The Second Continental Congress, convened in 1775, establishing the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, stating that "every State shall keep up a well-regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered."

Moreover, the Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States recognizes the importance of maintaining a readily available defense force. It affirms, "A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed." The Militia Act of 1792 permitted militia units established before that date to retain their customary responsibilities. Militia service was a statutory obligation for all able-bodied males aged eighteen to forty-five. Essentially, the militia equated to the modern-day rapid response team and comparable to the minutemen of Colonial America in the Revolutionary War.

At the onset of the War Between the States, most state volunteer militia companies comprised State Militias, State Troop regiments, or Home Guards, all of which were predecessors of the National Guard. The foundation upon which both provisional armies of North and South were built comprised these state defense forces and incorporated their officers and rank and file. Citizen militia volunteers of Southern states took no oath of loyalty to the United States federal government. Instead, they affirmed their commitment to serve their State and the government of the Confederacy, yet they are now being denigrated as purported traitors. Dishonoring the memory of the more than two hundred twenty thousand Confederate prisoners of war, two hundred fifty thousand Confederate dead, and the estimated eight hundred fifty thousand men who served in the Confederate army and navy is a blot on the American escutcheon.

Still, we seek moral guidance through our faith and the wisdom of current and past leaders in justifying the actions of our government. In the instant case, former president Donald J. Trump called for preserving our monuments and heritage. Yet the wisdom of George Washington's words reflects the view that all Americans should hold for those who have rendered honorable military service. In the case of Washington, he said, "The willingness with which our young people are likely to serve in any war, no matter how justified, shall be directly proportional to how they perceive the Veterans of earlier wars were treated and appreciated by their nation." Confederate veterans are recognized as American veterans and, accordingly, deserve respect. Surely, the pendulum of history will not betray these American veterans.

Today, there are millions of American citizens whose ancestors saw service in the Confederate army and navy and who are watching the spectacle of desecration and eradication of their military memorials. True to Washington's prophecy, the willingness of young people to volunteer for military service reflects a shocking shortfall of more than thirty percent in US Army enlistments and a decline in recruitment numbers for other service branches since 2022. While the perception of adverse treatment to the memory of America's Confederate veterans is unhelpful, there can be no doubt such shortfalls in volunteer military service



Joe Wheeler Memorial in Arlington Cemetery.

serve as a harbinger of a return to conscription and compulsory military service for the country's young people. Shall the advice and words counseling against the dishonor of our American veterans be heeded, or will the desecration of monuments dedicated to the memory of our Confederate ancestor's service unabatedly continue? The pendulum of history will render the verdict.

About the Author

Scott Barker is a member of Major General William D. McCain HQ Camp 584, Columbia, Tennessee. He is a freelance writer on the War Between the States and the American Revolution and a veteran of the Ohio Army National Guard.



Thomas Jefferson Russ

4th Florida Infantry Company H, Washington County Invincibles

By Garrett Wilson

Thomas Jefferson Russ was born January 10, 1842 at Vernon, Washington County, Florida. Thomas was 19 years old when he enlisted on September 10, 1861 at Vernon, Florida as a sergeant into 4th Florida Infantry Company H, Washington County Invincibles, he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant on May 12, 1862 and 1st Lieutenant on January 6, 1863. He was described at enlistment as 5 feet 9 inches, fair complexion, blue eyes, sandy hair

Thomas passed away August 27, 1921 in Fort Lauderdale, Florida at age 79.

First a quick history of his Regiment. 4th Florida Regiment mustered under Colonel Edward Hopkins in 1861, May 1862 reorganized under Colonel J. P. Hunt who died in September at Chattanooga. W. L. L. Bowen became colonel and received honorable mention at Chickamauga. The 4th Regiment became a part of General Bragg's army assigned to General Forrest's command and engaged the enemy at Lebanon Pike in December 1862. It was brigaded under General William Preston and under General Breckenridge and engaged the enemy on the west side of Stone River. In May, 1863, the 4th was brigaded under General Stovall's command and was transferred to Vicksburg, Mississippi, under General Johnston to help relieve Vicksburg. In September 1863, under General Stovall, the 4th took part in the battle of Chickamauga. At the battle of Missionary Ridge, all except 18 were either killed, wounded, or captured. It then consolidated with the 1st. In 1862, the 4th regiment mustered 47 officers and 926 men. At the surrender in North Carolina, it surrendered 23 men. (*Soldiers of Florida*, Published by the board of state institutions, May

14, 1903.)

A few of the stories of the War Between the States and of plantation life as told by Thomas Jefferson Russ to his daughter, Mary Pamela Russ Bessent, born August 30, 1899, died November 2, 1965 includes:

"Papa would tell me of their big plantation, the slaves his "mammy" and his "nuss" as he called his nurse. Her name was Charity. From the day he was born he was Marse Tom to all the slaves."

His father (Samuel Thomas Russ a veteran of Withers Company, 1st West Florida Militia 2nd Florida war, was a big, kind man of fortitude. He said he never saw his father display any emotion, and he was strong of character. His mother, Georgiann Margaret Long, would fuss and go to him about the trifling house slaves. His father would say, "well, if you want more house slaves, there are plenty in the quarters that will gladly come to the house." "House" slaves were higher class than field hands("Fiel Han") as they called themselves.

"Papa must have had a happy life from the way he spoke of it. He and his brothers went off to boarding school when they were teenagers. It must have been a military school, for when they joined the army papa was nineteen, they were in as second Lieutenants. They were so English that papa said "Leftenant." Papa and uncle Robert 'Bob' Russ were promoted to first Lieutenant very soon, and before the war ended Papa's Captain was killed so he was made Captain. He and his brothers were volunteers, of course for their beloved south and home.

"The war was long and arduous, and he was weary and hungry constantly. They would go through corn fields, gather the ripe corn and eat it.

His teeth were strong. He told me he could crack a hickory nut with them. I can well believe it for they were mostly good at any age.

"Once, he said, after a weary hard day of fighting they came to a small stream and all ran and fell on their stomachs to drink. One raised his head and told the others to look. The water was running through a dead horse very near where they were drinking a very ripe dead horse too. Some of them retched up what they drank.

"They would camp and sit by the fire at night, sing and tell jokes. A cousin named James "Jim" Miller kept them all laughing. Papa said he never saw Jim at any time afraid or down. He was always cutting up, keeping everyone laughing. I would hear Papa chuckle sometimes sitting on the porch. I would ask, 'what is it Papa?' He would say, 'Oh, something that Jim Miller said in the wah.' (Papa always said "wah.")

"Papa was nineteen when the War Between the States broke out. He volunteered soon and got in the fourth Florida Regiment, company H, under General Bragg. Papa was soon made first Lieutenant and would have made Captain if he wasn't captured. His promotion was recorded, but after he captured.

"I was always worried that he may have killed someone. He assured me he didn't for he never carried a gun, only a "soad" (sword). He said his sword was so fine he paid ninety dollars for it, it was engraved. How I wish I had it. He said he also paid ninety dollars for his uniform. He wore a wide brim grey hat pinned up on the side by a silver star. I know he was handsome.

"He and Uncle Bob (first lieutenants, 6th Florida Infantry, Company K) were champion wrestlers, and their men were always glad when the two companies were close together so he and Bob wrestle for them. Papa said he was so proud he always beat Bob. Uncle was not like our Papa. He was stuck up and grasping.

"When at home all three boys had little slave body guards to go with them every place, watch out for them, and called them "Marse." Papa's boy was named Jim. They were rascals those Russ boys. Papa said once they were playing and found a wasp nest. Papa set about to tease the wasps which made Jim frantic. He was so afraid Marse Tom would get stung and Mammy would punish him (Jim) for let-



ting his Marse get stung. Papa said little Jim was running all about getting in front of him begging, 'don't, Marse Tom, don't let dem sting you, Mammy will whip me.' I guess the slaves were the same age as the boys for they followed them to war as was the custom then.

"I wish I could recall all Papa told me. And I wish I had written it all down. He fought nearly the four years. He was captured at Dallas, Georgia about eight months before the war ended and sent to a yankee Prison in Ohio called Johnson Island. There the prisoners were placed in a stockade with a high wall around it. He would laugh and say that yankee's sure were ignorant. They would come and climb up the wall and look over at the Confederate prisoners, look at them, and say to one another, 'why, they are people just like us.' He said most of the North never knew what or whom they were fighting or what for.

"They almost starved him in prison. Every time he would hear us kids remark, as kids do, that we were hungry, he would say, 'Pshaw! You don't

know what hunger is!" Told us how the Yankees would bring them a small bit in the morning to last all day. He would gobble it all up and starve the rest of the time. The bread was webby, he said, cornbread that was so old. If there was any meat it was so spoiled they would throw it on the wall and it would stick there, but he ate it. His strong teeth came in good. They would give them bones, and he would grind and scrape them with his teeth until he ate the hard bones all up. The prisoners would ask for potato peelings and eat them. With Russ appetite, I can imagine how starved the poor darling was!

"They took his fine uniform with gold braid and buttons, sword and hat. He said they promised it all back to him, but he knew he would never get them again. Yankees! I would get mad my red hair and say, 'I hate Yankees!' He would say, 'No, don't say that. They were doing what they had to do. They actually didn't know what it was all about.' But I was red haired and I still hated Yankees those anyway."

"When the War ended and he was released in his prison clothes, he had to walk back to his Florida home. It took some time. When he hit the South he was welcomed by people crying and doing things for him, wanting to know of any news he could tell them. He was given the best. Towns would turn out to welcome him and hear anything he knew. All had sons scattered about and all were saddened and worried about what would happen to them and the whole South now!

"When Papa got home most of the slaves were taken. Uncle Bob was there and had taken over. Papa and Bob did not agree. Papa was a gentleman and loyal Southerner. Uncle Bob had ran to the Yankees in 1864 and joined first Florida Cavalry Company A as private but was a second Lieutenant when War ended. Papa said he took his violin and left everything with Bob. He and some young friends made up a concert, as he called it, and went about playing and singing. They would play for dances too. Papa played the violin and banjo, and the slaves had taught them many songs and dances. He worked in different places.

"Papa said when he was young and lived at home his mother designed all their clothes and their seamstresses made them. Their clothes fitted them well and he said their family was dressed better

than any other family they knew. He said they had some relatives near there that dressed well and had fine horses and carriages and thought they were so much the women were so stuck up but Papa said that they didn't look as nice as his family.

"In those days of the horse and buggy it took quite a while to travel a distance. When people visited one another they usually stayed a length of time. Papa told of some of their relatives that came to visit for a length of time and when they left they took his sister, Marian, age twelve, home with them. I don't know where they lived, Georgia perhaps. One day their kinsman drove up in a buggy and Papa's mother and family ran out to greet him thinking he was bringing her home. When they asked where she was, he told them that she was dead and was already buried. He had come to tell them the sad news instead of writing. I asked Papa what his mother did and he said she fainted.

"Papa said his father had many slaves and would travel to distant cities to the slave markets. When he returned from his trips all the slaves would rush to greet him and were so glad to see him, "Ole Marse" had come home. On one particular trip he brought home a fine, well built young man, a mulatto, he had paid a thousand dollars for.

"Papa and the other young boys from neighboring plantations would go hunting. He said his folks never ate the things they killed so he would take it down to the quarters and the slaves would be tickled to get their possums and rabbits. Then they would cook it with sweet potatoes and serve it to the young Marses. Papa said never his taste for possum and sweet potatoes.

"I had read "uncle Tom's cabin " and I asked Papa if those things really happened on plantations he said not that he ever heard of. His father was a kindly man. He said sometimes the slaves would get mean and had to be dealt with, but he would not allow any brutality and whipping. He found out that his overseer had one unruly slave man whipped and he was furious and dealt with him soundly. The master was responsible for his people they were like his children and he was the only law they had. He behaved like good masters of the South to firmly but gently.

"When Marse Sam returned from his trips to the large cities he always brought a wagon supply of goods. He would go down to the quarters and



Thomas J. Russ family around 1920.

distribute his supplies of tobacco, candy, snuff, clothes, food, etc. Whatever they needed or wanted 'Ole Marse' provided it. I do know which cities he visited, but he would have his cotton hauled to market and do his own shopping. I asked him if the slaves were happy he said they certainly were and acted like it too. They danced and sang every night in the quarters on other plantations. That is where Papa learned all his songs and dances. This mulatto his father bought proved to be the hardest worker and most trust worthy of all. I think he was made foreman or given authority over all the other slaves. When the war came the slaves were all bewildered and lost. They begged 'Ole Marse' and 'Ole Miss' to keep them. But the Russ's could not, those were hard times on the South and they could not afford to pay all the slaves wages and the new Federal government would not let them stay without pay.

"Papa talked and laughed so much about his early school days. The school master was so cruel and ruled with a rod. Their school master or tutor boarded around with the various families whose children attended the school where he was, they kept him free of charge as they were glad to have a teacher. Papa said he got a whipping everyday. It wasn't that he was mean, but was so scared of the teacher. He knew all his lessons perfectly, but when it came time to recite, he was so frightened he couldn't say a word and consequently got a thrashing with a stick. He said if any of them happened to take their eyes away from their books for a moment

while studying, the first thing they knew the school master had dashed from the front and cracked the stick on their backs. When Uncle Bob burned the school house down,. Papa said he was so glad. They were passing by one day and Uncle Bob hated the master so much he set fire to the school.

"Papa was never one to dislike anyone and was always fair; however there was a sourpuss, squatty Yankee in Fort Lauderdale that made it his business to stop by when Papa was sitting on the porch and reminded him that the Yankees won the War. He would say, " we beat you. We beat you" Papa's mustache would bristle and he was plainly ruffled. In speaking of him, Papa called him "that drotted Yankee."

"After the slaves were freed, grandpa Russ wasn't so well off as before the war, for he owned lots of slaves, really more than he needed. He bought lots of them to keep them from being bought by a bad master. They would run away from their masters and beg grandpa to buy them. He would buy all he could for he didn't have the heart to turn them away. He was a good master and they all loved him. Some of them never left him as long as he lived."

Thomas passed away August 27, 1921 at West Palm Beach, Florida and is buried at Evergreen cemetery Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Garrett Wilson is a member of the Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, Tennessee.



Lincoln's War On Northern Sovereignty

By Jerry C. Brewer

Obsessed with subjugating the South, Lincoln not only made war upon the Confederacy, but upon his own people in the North. In a swift move to silence Northern critics of his war, he suspended Constitutional rights in the United States only a month after he was inaugurated.

The writ of *habeas corpus* was embodied in England's charter of freedom, the Magna Carta, and allowed for a prisoner of state to be released from prison by following established legal procedures. It is a most important ingredient of the rule of law in a free country that protects citizens from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment by the state for political reasons. American citizens accused of crimes have a constitutional right to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with witnesses against them, to bring witnesses in their favor, and to have the assistance of legal counsel. On April 27, 1861, Lincoln decided that such constitutional freedoms were no longer necessary and ordered the military to enforce his suspension of them. This suspension remained in effect for Lincoln's entire administration.¹

In May 1861 a special election was held to fill ten empty seats in the Maryland House of Delegates. The men elected were all leading industrialists, physicians, judges, and lawyers from Baltimore. But because they were suspected of harboring secessionist sympathies, most of them were arrested (without being charged) and sent to military prisons without trial, while a few of them fled.²

No one was exempt from Lincoln's anti-constitutional crusade to root out and punish all opposition to his scheme of empire — not even members of Congress, or the Judiciary. Responding to Lincoln's call for 75,000 militia troops to invade the South, the 6th Massachusetts Regiment marched through Baltimore on its way to change trains to Washington. Marylanders, who were sympathetic to the South, objected, and a riot broke out resulting in a number of troops and civilians killed. In the aftermath of the riot, both the Baltimore mayor and Maryland's governor declared that they would permit no more federal troops to pass through their state. Incensed by their announcements, Lincoln suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in Maryland. Consequently, Lieutenant John Merryman, an officer in a Maryland Cavalry unit, was arrested and imprisoned for allegedly impeding federal troop movements in Maryland. When he appealed for release on a writ of *habeas corpus*, his appeal was refused. In response, United States Chief Justice Roger Taney ruled Lincoln's suspension of *habeas corpus* was illegal and that only Congress had such power. Lincoln ignored Taney's ruling and retaliated by ordering an arrest warrant to be issued for Taney. Lincoln later rescinded his order when a controversy arose over who would serve the warrant.

Lincoln's wrath was felt by other critics in high places. William M. Merrick, associate justice of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, was placed under house arrest in 1861 when he defied Lincoln's suspension of *habeas corpus* by issuing the writ. Another of Lincoln's targets was Ohio Congressman Clement L. Vallandigham, an anti-war Northern Democrat who criticized Lincoln's policies — especially his denial of Constitutional rights. General Ambrose Burnside, who

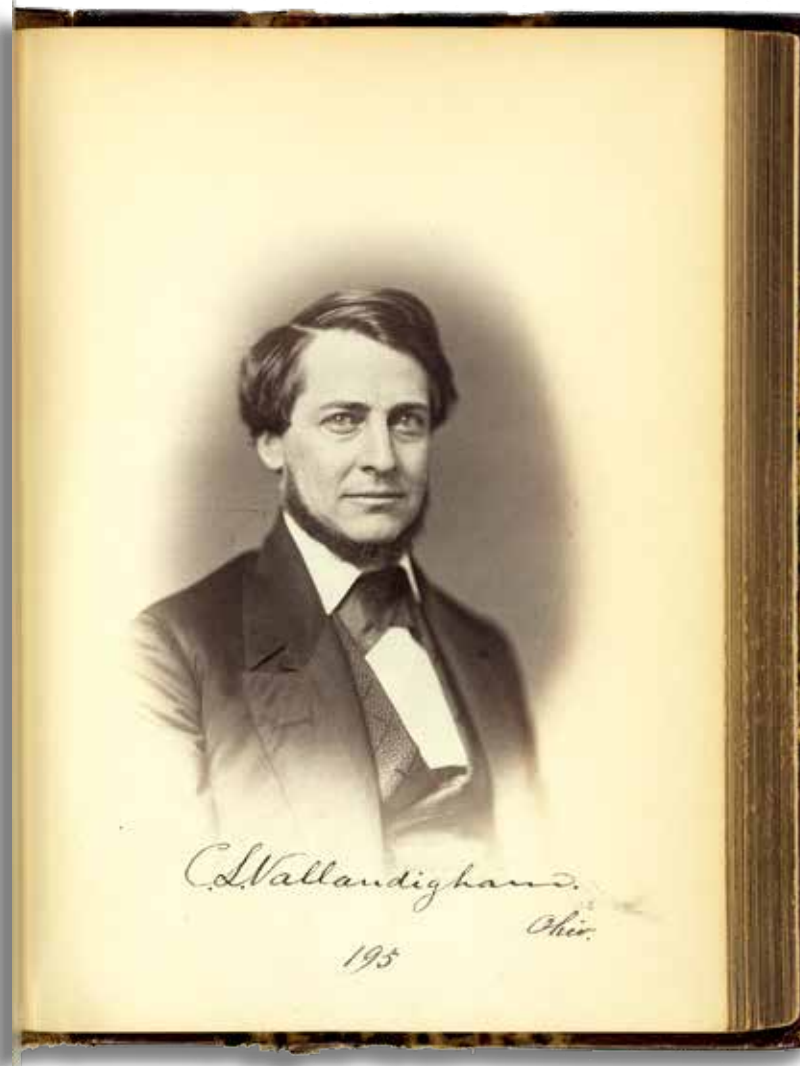
was commander of the Ohio Military District, issued his infamous Order No. 38 in 1861 declaring that no toleration would be entertained for those expressing sympathy with the Confederacy. In a speech following Burnside's order, Vallandigham again criticized Lincoln's prosecution of the war against the South. Four days later the Congressman was arrested for violating Burnside's order, held without writ of *habeas corpus*, tried by a military tribunal, and deported to Canada. He was saved from imprisonment only by Lincoln's fear of making him a martyr.

So far as Lincoln was concerned, the Bill of Rights no longer existed. He not only interfered with State governments, orchestrated local elections and denied accused persons the writ of *habeas corpus*, he also targeted the press in violation of the First Amendment.

Lincoln saw anyone who disagreed with him as a possible 'traitor.' This included dozens of prominent newspaper editors and owners who, while in favor of the Union, were critical of Lincoln and his policies. That, of course, is why they were imprisoned. Lincoln's response to such dissent was to shut down dozens of newspapers and arrest and imprison their editors. On February 2, 1862, the Federal government began censoring all telegraph communication in the United States as well.

... In May 1861 the *Journal of Commerce* published a list of more than a hundred Northern newspapers that had editorialized against going to war. The Lincoln administration responded by ordering the Postmaster General to deny these papers mail delivery. At that time, nearly all newspaper deliveries were made by mail, so this action put every one of the papers out of circulation. Some of them resumed publication after promising not to criticize the Lincoln government.³

Lincoln's usurpation of Constitutional powers during the War Between The States is unparalleled in American history. Not even John Adams, with his Alien and Sedition Acts, could compare with the absolute rule of Lincoln and his Republican Party over the Union from 1861 onward.



The administration protected itself from criminal prosecution for depriving so many citizens of their constitutional rights by orchestrating the passage of an 'indemnity act' in 1863 that placed the president, his cabinet, and the military above the law with regard to unconstitutional and arbitrary arrests. This law was at odds with the centuries-old principle that no man (especially a government official) is above the law. ... The indemnity law (sponsored by Pennsylvania Representative Thaddeus Stevens) never received enough votes from the US Senate to become law; the presiding officer of the Senate simply declared the law valid, adjourned the Senate, and let the dissenters voice their protests.⁴

The abolition of Constitutional liberties in the North was starkly contrasted with the exercise of those same liberties in the South under the Confed-

Continued on page 58

A Land of Enchantment

By George Ray Houston

Our Southern Soil, a land of enchantment and desire,
Enemies with need to acquire,
Southern sacred soil of beauty and bizarre mystery,
A land enchanted with heritage and history.
O patriots of a freedom crave,
O soldiers bold and brave,
Historic leaders of oppressed fame,
Their genius melted with displeasing shame.
Ladies of elegance and men of valor,
Warriors of old in Confederate Valhalla,
Majestic mountains and valleys serene,
Interstate highways and country roads,
Miles of cotton fields and meadows green,
There are lovely hills where rivers flow.
O guns of war and deafening sound,



Mighty monuments topple to the ground,
Our loved heritage of today,
Jealous enemies invade; attempt destruction of yesterday.
Southern allies, defiance of Southern soil,
Elected liars, statesmen make our blood boil,
Our enchanted South echoes in our hearts.
Gray clad kin in death depart,
O'er the battlefields of freedom's might
They marched into the flames of the fight.
Confederate posterity must take its stand.
O brothers of freedom, rid the enemies from our land.

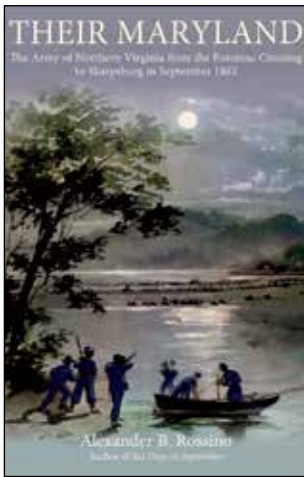
*George Ray Houston is Poet Laureate of the Georgia Division and a member of the
Yancy Independents Camp 693, Sylvester, Georgia.*



Books in Print

Their Maryland: The Army of Northern Virginia from the Potomac Crossing to Sharpsburg in September 1862

Alexander B. Rossino is a novelist and historian, specializing in World War II and the War Between the States. With six books total under his belt, two of which are on the topic of the Maryland Campaign, one being non-fiction and the other fiction, he seems to be most interested in this subject.



I agree with Mr. Rossino's opinion that Lee's Gettysburg campaign of 1863 overshadows his Maryland campaign of 1862, and I found this book full of interesting minutia and assumptions on Lee's motivations for his moves. But the fact of the matter is, that in June of 1862, Robert E. Lee took over the army after General Johnston was wounded and realized he needed to get the war out of Virginia. For the next three months Lee, along with Jackson, will push the Union Army out of Virginia with victories at the Peninsula campaign, Second Manassas, and Harpers Ferry. At Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, Jackson will take 12,700 Union Army prisoners. It's the largest surrender of Federal forces during the war. Lee will now enter Maryland looking to get support from the civilian population. The feeling about Lee's army is mixed. Most people in Maryland don't want war in their state. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia are met with a lot of

resistance from the civilian population. Lee, before the war, lived in Washington and he knew how the system worked. Moving his army into Maryland put pressure on Lincoln and the administration and it let the people of the northern states know he and his men could go where they wanted. But Mr. Rossino didn't write about this. He appears to be under the impression R. E. Lee is trying to bring Maryland into the Confederacy and Lee stationed his soldiers there to protect the civilian population from the Union Army, therefore holding Maryland for the South.

Because the state bordered the District of Columbia and the opposing factions within the state strongly desired to sway public opinion towards their respective cause, Maryland played an important role in the war. The Presidency of Abraham Lincoln (1861-1865) suspended the constitutional right of *habeas corpus* from Washington to Philadelphia. Lincoln ignored the ruling of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney and the US Supreme Court and locked down the state. There was physically no way General Lee could come in and overthrow the state government of Maryland for the Confederacy. Also if you're going to write a book on why Lee came into Maryland, the author makes an unfair remark at General Jackson for his handling of contraband taken at Harpers Ferry, WV.

Confederate failure in Maryland is not the beginning of the end for the Confederate Army or General Lee. The Confederate Army which crossed the Potomac in 1863 a year after the Maryland campaign was better equipped, better trained, larger and more prepared to do battle.

I would recommend *Landscape Turned Red* by Stephen W. Sears for a more factual and historically accurate perspective on this subject. I feel it is one of the best written books on the Maryland Campaign. Sears covers all aspects

of the campaign and both armies. As for the Alexander B. Rossino book, I'll use it to level my parts cleaner in the shop.

Author: Alexander B. Rossino

Publisher: Savas Beatie

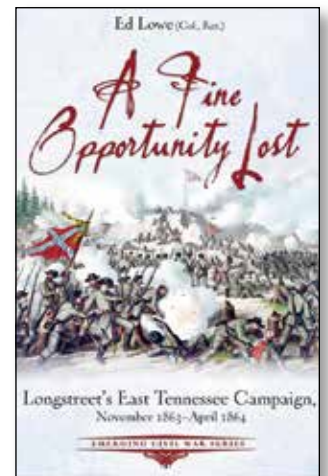
www.savasbeatie.com

Hardback \$32.95

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts, III

A Fine Opportunity Lost: James Longstreet's East Tennessee Campaign, November 1863-April 1864

Savas Beatie Publications' "Emerging Civil War" series is a collection of entry-level overviews of battles, events and campaigns related to the War Between the States. With more than 50 currently available titles, the student can find coverage of well-known battles and campaigns like Second Manassas



and Gettysburg and lesser-known battles and campaigns like Secessionville and Lieutenant General James Longstreet's disastrous foray into the Valley of East Tennessee following Confederate victory at Chickamauga. While there have been other treatments of this campaign, and Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman spent a chapter on it in Volume Three of his seminal *Lee's Lieutenants*, this is the first overview which has been made available to the reading public.

Continued on page 54

Army of Northern Virginia



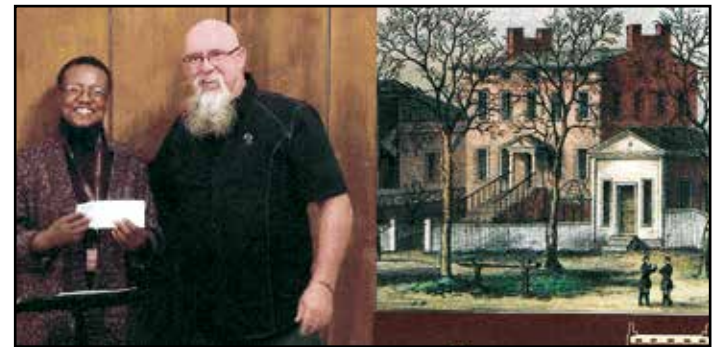
Lee-Jackson Camp 1, Richmond, VA, held its annual memorial service to celebrate the birthday of General Robert E. Lee at the Confederate War Memorial (Pelham) Chapel on the grounds of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond. The keynote speaker was Mrs. Ann McLean who spoke on "Lee Remembered." *Dixie*, *Carry Me Back to Ol' Virginny*, and General Lee's favorite hymn, *How Firm a Foundation*, were sung by attendees.



The **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, donated \$10,000 for the Forrest Family Gravesite at Elm Springs. The camp also challenges all SCV camps to donate for this important cause to ensure our great general is honored for his leadership and sacrifices he endured. Pictured are Dwayne Aaron and Bruce Tyson presenting the check to Executive Director Adam Southern at Elm Springs.



Members of the **Thirteenth Virginia Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9**, Norfolk, VA, remember ancestors at Cedar Hill Cemetery in Suffolk, VA.



Stonewall Camp 380, Portsmouth, VA, Commander Howard Tabor presented a donation to Joyce P. Jones, Education Director at Rid-dick's Folly Museum. The Greek Revival home was headquarters of Union Major General John J. Peck during the Siege of Suffolk. Pencil messages left on the walls by Union and Confederate soldiers are still legible today.



At the Gaffney, SC, Confederate Memorial Day Service, shown are members of the **Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC. From left, Color Sergeant Jordan Dill, **States Rights Gist Camp 1451**, Bogansville, SC, Lt. Commander Christopher Rucker, 3rd Brigade Chaplain Andrew Parker, Wood Camp 125 Musician Dexter Roberts, Liam and Levi Dill, Grandsons of Color Sergeant Dill, and Wood Camp 125 member Richard Thomas.



Summers-Koontz Camp 490, Luray, VA, Commander Dr. Robert Keller II swears in two new members, Doug Smith and Jacob Jones, following their Lee-Jackson Dinner.

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



Honorary Membership in the Jack Perdue Memorial Heritage Defense Society was presented to Commander-in-Chief Jason Bosher during the 4th Annual Christmas in the Confederacy when he visited as special guest speaker for the **Lieutenant F. C. Frazier Camp 668**, High Point, NC.



Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828, Callands, VA, Commander Ricky Pritchett had the honor to present the Ladies Appreciation Medal and Certificate to Mildred Owings, wife of camp Lt. Commander. This couple always steps up for the camp!



Members and guests of the **Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760**, Goldsboro, NC, and the **Dr. B. T. Person Camp 1517**, Fremont-Pikeville, NC, attended their annual Lee Jackson Banquet in January.



The **Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872**, Gastonia, NC, members show off the new camp flag with their logo.



Captain Jesse S. Barnes Camp 771, Wilson, NC and **General William Dorsey Pender Camp 1916**, Wilson, NC, members gathered to perform a cemetery cleanup in observance of Lee Jackson Day on the headstone for Thomas W. Owens of Co. E, 43rd NC Troops.



Robert Shelley of the **Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026**, Myrtle Beach, SC, was awarded Compatriot of The Year by the camp. Mr. Shelley has allowed us to use his classic car facility for our monthly meetings for three years now.

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



Fort Sumter Camp 1269, Charleston, SC, established February 8, 1965, celebrated the 217th Birthday of General Robert E. Lee at the Confederate Home and College, Charleston, SC with more than 100 in attendance. Camp Officers (kneeling) Color Sergeant Matthew Locke, Treasurer James Holland, 1st Lt. Cmdr. Tharin Walker; (standing) Quartermaster Yale Huett, Commander John Robinson, Adjutant Steven Earnhardt, 2nd Lt. Cmdr. Rob Varnado.



The MD Division always participates in the annual Gettysburg Remembrance Day Parade. The **Captain Vincent Camalier CSA Camp 1359**, Lusby, MD, Color Guard filled the street in either one or two marching lines. The colors were presented throughout the parade with the banner and our callout "Who are we? Maryland!" brought many cheers our way. As the parade route ended all SCV participants sang *Dixie* followed by a brass band playing *The Bonnie Blue Flag*.



Private Wallace Bowling Camp 1400, La Plata, MD, members and guests attended their annual Christmas party.



Members of the **Sergeant John A. Lisk Camp 1502**, Troy, NC, continue to keep the "Sons of Confederate Veterans" name in front of the public as they have been doing for about 25 years! The sign is located just a few yards from the Courthouse. Pictured, Mike Mabe, Sherrell Hurley, David Dunn, and Willard Dennis.



Five members are sworn in as new members of the **High Bridge Camp 1581**, Farmville, VA, while at the grave of their grandfather, John Morris.



Jackson W. Hill received his membership certificate from **Gen. William Dorsey Pender Camp 1916**, Wilson, NC, Commander Kenneth Hill.



Army of Northern Virginia



The Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722, Fredericksburg, VA, recently restored an 18 pounder Field Artillery Piece and provided instruction on the safety, handling and operations of this weapon. This period of instruction, given to the young men of the “Rangers of the Old Dominion,” focused on safety, crew positions and responsibilities.



Dearing Beauregard Camp 1813, Colonial Heights, VA, held its 23rd Annual Christmas Service at the Historic Blandford Church in Petersburg. This church stood during the siege and battle around Petersburg and the surrounding cemetery is the final resting place of more than 30,000 brave Confederate soldiers. Letters from soldiers written at Christmas are read, carols sung and Chaplain Richard Daniels of the Mechanized Cavalry was the guest speaker.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, Camp Commander Jeff Plummer welcomes new member Eric Carroll at the annual Gettysburg Remembrance Event.



At the Southern Rock Woodstock in Elkton, MD, members of the **Mason Dixon Guards Camp 2183**, Ellendale, DE, handed out SCV coins and literature, sold hats, flags, and stickers, and made new friends. From left, Hamilton ‘Sidetrack’ Snyder Sr., Commander Troy ‘Hot Wheels’ Sturgill, Jason ‘Big Block’ Biggs, Sam ‘Muckett’ Marsh, Gary ‘Scary’ Sturgill, and SCVMC Captain Mike ‘Pudd’ Eldreth.

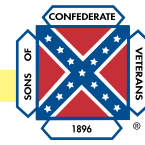


John Lovin recently joined the **Colonel John B. Palmer Camp 1946**, Burnsville, NC, on the record of his ancestor, Private Samuel H. Loving, Co. C, 15th SC Battalion Artillery.



Members of the **Burke Tigers Camp 2162**, Valdese, NC, and the Burke Tiger Lillies OCR prepare for a county-wide flag run through Burke County, NC.

Army of Tennessee



Members of the **James Keeling Camp 52**, Bristol, TN, marched in the Blountville, TN, 4th of July Parade.



Otho French Strahl Camp 176, Union City, TN, Adjutant Barry Sowell (right) attended a recent Confederate Railroad show and presented Danny Shirley of Confederate Railroad with a plaque from Camp 176. It read "With Great Appreciation We Present Confederate Railroad. We are very appreciative of Confederate Railroad not changing their name and not giving into political correctness and staying true to their Southern roots. Keep playing your traditional country music like it is always 'Summer in Dixie.' Presented by Otho French Strahl Camp 176 Sons of Confederate Veterans."



Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, welcomed new members into its ranks at a recent meeting held at Confederate Memorial Hall (Bleak House) in Knoxville. Pictured from left, Commander Earl Smith, new members Ronald W. Lequire, Frank Stump (youngest member at 12 years old), Adjutant John Hitt and member John Stump (Frank Stump's father).



Col. William P. Rogers Camp 321, Corinth, MS, Commander Chris Haley, left, presents Dwight Johnson with his SCV Lifetime Membership certificate.



Isham G. Harris Camp 109, Paris, TN, Commander Rick Revel acted as token yankee and emcee for the living history of the Battle of Paris which occurred March 11, 1862.



Members and friends of the **Private Augustus Braddy Camp 385**, Troy, AL, learn about the importance of salt being procured in Clark County, AL, and the effort to support the war.

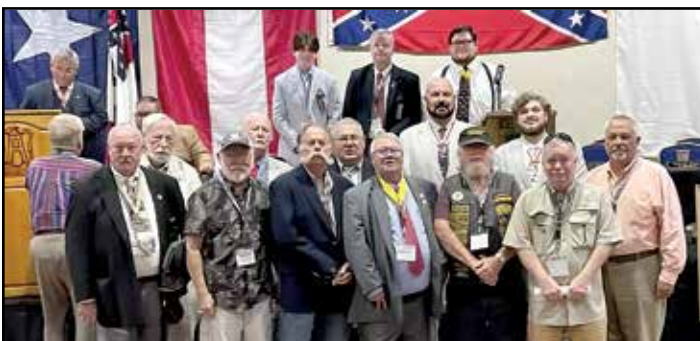
Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin Divisions



Compatriots from five different states gathered to brave the 100+ degree heat index at the Old Courthouse Museum in Vicksburg, MS for a living history. Camps represented were: **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS; **Rankin Rough and Readies Camp 265**, Brandon, MS; **University Greys Camp 1803**, Oxford, MS; **Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton Camp 1354**, Vicksburg, MS; **Sgt. James W. Nicholson Camp 1478**, Ruston, LA; **Capt. Thomas O. Benton Camp 1444**, Monroe, LA; **Claiborne Invincibles Camp 797**, Claiborne Parish, LA; **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA; **Col. Samuel D. Russell Camp 1617**, Natchitoches, LA; **Anacoco Rangers Camp 1995**, Leesville, LA; **Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226**, Greenville, TX; **Gen. Nathan B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, and the **Lt. Elijah H. Ward Camp 1971**, Farmerville, LA.



Sam Davis Camp 596, Biloxi, MS, Commander Ben Lamey accepts a Certificate of Appreciation for the camp, presented by Mrs. Taylor, Department of Veterans Affairs, Biloxi National Cemetery.



Shown are the men from the **Mississippi Division** who made the National Reunion at Hot Springs, AR.



The seated gentlemen are "The Dixie Hummingbirds," which entertain the **Jefferson Davis Camp 635**, Jackson, MS, at the beginning of our monthly meeting by singing ballads and songs popular during the War Between the States. From left, Muray Stewart, Camp Commander Sandy Jackson and Joe Tubb.



SEC Brigade Commander Douglas Barrett and AL Division 2nd Lieutenant Commander John Land accept a gift for the Confederate Library in Mountain Creek from the **Cradle of the Confederacy Camp 692**, Montgomery, AL. The gift of about two dozen books came from the estate of long-time Camp Commander George W. Gayle and were donated by George's sons, Tim Gayle and Camp Adjutant John Gayle.



Members of the **General Robert H. Hatton Camp 723**, Lebanon, TN, and their wives visited the Confederate Museum and Elm Springs Mansion. For some members it was their first visit. Everyone really enjoyed the day.

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



Ronald Kaita presents the sequence of events during the Battle of Marianna, FL, at the monthly meeting of the **Colonel William C. Oates Camp 809**, Dothan, AL.



Six SCV camps were represented by reenactors at the Annual Battle of Resaca Reenactment in Resaca, GA. Those were **University Greys Camp 1803**, Oxford, MS; **Decatur Sons of Liberty Camp 580**, Decatur, AL; **Forrest's Escort Camp 1239**, Kennesaw, GA; **General William J. Hardee Camp 1397**, Dallas, GA; **Cherokee Legion Camp 914**, Canton, GA; and the **General Stand Watie Camp 915**, Calhoun, GA.



Cherokee Legion Camp 914, Canton, GA, Commander Ron Edge, left, presented a membership certificate to new member Jack Durnagan.



CIC Jason Boshers visited with members of the **Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 1321**, Dearborn, MI, at the Woodlawn Cemetery in Detroit to view the graves of six Confederate veterans interred there. On behalf of Camp 1321, Commander Jonathan McCleese presented checks to CIC Boshers with a combined total of \$2,000 to benefit the Forrest's Last Ride project.



Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers was the guest speaker at the Lee/Jackson Banquet sponsored by the **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL. FL Division Commander Calvin Hart presents a token of thanks to Boshers.



At the monthly of the **McLeod-Moring Camp 1386**, Swainsboro, GA, Commander Daryl Hill presented several awards to members. Ricky Winfrey was recognized for his work in locating cemeteries and flagging graves of Confederate soldiers throughout the county.



Army of Tennessee



Capt. J. J. Dickison Camp 1387, Melbourne, FL, participated with their camp float in the Annual Merritt Island, FL, 4th of July Parade.



Colonel John H. Baker Camp 1705, Zebulon, GA, Commander Roy Butts, Jr., welcomed their first new member, Compatriot Keith Edmondson.



Members of the **Captain Bluford M. Sims Camp 1630**, Ocoee, FL, held a Confederate Memorial Day Observance at the Ocoee Cemetery.



The 38th Mississippi Infantry formed up to defend Historic Fort Gaines on Dauphin Island at the annual Thunder on the Bay. Camps represented were the **Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263**, Bay St. Louis, MS; **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS; **Live Oak Rifles Camp 2236**, Pascagoula, MS; and **Bibb Rifles Camp 455**, West Blockton, AL.

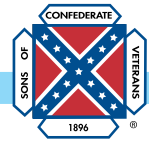


The **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL, Commander Gary Carlyle presented the Southern Agriculture Award to all nine DeKalb County High School Agriculture Departments this year. Shown with Commander Carlyle is recipient Dawson Williams from Fort Payne High School.



Compatriot William Buddy Ellis presented a program at the **Lt. Gen. Stephen D. Lee's Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140**, Caledonia, MS.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Camp Commander Christian Lee (left) and TX Division 3rd Lt. Commander Cody Crislip showcase the custom 3x6 foot First National Confederate Flag commissioned by the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, for the local Girl Scout Troop's color guard ceremony during the Old Spanish Trail Association's Zero Mile Marker Centennial Reenactment Celebration at San Antonio's Historic City Hall.



Members of the **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, and the **William Henry Parsons Camp 415**, Ennis, TX, recently observed Confederate Heroes Day which is Robert E. Lee's birthday and has been an official State Holiday in Texas since 1931. The members laid a wreath at the Texas Historical Marker commemorating the site on North Rogers St. in Waxahachie where a Confederate Gun Powder Mill once stood. On April 29 1863, the mill exploded, and two men were killed. The Roberts Camp maintains the site and the Historical Marker for the state of Texas.



A favorite event at the annual **CA Division** Reconfederation is the Dixie West Massing of the Colors! This year was no exception, and Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers joined in the fun. The event took place in beautiful Bakersfield, where many Confederate soldiers settled after the war.



R. E. Lee Camp 239, Fort Worth, TX, Past Commanders Ben Hatch and Barry Turnage honor Brig. Gen. Hiram B. Granbury's grave site at Granbury, TX on Memorial Day.



Beauregard Camp 130, New Orleans, LA, color guard members lower the Louisiana Secession flag in preparation for raising the Louisiana Republic flag at the annual Camp Parapet Day in Jefferson Parish which is the remains of Confederate Ft. John Morgan intended to defend the city from river assault from north of Baton Rouge.



General James H. McBride Camp 632, Springfield, MO, Commander Ron McBride presents new member Jesse Grantham with his membership certificate.

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



Lt. Commander-in-Chief Donnie Kennedy and AR Division Commander Loy Mauch, a member of **James M. Keller Camp 648**, Hot Springs, AR, along with AR Division members and guests attended Confederate Flag Day at the State Capitol in Little Rock, AR, where Mr. Kennedy was guest speaker.



Beauregard Camp 130, New Orleans, LA; **Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133**, Baton Rouge, LA; **N.B. Forrest Camp 1931**, Covington, LA; and **Camp Moore Camp 1223**, Tangipahoa, LA, celebrate Lee-Jackson Day in New Orleans' historic Metairie Cemetery at the Army of Northern Virginia tumulus. The 38 foot tall granite column is topped by a statue of Gen. Jackson. President Davis was originally buried here upon his death in 1889.



On a recent trip to Colorado, **Brig. Gen. J. J. Alfred A. Mouton Camp 778**, Opelousas, LA, Commander George Gremillion flew the Richard Taylor flag at the Continental Divide.



For Memorial Day, the **Colonel Thomas S. Lubbock Camp 1352**, Lubbock, TX, raised a flag at City of Lubbock Cemetery.



Members of the **Colonel Sydney D. Jackman Camp 977**, San Marcos, TX, visited the San Marcos City Cemetery and identified more than 80 Confederate graves of which half featured a unique Five Point Star CSA Veteran marker. Front row, from left, Commander John Christensen, Lt. Commander James Marshall Smith and Bobby Moore. Standing and pointing to the Five Point Star CSA Veteran marker is Compatriot William McKemie.



Colonel Joseph C. Porter Camp 2055, Shelbina, MO, gathered for their annual chili supper. A nice evening was enjoyed by all with some amazing food, desserts, conversation, and story telling.

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



The SCV is represented during the National Memorial Day Ceremony at Santa Ana Cemetery, California. Pictured with the SCV Wreath are **Capt. James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA, members Farrell Cooley and Matthew Stoops. The wreath is made with red and white flowers, pine cones and cotton buds, all in honor of our Southern homeland.



Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920, Johnson County, KS, Commander Matt Sewell presented a Certificate of Appreciation to Parker Van Sickle, grandson of Compatriot Carl Linck. Parker served as part of the Color Guard at the Shawnee Indian Mission Festival, representing the Confederacy and the Major Thomas J. Key Camp.



At the recent CASCV Reunion event, the **General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Fresno, CA, won honors for the best camp in California. Members of Camp 1804 were, from left, Camp Genealogist Bill Lee, Lt. Commander Tom Bolton, and Commander Jay Gilette.



Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048, Tehachapi, CA, Compatriot Steve Browning presents a heart-felt gift to Mrs. Mary Ann Claxton of Mary Boykin Chestnut Chapter 2634, UDC. Steve was the featured speaker at the Division's annual Lee-Jackson luncheon. His presentation focused on the lawlessness of the Yankee aggression, and those in attendance, without exception, were moved to tears.



Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937, Cleburne, TX, Commander Steve Wells, right, welcomes new member Gordon Pickett into the camp.



Members of the **Corporal William Mink Camp 2244**, Nampa, ID, honored JROTC Cadet Jolene Achana with the *H. L. Hunley* award. From left, Adjutant Gregg Phipps, Cadet Achana and Commander Mark Westbrook.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp 2226, Greenville, TX, celebrates Confederate Heroes Day at Shiloh Cemetery. Shown are Gary Bray, previous Commander of the Texas 4th Brigade and who helped organize Camp 2226, Commander Mike Pierce, Adjutant John Kirkpatrick.



Private C. W. Lucas-Forrest's Escort Camp 2316, Prescott Valley, AZ, held a two-day recruitment booth at the Fort Verde Days in Camp Verde, AZ. Multiple compatriots helped man the booth with Commander John Smoley who portrayed Jefferson Davis. The camp was able to gather recruits, and convince at least one naysayer that the South was right!



AZ Division Historian Avery Frantz represented **Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, at the 25th Anniversary of the camp! Included in the picture, from left, President of Thunderbird UDC Jeri McAnerny, CA UDC Division President Christiana Hurst-Loeffler, Stacy McSwain of Johnny Reb Chapter and Avery Frantz.



Members of the **Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327**, Carthage, MO, ordered, installed, and dedicated a military headstone for Private Martin Luther Capron, Co. F, 12th MO Cavalry, General J. O. Shelby's Brigade, at Pippenger Cemetery, Lockwood, MO.



Members of **Campbell's Company Camp 2252**, Republic, MO, performed their semi-annual Adopt-a-Highway cleanup in Newtonia, MO. Afterwards, the members honored nine Confederate Veterans by installing Southern Iron Crosses at their final resting places.



Members of the **Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327**, Carthage, MO, and the **Private Riley Crawford Camp 2348**, Baxter Springs, KS, working with volunteers from the Jasper County Missouri Cemetery Preservation Society, cleaned up Margrave Cemetery near Oronogo, MO, where rests the unmarked remains of Pvt. Thaddeus P. Margrave, Co A, 11th MO Infantry, CSA. Livingston Camp is working with the VA to get him a military headstone.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

Raphael Semmes Camp 11 Mobile

Bradley Scott Duffy

Woodall Bridge Camp 296 Hartselle

John (David) Montgomery

Maj. John C. Hutto Camp 443

Jasper

Larry Gean Elliot

Robert Gary Rowland

Savage-Stewart Camp 522 Piedmont

Jason Russell Teal

Capt. Thomas H. Hobbs Camp 768

Athens

Dylan Jess McAllister

Luke Jaxon McAllister

The Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524

Prattville

Michael Dean Bargainear

William Stuart Knight

West-Scott-Baker-Alabama Division Camp 1622

Riverside

Brandon Kyle Kennemur

John (Collins) Miller

John Byron Miller

Michael Todd Thornton

ARKANSAS

Col. Robert G. Shaver Camp 1655

Jonesboro

Jonathan Daniel Ward

COLORADO

Sterling Price Camp 676 Denver

Dr. James F. Bush

FLORIDA

Kirby Smith Camp 1209 Jacksonville

William Preston Hines

Darryl Ray Ingle

1st. Lt Thomas H. Gainer Camp 1319

Panama City

John Jones Semmes

Calhoun Rangers Camp 2212

Altha

Bobby Gregory Baggett

Keagan Gregory Baggett

Mike Griffin

David Jemison

George Michael O'Bryan

Raymond Kyle Russell

Aaron Stewart

GEORGIA

Black Creek Volunteers Camp 549

Sylvania

Robert Erwin Godd, Jr.

Yancy Independents Camp 693

Sylvester

Jeremiah Lance Hogan

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler Camp 863

Conyers

Edmund G. Cowan

General Stand Watie Camp 915

Calhoun

Samuel Shane Burns

Michael Lee Payne

Appling Grays Camp 918 Baxley

Mark Dale Sapp

Gen. Robert A. Toombs Camp 932

Vidalia

Jerry Hodges

Robert Bradley Hughes

Grancer William Sells

Lt. James T. Woodward Camp 1399

Warner Robins

Christopher Adam Morgan

Gen. Leonidas Polk Camp 1446

Smyrna

William Kenneth

Edmondson, Jr.

Matthew Talbot Nunnally Camp 1671

Monroe

Phillip Sheldon Thomas

Col. John H. Baker Camp 1705

Zebulon

Joseph Christopher Melton

Rabun Gap Riflemen Camp 1929

Clayton

Alan Eugene Whitton

Concord Rangers Camp 2135

Dawsonville

Paul Everett Hatcher

Georgia Division HQ Camp 2200

Moultrie

Walter Lee Adams

Joseph Benjamin Darieng

Robert Dennis

Philip Winfield Hudson

William David Martin, Jr.

Jacob McInnes

Brent Joseph Murphy

John Thornton Stubbs, III

Larry Tanner

James Burt Thompson, III

John Wagner

KANSAS

Pvt. Riley Crawford Camp 2348

Baxter Springs

John Timothy Gregath

Trace Allen Hagebusch

KENTUCKY

Colonel Benjamin Caudill Camp 1629

Whitesburg

Jimmy Keith Hall

Kenneth Edward Sumner

Jerry Wes Yonts

Col. Charles A. Wickliffe Camp 2337

Wickliffe

Ronnie Dixon, Jr.

Joel Peyton Todd

Jim Pearce Camp 2527 Princeton

James Tyson Englebright

LOUISIANA

Beauregard Camp 130 New Orleans

George R. Farfour

Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133
Baton Rouge
Todd Richard Briley
Robert Edward Stewart

Sabine Rifles Camp 2057
Many
Lucas Aaron Johnson

Washington Rifles Camp 2211
Angie
Terry J. Zeringue, Jr.
Terry J. Zeringue, III

MARYLAND

Maryland Line CSA Camp 1741
Bowie
Ross Johnson

MISSOURI

General M. Jeff Thompson Camp 2277
Farmington
Craig T. Friday

Captain Moses Jasper Bradford Camp 2344
Rolla
Robert Charles Connery

MISSISSIPPI

Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373
Picayune
Chase Reeves Johnson

Sam Davis Camp 596
Biloxi
George L. Cannette, Jr.
Thomas E. Quave

Harrisburg Camp 645
Tupelo
Christopher Alexander Burgos
Timothy Mescal Wallis

9th Mississippi Cavalry Camp 1748
Lucedale
Kaden Grant Tolbert

Mississippi Greys Camp 2354
Monticello
Edwin Harold Ervin
Donald B. Harvey
Robert Joe Hill
Charles Hurston, Jr.
Dennis Michael Smith
Phillip J. Thames

NORTH CAROLINA

47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166
Wake Forest
Nicholas Giovanni Russo

Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168
Fayetteville
John Adams, II
Remus Elmond Adams, Jr.
Landon Jacob Koons

Beaufort Plowboys Camp 2128
Washington
Daniel Timothy Cox

Capt. David Williams/Holly Shelter Volunteers Camp 2267
Burgaw
Cameron Layne Smith

OKLAHOMA

Captain Clem Vann Rogers Camp 481
Oklahoma City
Joseph Lee Sieber

SOUTH CAROLINA

2nd SC Regiment Pickens Camp 71
Pickens
Victor James Walden

Joseph B. Kershaw Camp 82
Camden
Howard Eugene Neely, Sr.

Gordon Capers Camp 123
St. George
Jackson Alexander Paul

Captain Moses Wood Camp 125
Gaffney
Joseph William Briggs
Mason William Briggs

River's Bridge Camp 842
Fairfax
John Franklin Sanders

Fort Sumter Camp 1269
Charleston
James Edward Fair
Joseph Michael Perkinson

Brig. Gen. Barnard E. Bee Camp 1575
Aiken
James Forrest Byrd, II

TENNESSEE

N. B. Forrest Camp 3
Chattanooga
John Lawrence Davis

Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87
Knoxville
David Joe Giles

Otho French Strahl Camp 176
Union City
Raphe Alan Whaley

Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 215
Memphis
Michael Lee Sparks

Frank P. Gracey Camp 225
Clarksville
Colby Jacob Sterling

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ Camp 584
Columbia
Taylor J. Dubois
Terry James Lowe
Dennis L. Smith

James M. Saufley Camp 929
Clarkrange
John Anthony Fackler
Billy Howard Jennings, Sr.
Nicholas Wayne Thurman

Jim Davis Camp 1425
Lafayette
Kohl D. Barber
Richard Michael Cox, Jr.
Isaiah Jay Reeves

Battle of Shiloh Camp 1454
Shiloh
Ronald Lee Wash
Justin Ray Wicker

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Sumner A. Cunningham

Camp 1620

Shelbyville

Jonathon D. Todd

Steve Todd

Christopher Lee Underwood

The General Robert E. Lee

Camp 1640

Memphis

Christopher Louis Steepleton

Maj. Gen. John Hunt

Morgan Camp 2053

Greeneville

David Edward Thompson

Maj. James T. Huff Camp

2243

Newport

David Scott Jensen

TEXAS

Maj. George W. Littlefield

Camp 59

Austin

William Eric Gerstenberg

Brigadier General John

Creed Moore Camp 578

Gatesville

Cooper Lee Sutton

Terry's Texas Rangers

Camp 1937

Cleburne

Steven Russell Willis

Col. Santos Benavides

Camp 2248

Beeville

William Patrick Parmley

William Harvey Rampley

Fort McKavett CSA Camp

2326

Menard

Cecil James Kelley

Salt Works Camp 2353

Lampasas

Robert Dalton McKenzie

David Wayne Spradley

VIRGINIA

Gen. James Longstreet

Camp 1247

Richmond

Harry Forney East, III

Forrest Howard McDonald

The Stonewall Brigade

Camp 1296

Lexington

Donald Lee-Floyd Snyder

Fincastle Rifles Camp 1326

Roanoke

Charles Michael David

Strickland

Turner Ashby Camp 1567

Winchester

Wesley Allen Kibler

Matthew Fontaine Maury

Camp 1722

Fredericksburg

David Scott Crouch

Lt. Col. Vincent A. Witcher

Camp 1863

Grundy

Robert Lance Hurley

WEST VIRGINIA

Mountaineer Partisan

Rangers Camp 2249

Paw Paw

Tyler Mazer



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Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp	Name	Division	Camp
THOMAS LANGLEY	KY	2125	CHARLES OAKLEY	NC	310
JACQUES FRERE	LA	130	NORMAN PENDERGRASS, SR.	TN	52
RANDELL BAILEY	FL	1381	ROBERT KING	FL	2181
JAMES GREENE	TN	2243	LINWOOD WILKES	VA	1296
KENNETH M. PHIBBS, SR.	TX	1382	CRAWFORD GULLETT	AR	656

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CLU or CTO
to work
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that could help
protect Confederate
monuments and
Southern symbols
for years into
the future?

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The Last Roll

Brig. Gen. Albert Pike Camp
1367
El Reno, OK
Donald W. Clark

Secession Camp 4
Charleston, SC
Whiteford C. McWaters, III

Moultrie Camp 27
Mount Pleasant, SC
Robert James Brinson

General Richard H. Anderson
Camp 47
Beaufort, SC
William Waight Elliott

Joseph B. Kershaw Camp 82
Camden, SC
Jackie Thurlo Lyles

Maj. James Lide Coker Camp
146
Hartsville, SC
Robert B. McKorell III

Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp
273
Columbia, SC
Alton Ray Blanks, Sr.

River's Bridge Camp 842
Fairfax, SC
Lightsey Milledge Brabham

Pee Dee Rifles Camp 1419
Florence Darlington, SC
Daniel Curtis Talbott

P. G. T. Beauregard Camp 1458
Sumter, SC
James P. Fararr

Samuel R. Watkins Camp 29
Columbia, TN
Harry Walker Rountree

Nathan Bedford Forrest Boy-
hood Home Camp 37
Chapel Hill, TN
Henry Adams Kirtland, Jr.

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain
HQ Camp 584
Columbia, TN
Kenneth D. Harwell
Gary Eugene Parrott

J. L. Halbert Camp 359
Corsicana, TX
David Allen Dycus

General Tom Green Camp 1613
San Angelo, TX
Don A. Schroeder

Col. Gustav Hoffmann Camp
1838
New Braunfels, TX
Ronald Edward Siliven

Waul's Texas Legion Camp 2103
Katy, TX
William Warren Barr

Upshur County Patriots Camp
2109
Gilmer, TX
Mack Madison Mullican

Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest
Camp 2313
Whitney, TX
Frank B. Bussey

Stonewall Camp 380
Virginia Beach, VA
Roger Eugene Capps

28th VA Inf Camp 491
Roanoke, VA
Donald L. Fritts

The Old Brunswick Camp 512
Lawrenceville, VA
Arthur Whitfield Buckner, Jr.
Randall Lewis Jordan

The Stuart-Hairston Camp 515
Bassett, VA
Terry W. Wright

John M. Jordan Camp 581
South Boston, VA
Lacy W. Powell

The Stonewall Brigade Camp
1296
Lexington, VA
Emory W. Higgins, Jr.

Powhatan Troops Camp 1382
Powhatan, VA
Wilson Lee Faris, Jr.

Urquhart-Gillette Camp 1471
Franklin, VA
James Clifton Copeland, Jr.

19th Virginia Infantry Camp
1493
Charlottesville, VA
Lewis Edward Dickerson



Distinguished Gentleman of the SCV,

On behalf of Secession Camp 4, I wish to personally thank all who attended this year's National SCV Reunion. Approximately 500 Compatriots made their way to Charleston, South Carolina in the July heat to honor our ancestors. I had conversations with brothers from California and Montana, Texas and Indiana, New Jersey to Florida. It was truly an honor to meet so many of you from all around the country.

Trying to showcase all of the wonderful Confederate history Charleston has to offer proved to be more difficult than I had hoped. Many of the tours and meals did not go as smoothly as planned, but fortunately for me, the Southern gentlemen and guests who attended this reunion were very gracious, kind, and understanding. I especially want to thank our Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers who was most understanding and helpful to me when some of the problems became overwhelming.

We received a great many compliments for our Opening ceremonies. I want to give special thanks to fellow camp member Compatriot Lewis Hayes for his video presentation which brought our Confederate Heroes to life using his AI software. The audience cheered and applauded when Nathan Bedford Forrest started to move and seemingly came back to life. Greetings were read from the governor of the State of South Carolina, the Honorable Henry McMaster by State Senator Danny Verdin. We also had many other leaders from the SCV, UDC, MOS&B, OCR and others bring greetings and thank us for our efforts to save our Southern history.

I want to thank our 36 vendors who set up a wide variety of Southern and Confederate items for sale for us all four days. The National SCV and Museum also had their SCV store set up for us with many SCV only items. Many of our vendors raised money for Southern causes and charity projects. Thank you for supporting our vendors.

I want to give special thanks to all our presenters. On Tuesday, camp member and author Gene Kizer gave an informative dinner presentation on the Battle of Secessionville. On Wednesday, camp member and author Rick Hatcher presented both lunch and dinner presentations on Confederate Fort Sumter. On Thursday, we held a Heritage luncheon. Thursday afternoon, C. Irvine Walker Chapter 190 UDC presented a Ladies Tea and Antebellum Fashion Show. Thursday evening, our featured dinner presentation and tour of the *Hunley* Submarine was presented by Past Camp Commander Randy Burbage which was very well attended. Also on Thursday evening, actress and author Emily Lapisardi also gave a fascinating dinner presentation portrayal of Confederate

Spy Rose Greenhow. On Friday, Author Jeff Addicott gave an interesting dinner talk about Union Terror. On Saturday, Mathew Locke and members of Fort Sumter Camp 1269 presented a luncheon explaining the significance of Castle Pinckney in the harbor of Charleston. This is the only remaining colonial ruins of this type of fortification designed like a Castle. Castle Pinckney is the insignia for the US Army Corps of Engineers.

Our featured tours included Fort Sumter and the *Hunley* Submarine. On Friday, the UDC Confederate Museum at Market Hall opened their doors to us as they celebrated their 125th anniversary! Friday evening, Rick Hatcher also led the after-hours Fort Sumter tour and Charleston Harbor Dinner cruise. Rick is an author and a historian and has been a member of the SCV since 1960. His personal guided tour explained things I had never heard before even though I've been to Ft. Sumter several times. On Friday and Saturday, camp member and registered tour guide Sid Shingler gave tours of White Point Garden and Provost Dungeon in downtown Charleston.

For our finale on Saturday, 400 people attended our Grand Ball, Banquet and Debutante Presentation. Our new SCV Commander-in-Chief Donnie Kennedy was sworn in to our highest position. Thank you to the seven lovely young ladies who were introduced in our Debutante Presentation. The band Unreconstructed provided music for our ball and entertained us well into the night.

All in all, it was a successful reunion. The praise of you good men and women who attended this Reunion far outweighs any of the problems I faced. I especially want to thank the men of Secession Camp 4 who really stepped up in the chaos and worked through all the problems, put in the long hours, and solved so many issues. I can't thank you enough. This could be considered an impossible job, but just like our ancestors, Secession Camp 4 persevered. Thanks again to everyone who attended this year's Reunion in Charleston, South Carolina. It is my hope each of you brought home good memories and long-lasting friendships.

Rick Little
Chairman 2024 National SCV Reunion



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

49th Captain Henry Wirz Memorial Service

The 49th annual Capt. Henry Wirz Memorial Service will be held in the town of Andersonville on Sunday afternoon, November 10, 2024 at 2:00 p.m. In case of inclement weather, the Service will be held in the Old Village Hall in Andersonville. The public is invited to attend. The Annual Memorial Service is sponsored by the Alexander H. Stephens SCV Camp 78 in Americus.

Guest speaker for the Service will be National SCV Chaplain-in-Chief Gary Carlyle from Guntersville, Alabama. He is Past Division Commander of the Alabama SCV. A replica of the *Hunley* Submarine provided by Georgia SCV 9th Brigade Commander Jack Cowart will be on exhibit.

Capt. Henry Wirz, Commandant of Andersonville Prison Camp for 14 months, was hanged on November 10, 1865 after a trial in Washington, DC. Many historians have said it was the most unfair trial ever held in the United States. Afterwards, the barbaric Yankees cut his head, arms, and legs off and exhibited the bones about the country. It took his attorney four years to get enough of the bones back to have a burial in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Washington. To this day, some of his bones are on PUBLIC EXHIBIT at a museum in Maryland.

Please come to the Memorial Service on November 10th and show your support to the memory of a man who gave his life for our Southern Independence Cause. For more information call/text James Gaston (229-938-9115) or e-mail gaston7460@bellsouth.net

Arlington National Cemetery Reconciliation Memorial

WHEREAS, the Reconciliation Memorial aka "The New South" in the center of Section 16 of Arlington National Cemetery was envisioned by US President William McKinley, designed

and constructed by Sir Moses Ezekiel, the foundation dedicated by Wm. Howard Taft and finally dedicated by US President Woodrow Wilson, has stood as a symbol of reunification of the nation since 1914, and

WHEREAS, the memorial was illegally removed by the US Army under the direction of Secretary of Defense Austin in 2023, causing distress and outrage to the people of the South, and desecration not only of the grave of Jewish Confederate Veteran Moses Ezekiel, but all of Section 16 and the other 538 American veterans and widows interred there.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Sons of Confederate Veterans condemn this illegal removal and demand the re-erection of the Reconciliation Memorial to its rightful place, at the Center of Section 16.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution be sent to the current and future presidents of the United States and published in the *Confederate Veteran* magazine in the next issue.

DONE This 20th Day of July in Charleston, South Carolina in Annual Reunion.

Attest, Walter D. Kennedy, Commander-in-Chief

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

Greetings, Compatriots!

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

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

Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern, Executive Director

Our New Southern Heritage Center

To all my 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 show, social gathering, 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, it does now. Nothing else has changed.

Special Census of Real Grandsons

Compatriots,

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

Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern
Executive Director

Be informed — join the SCV Telegraph

If you are an SCV member in good standing and would like to become a subscriber to the SCV Telegraph please send an e-mail to membership@scv.org. You will receive an e-mail with a link you must click to complete the process.

Only SCV members in good standing will be subscribed to the SCV Telegraph list. Your membership status will be verified by SCV General Headquarters. This may take several days, and is scheduled at GHQ's discretion.

As an SCV Telegraph list member you will only receive official posts, which are authorized by the commander-in-chief. Subscribers will probably not receive more than two posts a week. Subscribers cannot post replies to the list. Posts presently reach about 3,000 SCV members.

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.

Change of proration policy explained

Proration of reinstatement's of members who have been delinquent more than two years is now allowed!

DUES PRORATION (effective for the year 2023/2024) fiscal year 2023. This is the way the prorated dues system works: The membership voted to raise dues from \$30. to \$35.00 five years ago. This affects the proration amounts.

The SCV operates on a fiscal year (not calendar) beginning August 1st of one year and going through July 31st of the following year. The current fiscal year, August 1, 2023, through July 31, 2024, is shown as status 2023 on your roster, and it means the member's dues are paid through July 31, 2024. Additionally, there is now a 1-month grace period from August 1st through September 1st when members are still current while camps work to collect the annual dues for the next fiscal year. Dues submissions postmarked after September 1st of each year are now subject to a \$5 late fee in addition to the normal \$35 annual dues. This extra \$5 fee also applies to all delinquent/former members wishing to reinstate but cannot be prorated anymore.

If someone joins as a new member in February, March, or April 2024 (which is technically the 3rd quarter of our fiscal year) he can pay his \$35 yearly dues plus the \$5 processing fee. He has the option to pay an additional \$17.50 for a total of \$57.50 to join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year as status 2024, meaning his dues will be advanced & paid through July 31, 2025. The \$17.50 counts for the remainder of the current year, and the \$35 is for the following year. You may not just pay \$17.50 to finish the current without paying for the following year as well.

If someone joins as a new member in May, June, or July 2024 (which is technically the 4th quarter of our fiscal year) he can pay his \$35 yearly dues and the \$5 processing fee. He has the option to pay an additional \$8.75 for a total of \$48.75 to join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year as status 2024, meaning his dues will be advanced and paid through

July 31, 2025. The \$8.75 counts for the remainder of the current year, and the \$35 is for the following year. You may not just pay \$8.75 to finish the current without paying for the following year as well.

Please remember the shortened grace period to pay dues without a \$5 late fee beginning Aug. 1st is now only one month ending each Sept. 1st, and this prorated dues option is now only available for brand new members joining in the 3rd or 4th quarter.

Proration of reinstatement's/delinquents less than two years is not an option.

There is not an option to pay only the partial dues for the remainder of the current fiscal year. This prorated dues policy, originally adopted at the 2005 Nashville Convention, is a great improvement over the past practice when men who joined during the last six months of the fiscal year had only one option which was to pay the entire \$35 for the remaining months in the fiscal year only to get hit up for dues again when the new fiscal year begins each August 1st. The proration period does not begin until February 1st of each fiscal year and cannot be prorated until then.

*****PLEASE DO NOT JUST SEND THE PARTIAL PRORATED DUES AMOUNT WITHOUT INCLUDING A FULL YEAR'S DUES WITH IT*****

If a camp sends in an application during the proration period of 2-1 to 6-30 and dues are not prorated, you will be called and have the opportunity to add the proration part at that point. If the offer is not accepted, that member will owe \$35.00 again by July 31st. If a membership application comes in during the month of July with out proration, it will be held until 8-1 so the new member get a entire year of benefits.

Please send any questions to membership@scv.org



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Dispatches From the Front

tinians, he could expect a much different reaction, i.e., open hostility from many of our citizenry.

Jim Denison

General Jerome B. Robertson Camp 992
Brenham, Texas

Not every member is a Christian

To the Editor:

I am a younger man, not yet 30 years old, and a proud Missourian. I am directly descended from an enlisted Missourian who served under Col. John Q. Burbridge and fought in Brig. Gen. Marmaduke's Brigade throughout Gen. Sterling Price's Raid. I am a collateral descendant of a Texas commissioned officer who fought in the Battle of Yellow Bayou and served under Lt. Gen. Taylor, son of the late President Taylor. I am a Life Member of both the SCV and MOS&B -- and I am also a Jew.

I certainly do not consider my Jewish identity or religious practice of Judaism to be in conflict with my American identity nor my ancestral Southern identity. One need only look so far as the example of Sec. Judah P. Benjamin (who never renounced his Jewish faith) — the most famous Confederate to have been a proud Jew — to see Jewish faith and practice is not at odds with Southern patriotism nor traditional American ideals. Judaism has also not diminished or otherwise affected the pride I take in my ancestors (both Confederate cavalrymen) 1st Lieutenant B. F. Martin of Texas and Private H. B. Douglass of Missouri.

In past issues of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine I have noticed multiple "Dispatches" which focused on our need for increased membership, or particularly younger membership. I too recognize this need, and agree. I pose this question: is it possible Confederate lineage societies would see more new members and/or younger new members joining (and staying) if we became more welcoming on the whole to those with Confederate ancestry

who do not fall within the bounds of traditional southern culture? There are a number of individuals with Yankee upbringings who descend from valiant Confederates. Mightn't they feel more comfortable among our ranks if we stopped insulting their northern culture and upbringing in the same way their friends and neighbors have elected to insult us? Should we not take the high road and speak with civility in the face of hate and disdain? Likewise, should we perhaps consider taking a more egalitarian approach to the religious aspects of our organizations for the purpose of encouraging those who are not Christian to join in spite of their difference in faith from our mainstream?

Those who took up arms for the cause of elective secession from the Union were Southerners, by and large ... but not entirely. Those who fought for independence in the War Between the States came from a variety of backgrounds and walks of life, and they individually held (as do we all) a variety of personal beliefs. In like manner, today's descendants of yesteryear's Confederates hold a variety of differing beliefs. If we want to bring these outsiders into the fold, and I believe we do, we must focus primarily on that which we all have in common: a heritage worth remembering and standing up for, regardless of our individual social / religious differences.

In our most recent magazine edition there was an article from Miss Caroline T. entitled "Faith of Our Fathers" — indeed, as far as I know, Christianity was the faith of both my Confederate forebears. It was the faith I was raised in, despite my father's distant European Jewish ancestry. It was in my twenties that I left Christianity for Judaism and became a convert. But I am not here to advocate for a removal of Christianity from the camps, any more than I would advocate for the erasure of the First Amendment to the Constitution. I'm writing this firstly to remind the reader there are non-Christians in our organizations, and they are not cowards or impostors. They, we, belong here for the same reason as you: our ancestors fought for the same liberty on the same fields of war against the same foes. "Confederate" and "Christian" are not always co-extensive, nor is it a bad thing that they aren't. Secondly, while the vast

majority of our membership ascribe to the Christian religion, and as such will naturally give their religion a powerful seat at the table in every meeting and at every event, they ought not to exclude non-Christians from their membership or their meetings or events because of the odd member's desire not to partake in Christian group prayer — or to wear a head covering when all others have their hats off. Try to be understanding and accommodating of their differences. Jews do not sit out prayers made to Jesus with the intent of insulting their fellow members. We simply have a different faith, and wish to fit in with our Southern kin anyway ... but without defying our beliefs.

I would like to end with a very brief response to MSgt. Emerson's opinion from the last *Confederate Veteran*, on the pledge: I completely agree with every word, sir! It's also worth noting that the flag hoisted up daily at the Missouri Confederate Home in Higginsville, where my ancestor Pvt. Douglass lived his last days and died, was the United States flag. It was upright too; even though the fight for independence was lost, the war was over — the old veterans did not consider themselves in distress anymore.

Baruch HaShem, and may the Lord save our nation.

J. Purkapple,

Gladstone, Missouri.

Brig. Gen. John T. Hughes 614

We can't be a 'meet, greet and eat' organization

To the Editor:

Travel to any restaurant for breakfast in the South and you will see old men gathered at a table conversing. They are likely regulars and do this as a routine. It elevates the loneliness and provides companionship.

That is not what the SCV was meant to be. I have visited many camps in my State and surrounding States and find they are no more than "meet, greet and eat" camps. They fellowship, eat and hash over battles which happened a 150 plus years ago. They are preaching only to the choir! They never seem to have a plan that reaches out to our current and future generations.

I'm sure that's NOT what General Stephen Dill Lee envisioned when he gave the Sons of Confederate Veterans their Charge. What is fine for old men, is not what concerns younger people. They are concerned with surviving today and prospering in the future. They want a home, a wife and children.

Today that eludes a large segment of the working-class public in the South. If we can't relate to their needs and desires, we will never attract them, and without them, we will never vindicate the cause.

We are not going to have access to them in the government schools, so we must find other venues. Do flag rallies at street intersections. Do highway clean-up's and put out fliers for the public to join, have your flags, banners present. Use public events to get access to crowds; reenactments, rodeos, gun shows, car shows and festivals are usually receptive crowds. Enter every parade you can, you will be surprised. I have an old tractor and trailer which we adorn with flags and banners. We are well received in Oklahoma.

Use your imagination, there are plenty of things to give you access to young people.

Garry L. Solomon
The Gray Riders Camp 2340
Holdenville, Oklahoma

Discovered small booklet everyone should have

To the Editor:

At the 129th National Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans at North Charleston, SC, I purchased a copy of *Confederate Catechism* by Lyon Gardiner Tyler from Scuppernon Press (they didn't pay me to advertise any of this). Tyler was a son of President John Tyler. It was a small, pocket-sized book that only set me back \$5. They got my Lincoln note for some great Confederate Heritage Defence, the irony! I can take it anywhere and I tell you what. That is the best explanation in plain, understandable language as to why we in the South fought for our independence against the tyrannical Abraham Lincoln.

Every man, woman and child should own this book and understand its contents. It is also very instructive as

to what is going on in today's political national climate. It postulates Abraham Lincoln alone was the cause for the War for Southern Independence. He said no to secession with the promise of everything under the sun to stay in return (e.g. the Corwin Amendment). Lincoln is the one who raised all the troops and changed my state of Tennessee's mind. Tennessee was going to stay in the Union, even voted that way the first time. But raising the troops against us made us leave in the second vote.

All the common arguments against the South are destroyed in this inexpensive pocket-sized book. Everybody has a birthday coming around. Christmas is not far away. We all get dirty looks sometimes when we wear the flag. This, ladies and gentlemen, is our defence. Get a copy for every man in your camp, OCR or UDC lady, and child instead of a cup of Starbucks Coffee.

Deo Vindice!

Derrick T. Glover
James M. Saufley 929
Jamestown, Tennessee

Favorite flag is the Bonnie Blue Flag

To the Editor:

Studying the history of flags, vexillology, is very interesting. My favorite flag I have studied is the Bonnie Blue flag. Its transformation between 1810 to 1861 is quite fascinating.

To begin with it was the National flag of the Republic of West Florida. The Republic extended from the Mississippi river in Louisiana to the border with Florida and extended north to the 31st parallel, or the Endicott line, and encompassed parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

Before the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 there was confusion over who owned the land because of the different times it had switched hands between the French and Spanish. Then the Louisiana Purchase continued the confusion and some folks in that area debated whether that section was part of the Purchase or not.

Then you had the Kemper Rebellion in 1804 led by three brothers Reuben, Nathan, and Samuel. Then in 1810 you had some folks get together and start

meeting which led to the creation of the Republic of West Florida and declaring its independence on September 26, 1810. Their one and only governor was Fulwar Skipwith, and I am trying to convince my wife this is a good name for a kid.

Then on October 27, 1810 US President James Madison, without Congressional approval, issues a Proclamation claiming the territory for the United States. Finally on December 6, 1810 the Republic of West Florida ceases to exist.

The only good book I have found on this is *The Rogue Republic* by William C. Davis.

Now, for the Bonnie Blue flag. It was created in 1810 by Melissa Johnson, whose husband was Major Isaac Johnson of the West Florida Dragoons, as the National flag for the Republic of West Florida. The flag was simply a blue field with a five-point white star in the center.

Then comes the Texas Revolution in the 1830s. It was adopted by the Texans but they put a gold star in the center instead of a white one. When Texas gained her independence she incorporated the Bonnie Blue into her National flag.

Then comes the War for Southern Independence in which Mississippi claimed the Bonnie Blue when they legally seceded from the Union. Over time, they developed their own state flag and chose to incorporate the Bonnie Blue.

Then comes Harry McCarthy. He was a vaudeville entertainer who came from England in 1849 and settled in Arkansas. In the spring of 1861 he wrote the song *Bonnie Blue Flag*, and set it to the tune of *The Irish Jaunting Car*, and it was first performed in Jackson, MS in the spring of 1861.

Wayne Pease Jr., Chaplain
Major T. R. Livingston Camp 2327
Carthage, Missouri



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Books in Print

Ed Lowe is a retired colonel in the US Army, and leverages his military experience to provide a readable and engaging look at this campaign. A member of the Chattanooga Civil War Roundtable and resident of Southeast Tennessee, Lowe provides a refreshingly even-handed narrative. While not gratuitously critical of Longstreet or Burnside, his opponent, Lowe criticizes improper decisions were in order. Given many recent books on the great conflict of the 1860s, the conspicuous lack of hagiography for Longstreet is a refreshing tonic.

Good history is well-written and provides a clear narrative of portrayed events. It can ask questions rather than answer them. One question that some researcher may find fertile ground in is the events of November 15, 1863. On this typically cold, wet, and miserable East Tennessee day, Longstreet was at Loudon, TN, and Burnside was only five miles away in Lenoir City. Longstreet allowed his opponent to finish destroying supplies and retreat towards Knoxville. The inconclusive Battle of Campbell's Station was fought the next day, and hopefully a future researcher of this campaign will find some neglected source giving insight into Longstreet's tactical oversight on this day.

Digby Seymour's classic *Divided Loyalties* is a must have for WBTS buffs interested in East Tennessee, and was written by a Compatriot of Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87 in Knoxville during the Centennial. While there have been more recent treatments of parts of Longstreet's campaign, and Lowe provides a "For Further Reading" section at the close of the book with several helpful references, there never has been a comprehensive entry level look at the entire campaign. If you're a buff and live in the Eastern Grand Division of Tennessee, you need this book. If you're a Longstreet or First Corps fan, this fills an important gap in your library.

If you enjoy lesser-known battles and campaigns, it's a very good review of a little-known campaign.

Author: Ed Lowe
Publisher Savas Beatie
www.savasbeatie.com
Paperback \$16.95

Reviewed by David Pope

Plymouth's Civil War — The Destruction of a North Carolina Town

The first couple of chapters include a historical discussion of northeastern North Carolina and its interaction with founding groups and native Americans. Farms and plantations are very important with slave help a major contribution. In a rural society, Plymouth emerges as a trade center in the late 1700s and is incorporated in 1807. The population is primarily farmers and the supporting trades but Plymouth also grew to an active port.

A substantial discussion of the intricacies of slavery and the slave trade as it affected northeastern coastal North Carolina is discussed. Federalists are pitted against Anti-Federalists and the issue of slavery becomes a key question. There existed a difference of opinion between eastern North Carolina and western North Carolina due to each region being focused on their own interests and success. Chapter three concludes with the storm clouds of war on the horizon, precipitated by the dishonest election of Abraham Lincoln without any Southern support. The political differences from 1789 through 1861 provides background for what later happens in Plymouth, North Carolina.

In chapter four, the author high-

lights the path to Mr. Lincoln's war, which is no compromise between the North and the South. He reminds us that peace without honor is not peace and the North violated the constitution and usurped it's power. North Carolina stands with the people of South Carolina. Lincoln declared war on the South by 1) attempting to collect taxes from the southern states declaring independence and 2) blockading the North Carolina coast.

North Carolina was next to last to join the Union in 1789 and the next to last to leave it in 1861. North Carolina did not leave the union over the issue of slavery, but left rather to create 'a more perfect union.' The union could only be preserved by respecting the rights of the states! The first four chapters laid the groundwork and the history for secession. Plymouth was occupied, freed, reoccupied and liberated several times. The North wanted to keep Plymouth as a base to conduct their looting, burning and pillaging of eastern North Carolina. By 1862, Plymouth, Washington, New Bern and areas east, including the Outer Banks forts, Roanoke Island and Fort Macon, were under federal control. Areas west, including Greenville, Goldsboro, Kinston and Wilmington remained free. Under federal control, Plymouth was a busy port for supplies for Ocracoke and Hatteras. Out of self preservation, some in eastern North Carolina committed treason by waging war against the state and aiding and abetting the enemy. Waging war against a state is treason and thus Lincoln was also guilty of treason for waging war



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

against the Southern states. As the war between two countries progressed, the north perpetuated the myth that the war was fought over slavery. Seventy percent of North Carolinians owned no slaves and felt no great need for its preservation. The north used drafted 'contrabands' to swell the northern army through conscription. A large part of chapter six discusses the conscription and treatment of black troops.

Plymouth was retaken by Lieutenant Colonel John Lamb in December of 1862 but not before the burning, pillaging, looting and murder of civilians by northern 'Bummers' and the conscripted 'contrabands.' The eastern North Carolina towns of New Bern, Washington, Plymouth, Williamston and Hamilton all felt the effects of total war.

Chapter ten discusses the role of the ironclads and specifically the CSS Ram *Albemarle*. The ironclads were needed to protect and patrol the Albemarle Sound and the Roanoke River. The Ram *Albemarle* was begun in a literal cornfield near the town of Scotland Neck. On going problems with warping and leaking (only green lumber was available for its construction) did not keep the Ram from being placed into service. The Ram *Albemarle* played a key role in the liberation of Plymouth, which had been retaken by the north.

In April of 1864, Plymouth is liberated under Confederate General Robert Hoke, who also liberated the town of Washington. The Ram *Albemarle* patrols the lower Roanoke River and a portion of the Albemarle Sound until it is sunk at the Plymouth town dock in September of 1864. By the end of the war, Plymouth was completely destroyed.

The author includes two informative appendixes, one on the ineptitude of Union General H. W. Wessells and another on the truths of the Andersonville prison located in southwest Georgia.

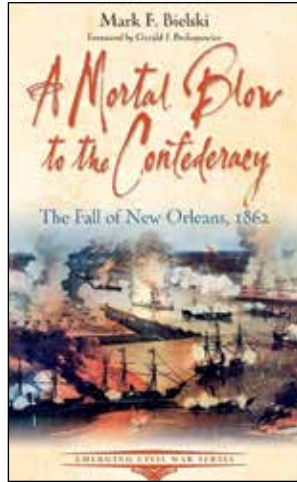
I found this book to be well written, well researched and an interesting read.

Author: Bernhard Thuersam
 Publisher: The Scuppernong Press
 www.scuppernongpress.com
 Paperback \$24.95

Reviewed by Robert Neel

A Mortal Blow to the Confederacy: The Fall of New Orleans, 1862

Historian and author Mark F. Bielski has written two books on the War Between the States. I liked this book on the Battle of New Orleans because it's not an in-depth study of the fight but rather an overview with facts and strategy. In 1861, United States Chief of the armed forces General Winfield Scott devised the



Anaconda plan, which was a blockade of all Confederate sea ports. Major General Mansfield Lovell, Confederate Commander of the Department 1, Louisiana is in charge of the defense of the city of New Orleans. The War Department in Washington is going to send Flag Officer David G. Farragut, who commanded the Union Fleet, to take the city and go up the Mississippi River. President Jefferson Davis and his cabinet in Richmond are under the impression the Union Army and Navy are going to come down the Mississippi from Kentucky. But now the US Navy is going to start in the Gulf of Mexico and go up from the bottom.

In late 1861 small skirmishes started breaking out at Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip 75 miles downstream from New Orleans. Admiral Farragut and the US Navy began probing the forts looking for weak points. In January of 1862 General Lovell learned the Union was going to attack the city but the date was unknown. On April 6, 1862, the Battle of Shiloh ended in Confederate defeat with Albert Sidney Johnston being killed in battle, and General PGT Beauregard taking command of the Army of Tennessee. A week before the Federal assault on New Orleans, General Beauregard

visited his own residence in the city where he met with General Lovell who requested help with defense of the area knowing Beauregard engineered the fortifications in the 1850s. But Beauregard's hands are tied; he needed to get the Army out of Corinth in one piece before Grant captured the whole Confederate Army in Mississippi.

Farragut is set to take New Orleans on April 14, 1862. Bielski does a great job of telling the reader how the Union Navy, along with the Army worked together to take the city and begin going upriver. Bielski includes photos of the Confederate monuments in New Orleans which have now been removed. He cites the location and parks where they once stood before the city removed them.

This is a very good book and well worth your time.

Author: Mark F. Bielski
 Publisher: Savas Beatie
 www.savasbeatie.com
 Paperback \$14.95

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts, III



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

November/December 2024 . Sept. 1

January/February 2025.....Nov. 1

March/April 2025January 1

May/June 2025 March 1

July/August 2025 May 1

September/October 2025July 1



The Kennedy Twins

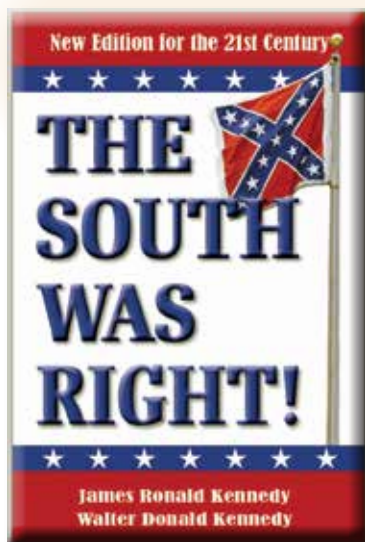
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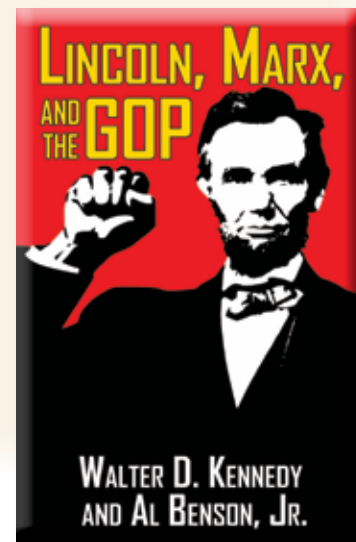


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FORREST'S LAST RIDE



Forrest's Last Ride is the name of the project to reconstruct the gravesite of Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest on the grounds of Historic Elm Springs and the National Confederate Museum. This will be a very large project as the plaza is 50 feet deep and 75 feet wide. Everything that was with the graves is now on the grounds and waiting to be reconstructed. The Equestrian Statue, which is the headstone of the graves will be repaired and returned to its rightful place. This project is for the repair, reconstruction, and placement of the Forrest Gravesite in its entirety and as intended by the artist Charles Henry Neihaus.

On September 18, 2021, we gathered to lay to rest, Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest on the grounds of Historic Elm Springs. On October 1, 2022, the General Executive Council voted to rebuild the entire plaza as it was originally constructed. The estimated cost to reconstruct the entire plaza is \$150,000. Currently, \$76,000 has already been raised. This project is being done by the great-great-grandsons of General Forrest and the General Executive Council.

This cannot happen without your help and donations. This cannot be built until the money has been raised. If you wish to contribute, please send your donations to SCV National.

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You take them down, and we will put them back up!

Lincoln's War On Northern Sovereignty

erate Constitution. Confederate President Jefferson Davis pointed that out in his Second Inaugural address.

For proof of the sincerity of our purpose to maintain our ancient institutions, we may point to the Constitution of the Confederacy and the laws enacted under it, as well as to the fact that through all the necessities of an unequal struggle there has been no act on our part to impair personal liberty or the freedom of speech, of thought or of the press. The courts have been open, the judicial functions duly executed, and every right of the peaceful citizen maintained as securely as if a war of invasion had not disturbed the land.⁵

Lincoln's pretext for denying Constitutional liberties in the North was the war. He maintained those liberties could be abrogated by the executive as a "war measure." Davis said no such action had been taken in the Confederacy, even "through all the necessities of an unequal struggle." Banished from the North because of war, Constitutional government still flourished in the Confederacy despite the same war.

As tyrannical as Lincoln was to his own people in the North, nothing compares with the absolute horror he visited upon the sovereign State of Missouri between 1861 and 1865. Before Missouri's secession on October 31, 1861, martial law had been declared in the state by General John C. Fremont and would last throughout the four-year conflict. Led by such notables as William Quantrill and "Bloody Bill" Anderson, Missouri guerillas waged a four year war against federal occupation troops. In one sense, "Reconstruction" came to Missouri four years earlier than the other Southern States.

To be sure, several thousand Missourians lost their lives and property as a direct result of the war, but many more suffered the complete abrogation of their civil rights. At the present day, when there is apprehension in some circles concerning the weakening of civil law and individual rights and liberty,

it is interesting to examine the conditions which existed when an entire state had all the protection afforded them by law and the Constitution stripped away for a period of nearly four years.⁶

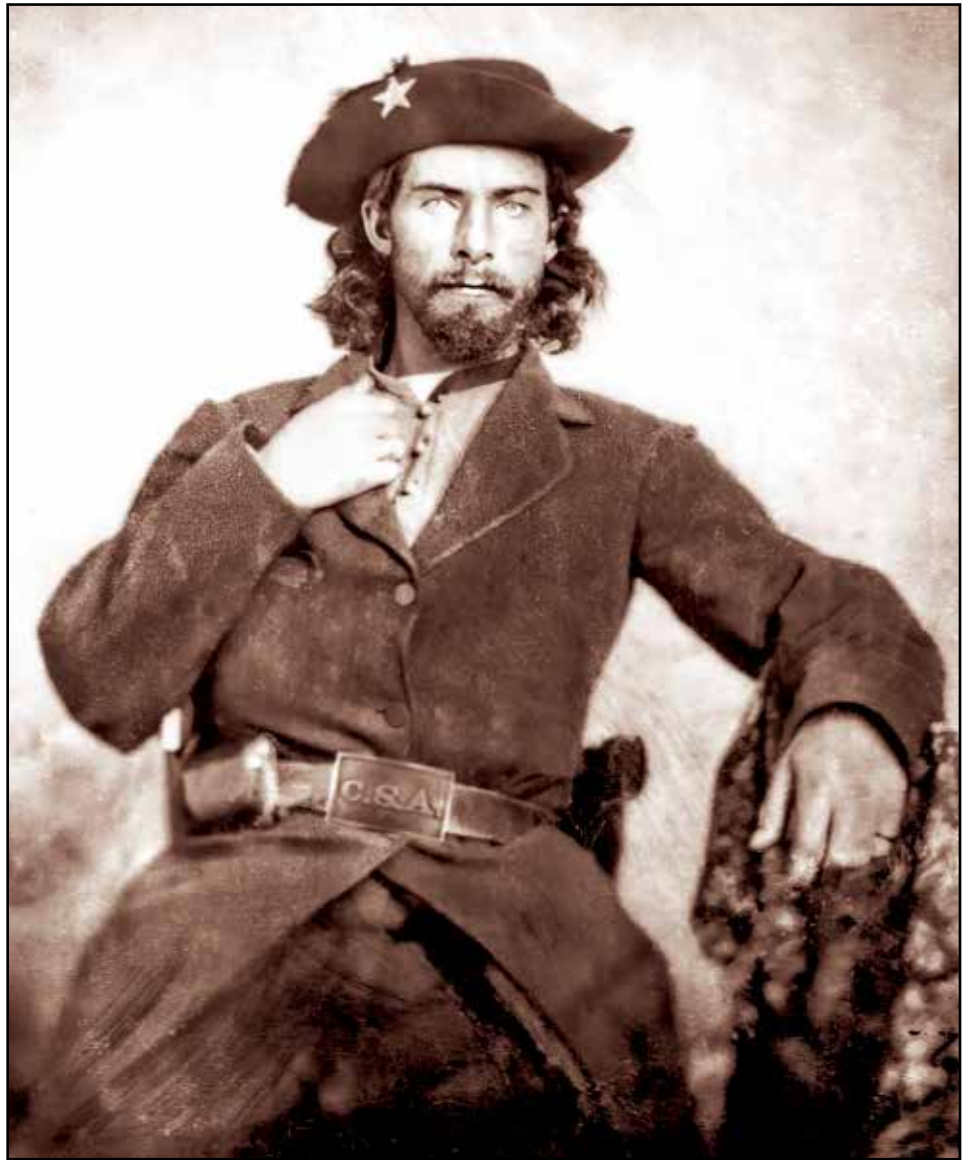
Fremont had acted on his own initiative in imposing martial law in August, 1861. General Halleck, who succeeded Fremont in command of Union troops in Missouri, found no written authorization for imposing martial law in the state. When Halleck inquired about the matter he was authorized by Lincoln to "suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and to exercise martial law in his department where he deemed it necessary."⁷ Interestingly, Lincoln's authorization came on November 1, 1861, the day following passage of Missouri's secession ordinance on October 31st. Under the heel of martial law, the voluntary nature of the union created in 1787 was obliterated in Missouri. No longer was union loyalty in Missouri a matter of personal volition, but of coercion. "As early as April, 1862, Bernard G. Far-
rar, departmental provost marshal general, advised the district commanders that all men suspected of 'disloyalty' should be arrested and held in jail until they took oaths and put up bonds."⁸

That prompted the issuance and posting of the following order by General Egbert Brown:

I. It is therefore ordered that all citizens within the limits of the southwestern division of the District of Missouri shall at once appear before some properly qualified officer and take the oath of allegiance to the United States of America and to the Provisional Government of the State of Missouri, and receive a certificate thereof, unless they have already done so.

II. Every citizen who fails to obey the above order will be deprived of the ordinary privileges of loyal citizenship. He shall neither hold any office nor be permitted to vote. He shall not be allowed to serve as a juror or appear as a witness. ... He shall not be permitted to pass at will on the public highway, but as punishment for the apparent aid and countenance which he extends to the marauders

*"Bloody Bill" Anderson one of
Quantrill's guerillas in Missouri.*



who are preying upon the country he is declared to be a prisoner within the limits of his own premises.⁹

While Lincoln was eliminating Constitutional rights in the North, he was prosecuting a military war against the Confederate States. His merciless "total war" on the South was a concurrent war on the Republic and every sacred principle upon which it was founded.

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Compatriots in Louisiana!

There are more than 200 brave Louisianans buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond Virginia with no headstones to honor their sacrifice.



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

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

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

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

Oakwood Restoration Committee

C/o Richard A. Moomaw

69 Old Kiln Lane

Mt. Jackson, Va. 22842

rmoomaw@shentel.net

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





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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

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Exploring Southern Literature

Often O'Connor writes ironic, subtly allegorical fiction about deceptively backward Southern characters who undergo transformations of character that frequently are accomplished through pain, violence, and ludicrous behavior in the pursuit of holiness. However grotesque the setting, she tries to portray her characters as open to the touch of Divine Grace. It was O'Connor who once wrote the South was "Christ-haunted," and wondered if it would exist without God's grace.

Like O'Connor, novelist and non-fiction writer Walker Percy, Alabama-born but longtime resident of Covington, Louisiana, grappled with the inescapable human need for religion, the element of faith, in the lives of his characters. His protagonists face the isolation and loneliness of modern life, and always the search for something that would satisfy them beyond the material. Of his novels *The Moviegoer*, *Love in the Ruins*, and *The Second Coming* stand out as expressing the challenges of modern life which seem to only end in despair.

The cousin of William Alexander Percy, whose memoir, *Lanterns on the Levee*, is one of the finest memoirs of plantation life in Mississippi, Walker Percy was trained in the sciences and medicine at prestigious universities. But soon he became aware there must be more to life than the answers that science offered. In 1947 he converted from agnosticism to the Catholic Church.

In a famous interview in the December 1977 issue of *Esquire* magazine, he explained his own personal spiritual journey:

"This life is much too much trouble, far too strange, to arrive at the end of it and then to be asked what you make of it and to have to answer "Scientific humanism." That won't do. A poor show. Life is a mystery, love is a delight. Therefore I take it as axiomatic that one should settle for nothing less than the infinite mystery and the infinite delight, i.e., God. In fact I demand it. I refuse to settle for anything less. I don't see why anyone should settle for less than Jacob, who actually grabbed ahold of God and wouldn't let go until God identified himself

and blessed him."

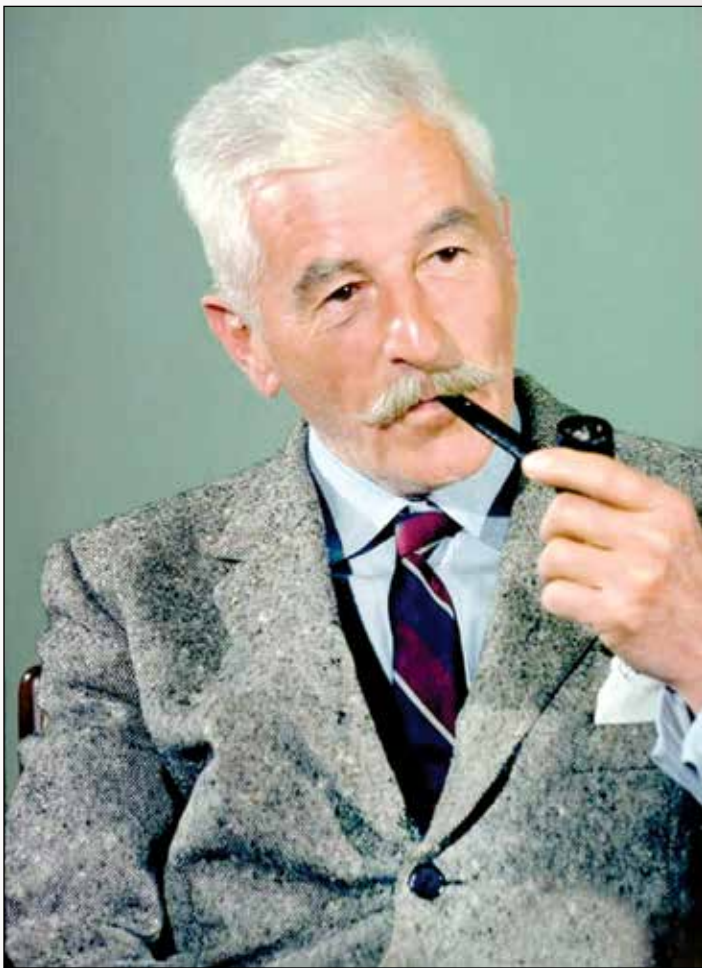
Perhaps the greatest American novelist of the 20th century was the Mississippian, William Faulkner. Faulkner spent his boyhood listening to stories told to him by his elders about the War, about slavery, about Reconstruction, and about his family. Young William was greatly influenced by the history of his family and the region in which he lived. Mississippi marked his sense of humor, his portrayal of Southern characters, and his timeless themes, including fiercely intelligent people who are dwelling behind the façades of good ole' boys and country bumpkins.

Faulkner's prodigious output includes celebrated novels such as *The Sound and the Fury* in 1929, *Light in August* in 1932, and *Absalom, Absalom* in 1936. Many of his novels were turned into films. A first-time reader should probably start with his works *Unvanquished* and *Intruder in the Dust*, which are more accessible to a beginner.

Faulkner's work is deeply influenced by and immersed in his life as a Southerner. His works have been examined by many critics from a wide variety of critical perspectives, including his position on slavery in the South and his view that desegregation was not an idea to be forced on people, arguing that desegregation should "go slow" so as not to upend the Southern way of life. Although not considered a hard-core conservative during his lifetime, in our current society his views and writing put him at odds with the dominant progressive insanity which runs rampant among our so-called "intellectual class."

There are numerous passages and portions from Faulkner which could be quoted. But one, in particular, from his novel *Intruder in the Dust*, published in 1948, stands out for its profound understanding of the moral imagination as a real part of Southern character. Through our imagining — our vision — of the past we discover the importance of remembering who we are and remembering our history.

It goes like this:



William Faulkner

For every Southern boy fourteen years old, not once but whenever he wants it, there is the instant when it's still not yet two o'clock on that July afternoon in 1863, the brigades are in position behind the rail fence, the guns are laid and ready in the woods and the furled flags are already loosened to break out and Pickett himself with his long oiled ringlets and his hat in one hand probably and his sword in the other looking up the hill waiting for Longstreet to give the word and it's all in the balance, it hasn't happened yet, it hasn't even begun yet, it not only hasn't begun yet but there is still time for it not to begin against that position and those circumstances which made more men than Garnett and Kemper and Armistead and Wilcox look grave yet it's going to begin, we all know that, we have come too far with too much at stake and that moment doesn't need even a fourteen-year-old boy to think This time. Maybe this time with all this much to lose and all this much to gain: Pennsylvania, Maryland, the world, the golden dome of Washington itself to crown with desperate and unbelievable victory the desperate gamble. ...

This moving passage illustrates the vital significance of hope and resilience for Southerners. Our vision — our imagination — must recall our history, we must remember our heritage and our past, for a people who have discarded their past have no future. Our great poets, novelists, and writers speak to us. Southern literature not only reminds us of the exploits of our ancestors, their victories and their hardships, but their hopes and dreams which are never dead.

Robert Lee Frost was not a Southerner, but a Vermonter. Yet he was raised in a strongly pro-Confederate, pro-Southern family. In one of his poems, "*The Black Cottage*," he wrote these words which could be our watchwords:

*For, dear me, why abandon a belief
Merely because it ceases to be true.
Cling to it long enough, and not a doubt
It will turn true again, for so it goes.
Most of the change we think we see in life
Is due to truths being in and out of favor.
As I sit here, and oftentimes, I wish
I could be monarch of a desert land
I could devote and dedicate forever
To the truths we keep coming back to.*

Through hardship and persecution we Southerners have a magnificent inheritance which can give us strength and inspire in us hope ... if we embrace it and, like Mosby and Forrest, use it with God's help to defeat the forces of evil arrayed against us. Our great Southern writers did, and now so must we.

Recall the words of President Jefferson Davis after the War in 1873:

"Truth crushed to earth is truth still and like a seed will rise again."



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REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

The effort to awaken the sleeping giant of the South cannot be done without the cooperation of SCV camps. There is a lot which can be done from SCV Headquarters to assist camps at the local level to get this job done but if not embraced and pushed by camps, we will continue down the road to total defeat. Once appropriate action is taken, not only can we avoid defeat, we can ultimately crush our adversaries. Every good battle plan has strategic and tactical components. Our strategy is to awaken the mass of Southerners to the danger posed by the woke (neo-Marxist) attack upon our culture and fill them with the desire to speak up and vote against that type of action. A good strategy must be supported by tactics which lead to the desired strategic results.

What tactics should be employed to awaken the sleeping giant? First and foremost, the SCV cannot remain a little-known entity in your community. If your neighbors do not understand what the SCV is doing in defense of our heritage, neither will the local politicians. Too often it is these local politicians who ignore our call for justice. Here are a few tactics which should be employed. Every time a local camp performs a worthy project, cleaning cemeteries or gravesites, disaster relief, living history, or any such project, the following should be done: An after-event photo and description of the event should be mailed or e-mailed to every elected official who supports or may be convinced to support our cause. Likewise, this information needs to be placed on all social media associated with the camp or its members. Several times each year, the camp or brigade should endeavor to purchase ad time on a local radio station supporting Southern heritage — there are many such one-minute ads on the Confederate Legion website. The first two efforts will cost only the price of a stamp or e-mail while a radio ad running for a week is very doable for most camps or brigades.

At the national level, we are currently preparing a series of thirty-second ads to run the week before the upcoming presidential election. These ads are patriotic and non-political. The ads will encourage our fellow Southerners to exercise their patriotic duty and vote on election day. Here is an example

of such an ad: “The Sons of Confederate Veterans encourages all Americans to be a real American patriot and vote in the upcoming election. Our republic depends on your participation. The Sons of Confederate Veterans, America’s oldest continuously operating veteran’s organization, is asking you to be a real patriot.” If, within every brigade and or camp of the Confederation, these ads were run, two very important things will happen. First, the local community across the South will understand the SCV is active and promoting patriotism. But most importantly, the political establishment will hear these ads and begin to understand the SCV has become a force to be reckoned with. These types of efforts, especially if done across the South, will put the SCV on the radar of not only the political establishment but also the media.

Another project the SCV will be pushing is a South-wide effort to put April on the map as Confederate History Month. Taking a lesson from the success of the Virginia Division last April, we will be pushing the idea of pro-South billboards in every Southern State. As funds are made available, Headquarters will assist Divisions in placing these billboards as well as creating Southern Heritage yard signs for placement in yards and roadside. All this takes money. That is why we have been asking every SCV camp and our members to join the 21st Century Confederate Heroes project. Once enough camps, members, and/or non-members have signed up to this project, we will free up from \$8,000 to \$12,000 each month to take our message to the general public, via, radio, print, and TV ads — yes, one day, even on Fox and News Max. If each SCV camp would join in this effort today, the SCV will then be able to place General Forrest back into the reconstructed Forrest Park and, like never before, begin a large PR campaign to get our message out to our people across the South. At that time, we will, in a big way, Vindicate the Cause for which they fought. Gentlemen, “shoulder pressing shoulder to shoulder, let the odds make each heart bolder.” *Deo Vindice.*

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



Confederate Classifieds

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

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

CELTIC HERITAGE AND SOUTHERN PRIDE. Follow the life of Elias and Annice Pearson Campbell as they maintain their Scots-Irish heritage and journey from New York through South Carolina before finally settling in their Sweet Home of Alabama. *Black Watch, Black Belt, Black Creek — How Elias Found His Way* is a book filled with guidance on how we can learn from this family's journey to protect and preserve our freedoms. Included are the details of one Confederate soldier's activities throughout the battles of 1864 and 1865, including the siege of Mobile, Alabama. For more information, visit the website at Okatuppa.com.

IF YOU LIVE THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, you should read *The Courier*, your monthly newspaper for our Civil War heritage, reenactments, preservation, calendar of events, book reviews, features, display and classified ads for goods and services. **Free sample copy.** *The Civil War Courier*, PO Box 625, Morristown, Tennessee 37814. 1-800-624-0281. E-mail: cwc1861@lcs.net or www.civilwarcourier.com

EXPERIENCE HISTORY COME TO LIFE! Witness the grand unveiling of the world's first Tejano Confederate Memorial Statue on November 10th, 3 PM, at the Ruiz-Herrera Cemetery, Von Ormy, Texas. Brought to you by the iconic Alamo City Guards Camp 1325, the oldest, continually active SCV Camp in the Alamo City. Be there for a momentous event which will leave you in awe! alamocityguards.com

2025 MID-SOUTH MILITARY HISTORY & CIVIL WAR SHOW: Friday, March 7 (1-6pm), Saturday - March 8 (9am-5pm); Landers Center, Exit 287, I-55 @ Church Rd., Southaven, MS (20 min. south of downtown Memphis); Vendors, Reenactors, Music, Food Trucks, Raffle; Buy/sell/trade quality items from the American Revolution - 20th Century; Friday Movie (3PM) - *The Crossing* (George Washington's army crossing Delaware River/Victory at Trenton). Saturday Speaker Series (11am-4pm); Opening Ceremony - Saturday (10am); Adults \$10.00 (\$15 2-day pass), 12 & under free; Contact - Donald Harrison (901-832-4708/ dwharrison@aol.com).

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.**



"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.



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.

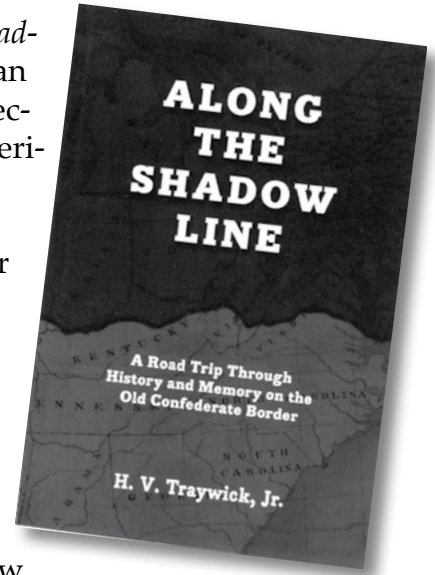
Visit web site **www.dmwv.org**
or send request SASE

D.M.W.V. National Office

PO Box 461941
Garland, Texas 75046-1941

Along the Shadow Line is an interesting reflection on the American past and present as seen by a Southerner well-steeped in our history. The account is spatial, temporal, historical and spiritual. It is a heritage American's view

or our disintegrating a lien society and the price the South has paid for belonging to that society.



**\$12 per copy, from Amazon and
from Shotwell Publishing**

Military Order of the Stars and Bars



1861-1865

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

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

(757) 656-MOSB
Or via U.S. Mail at:
MOSB Membership Inquiry
P.O. Box 697
Nixa, MO 65714-0697

www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org
headquarters@militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org

FOLLOW THE MONEY TO THE TRUTH

*About
the War for Southern Independence*



By Stephen L. Holmes
With Research Assistance of Editing by
Christopher Latta

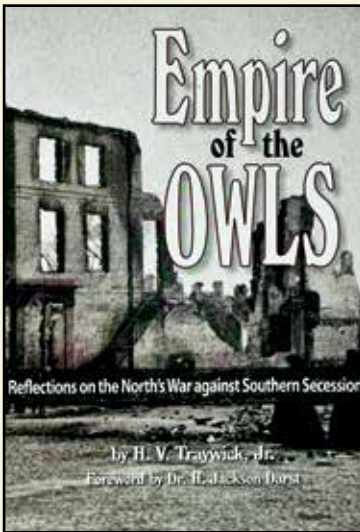
Follow the money to find the true causes of the War for Southern Independence! Not slavery as the modern narrative states, but Federal tariffs and taxes pushed the South out of the union and forced us to fight to repel an invading force.

This booklet explains it all.

**\$8 for SCV members plus shipping, total
\$12. e-mail steve.holmes@rebelworks.info
for more information.**

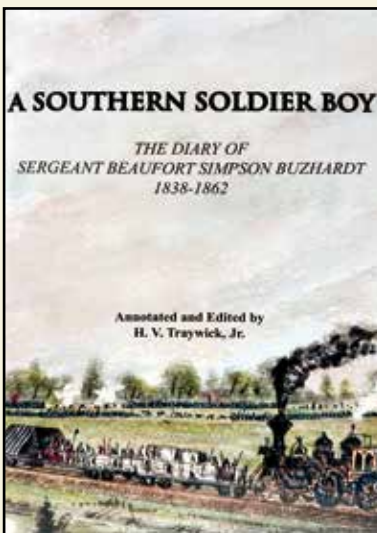
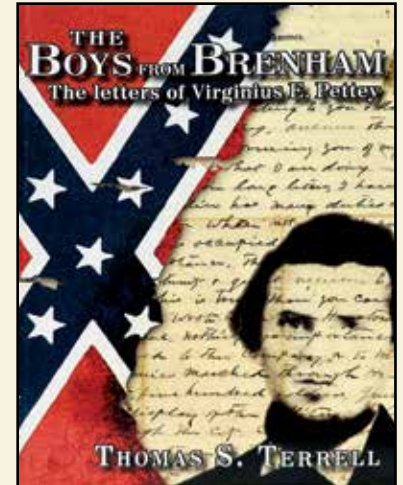
Mail orders to 11221 Montford Road
Orange, Virginia 22960

Confederate Gifts from GHQ



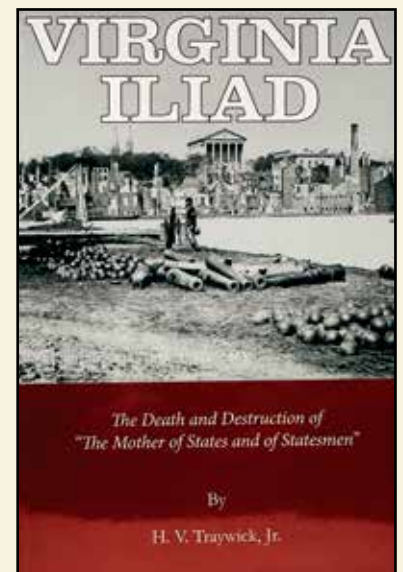
NEW ITEM! *Empire of the Owls* by H. V. Traywick, Jr. This paperback book is a collection of diaries, letters, essays, newspaper editorials, memoirs and official records that tell the story of the Old South. You will feel as though you have stepped back in time as you read about Confederate soldiers' memories of The War Between the States. All information is from primary sources. A wonderful and interesting read! #1170 \$20.00

NEW ITEM! *The Boys from Brenham – The Letters of Virginus E. Petty*. Published by Thomas S. Terrell of Kerrville, Texas who inherited the 150 year old handwritten letters of his great-great uncle, Virginus, who served in the 5th Texas Infantry Regiment, Hood's Brigade. Paperback. #1583 \$20.00



NEW ITEM! *A Southern Soldier Boy – The Diary of Sergeant Beaufort Simpson Buzhardt 1838-1862*. This hardback book is a republication of the wartime diary of a Confederate infantryman who served from the outbreak of The War Between the States until he was killed in one of the Seven Days' Battles near Richmond in 1862. Annotated and edited by H. V. Traywick, Jr. #1582 \$25.00

Virginia Iliad by H. V. Traywick, Jr. This interesting paperback book offers the reader a valuable glimpse into the world of 18th and 19th century Virginia. You will enjoy the unique eyewitness accounts from a bygone era and learn what life was really like for Virginians during the War Between the States to early Reconstruction. #1174 \$20.00



Back Flag Short Sleeve T-Shirt. Back by popular demand and now available for anyone to purchase! 100% cotton. Available in Charcoal Gray (#223) and Black (#223B). Medium – XL \$23.99, 2X \$26.99 & 3X \$29.99.

NEW ITEM! The Charge by Stephen D. Lee Laser Engraved Wooden Plaque. Crafted out of white pine by a local artisan here in Columbia, TN. Available in two sizes: 11.5" x 8.5" (#S-EP02L) \$30.00 and 9.5" x 6.5" (#S-EP02S) \$24.00. *Member only item.



Fleece-Lined Knit Caps. Made by Port & Company, this versatile fleece-lined beanie cap will help keep you warm on a chilly day. Available with SCV 1896 logo (#1568) or SCV official logo (#S1568 *Member only item). Choose from Sport Gray or Black. \$22.99



NEW ITEM! SCV Logo Laser Engraved Bottle Opener. Great for your patio or garage! Crafted out of white pine by a local artisan here in Columbia, TN. Choose from SCV Logo (#S-EP01) or National Life Member (#S-EP01LM) \$35.00 *Member only item.



Long Sleeve SCV Logo T-Shirt. 100% cotton with the SCV logo on the front left chest. Available in beautiful Charcoal Gray (#S943-CG) & Black (#S943-B). Medium – XL \$24.00, 2X \$30.00, 3X & 4X \$34.00. *Member only item.

Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 • 800-693-4943 • Fax: 931-381-6712 • www.scv.org

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime Phone _____

SCV ID _____ Camp _____

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

Personal Check ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ AMEX ☐

Card Number: _____ Exp: _____

Signature: _____ Security Code: _____

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

Shipping Chart: Minimum Charge		\$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	Tennessee Residents add 9.75% Sales Tax	
\$65.01 – \$80.00	\$15.25		
\$80.01 – \$95.00	\$16.50		
\$95.01 – \$100.00	\$17.75		

Today & Tomorrow

Your lasting gift can help save the South



Today, your generous contribution of time, energy, and influence is helping to preserve the vibrant Southern culture handed down to us from our forefathers. Your bequest to the Sons of Confederate Veterans can help preserve our Southern heritage for tomorrow.

Making a lasting contribution to the Sons of Confederate Veterans is not just for the wealthy. Our donors come from all walks of life. By remembering the Sons of Confederate Veterans in your will, you will be giving one of the most powerful gifts one can give—helping to ensure the future of America's oldest heritage defense organization for the next generation of Southerners.

For more information on how you can make a bequest to the SCV, contact Executive Director Adam Southern at 1-800-MY-DIXIE.

Sons of Confederate Veterans
P.O. Box 59 • Columbia, TN 38402
1-800-MY-DIXIE





Lee-Jackson Memorial Park

Shenandoah Valley of Virginia



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. Custom logos are also an option. Please visit our website for additional details and a downloadable order form or send your written text and payment to: **The Stonewall Brigade SCV PO Box 466 Lexington, VA 24450.** Small bricks may have up to 4 lines and 21 characters per line (19 recommended). Large Bricks may have up to 8 lines (7 lines recommended). ****Custom logos reduce text.**

Lee-Jackson Memorial Park was developed to rescue and build Confederate monuments on a large scale recreational facility. We've purchased 8.01 Acres so far with plans to grow into a 22 Acre facility. Confederate Widows and Orphans once gathered nickles and dimes to build memorials to their loved ones and we must make sure their sacrifices were not in vain. Won't you join with us, every nickle counts! Please visit leejacksonpark.com to see our development plans and to review our online donation & memorial programs.



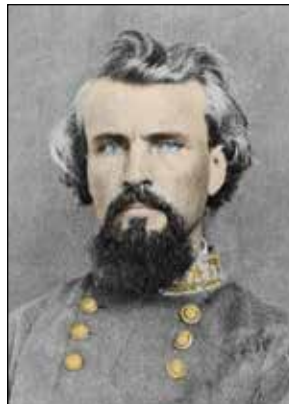
Sons of Confederate Veterans



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

