Confederate Veteran.

November/December 2026



In This Issue …

The Origin of Slavery in the South
— Ross Massey

In Defense of Henry Wirz
— Zach Roach

Sergeant David Rivers Tuten
— William A. Bowers, Jr.

Asian Confederates
— Wayne Pease Jr.



Leaving a *Bequest* to the Sons of Confederate Veterans



Wills are more than legal documents. They are a significant way to extend your love and support to people and organizations. ***Thank you*** for thinking of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) when making these important decisions!

The SCV has many great funds that that need support. We hope you will consider donating to a fund that is dear to your heart and interests. The funds are:

The Confederate Museum Fund: Opened in 2020, the National Confederate Museum is the SCV's most ambitious project to date. The building includes an administrative wing, a research library, and over 10,000 square feet of display space for artifacts. This fund helps ensure the true history of the War Between the States will be presented and protected within the walls of our museum.

Elm Springs Fund: The SCV purchased Elm Springs in 1992. This majestic brick home was built in 1837 on a hill overlooking a historic turnpike in Maury County, Tennessee. This fund assists with ongoing restoration projects and the continued maintenance of Elm Springs.

Artifacts Acquisitions Fund: While the Confederate Museum Fund is for the building and in-house displays, the Artifacts Acquisitions Fund helps the museum purchase Confederate relics as they become available.

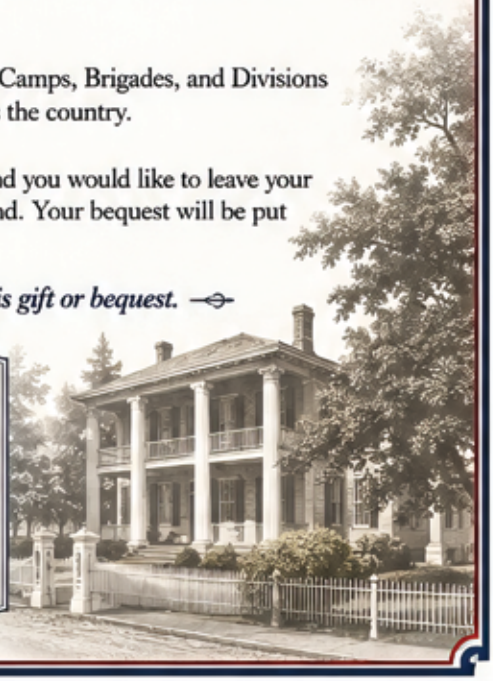
Stand Watie Scholarship Fund: As the name suggests, this fund supports annual scholarships for college students that are descended from Confederate Veterans.

Heritage Defense Fund: In today's politically-correct climate, anything Confederate is under attack. This fund helps the SCV legally defend against re-naming issues or monument removal cases across the South.

Heritage Promotion Fund: This fund was created to assist SCV Camps, Brigades, and Divisions with the erection of Confederate flag sites and new monuments across the country.

SCV Operating Fund: If you are having trouble deciding which fund you would like to leave your bequests to, then you can leave a general donation to our operating fund. Your bequest will be put to use where it is most needed.

Please seek the advice of your financial and/or legal advisor in determining this gift or bequest.



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Published Bi-Monthly in the Interest of Confederate Associations and Kindred Topics

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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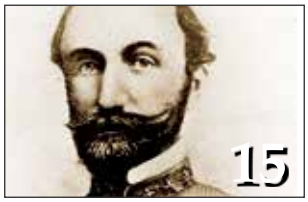







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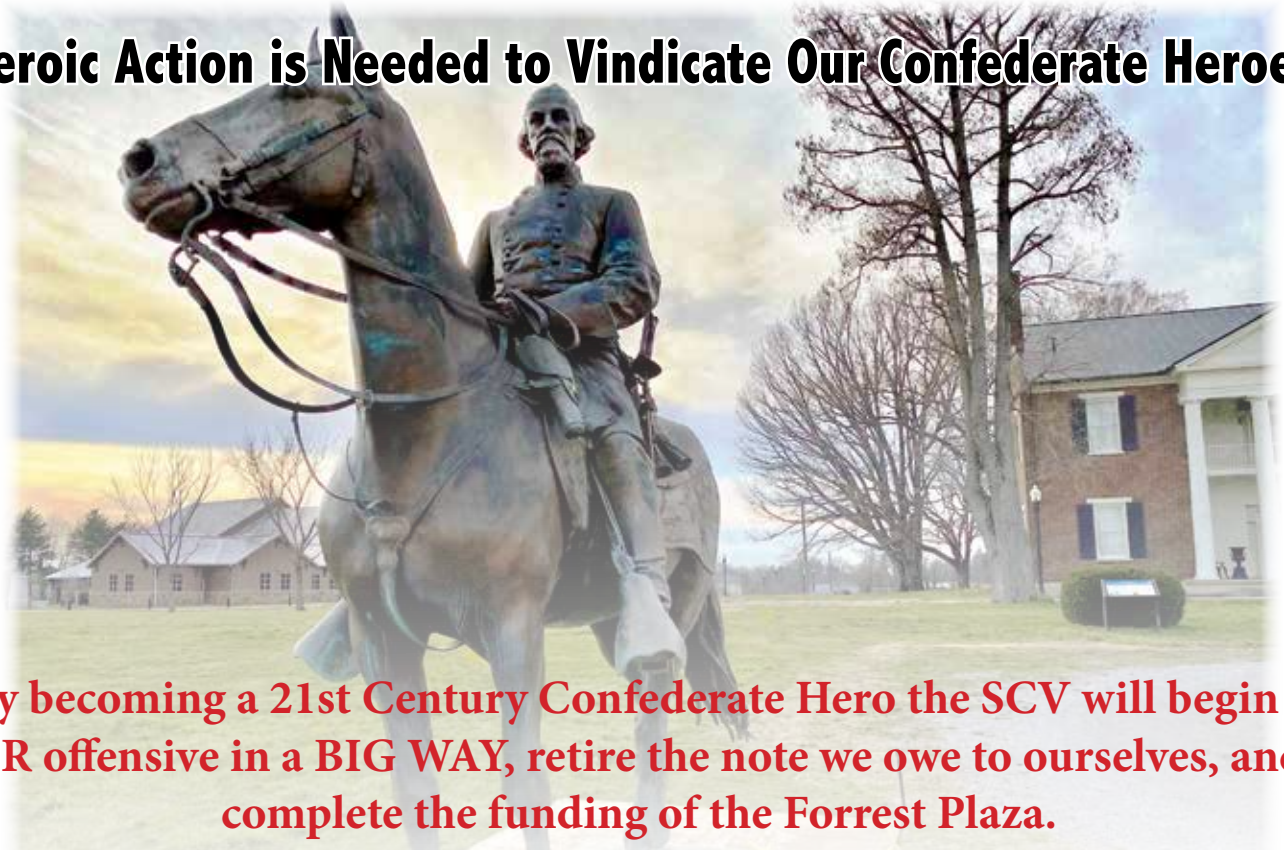
On the Cover – Captain Henry Wirz of Camp Sumter, in Andersonville, Georgia. *Photo colorized by Lewis Hayes.*

21st CENTURY CONFEDERATE HERO

Heroic Action is Needed to Vindicate Our Confederate Heroes



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

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

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

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

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

Confederate Veteran.

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S. A. Cunningham
Founder

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From the Editor



Photo by John Gregory

As I write this it's officially fall which means Christmas is not far off and will be here before we know it. This is our last issue for 2026. I don't know where the year went. I hope it did not pass as fast for you as it did for me. We are already making plans for 2027 and looking forward to a new year. I also serve on our investment committee and we have been meeting quarterly and making plans for the future of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The ad on the inside front cover of this issue gives everyone some options how they can help the SCV, not only now, but in the future. Please take a moment to look it over.

Compatriot Ross Massey returns to our pages with his essay on *The Origin of Slavery in the South*. This is an excellent article and provides information you will rarely find anywhere else. I hope you enjoy it and use it in the future discussions with those who are misinformed about our history.

We can not tell the story of the injustice done to Henry Wirz enough. Compatriot Zach Roach shares his essay titled *In Defense of Henry Wirz* with us this issue. I get mad every time I read about what the yankees did to Wirz. This is another fine article for us to share.

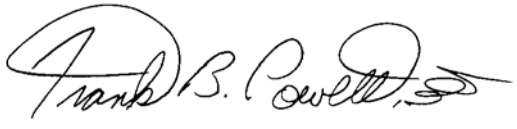
We have a reprint of the experiences of a veteran by Annie Ruth Hurt Brown, in this issue. "Old Hughey"is great story everyone will enjoy.

William A. Bowers, Jr. shares the story of his great-great grandfather *Sergeant David Rivers Tuten* with us this issue. This good story shows some of the experiences our ancestors lived with during the War.

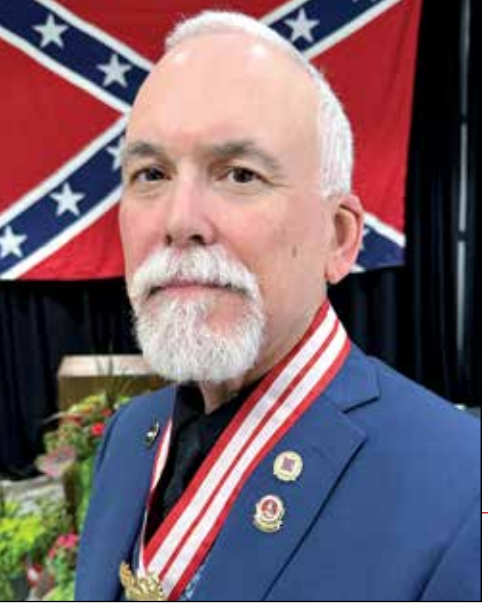
The Confederate army was diverse, despite what so-called modern historians tell us, as Wayne Pease Jr.'s essay on *Asian Confederates* shows. This is a little-known side of the War we all need to know about.

I want to thank our members for continuing to send in photos of their camp activities. Make sure to send in photos at actual and/or original size, don't reduce! I'm still receiving photos which are too small. Of course, letters to the editor are always welcome. This is your magazine, so your opinions are always welcome. I hope you all have a blessed Thanksgiving, a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year! Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause.



Editor-in-Chief



Report of the Commander-in-Chief

Commander-in-Chief
Anthony M. Griffin
cic@scv.org

A Time for Action, A Time for Patience

The recent removal of the Confederate monuments from Richmond's Capitol Square has understandably caused anger, disappointment, and frustration throughout the membership of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. These monuments were important reminders of Virginia's history and of the men and women whose lives were forever changed by the War Between the States.

I share that frustration.

I also understand why some members are asking what the General Executive Council, the Division Executive Councils, and our other leaders are doing in response. Those are legitimate questions. Our members have every right to expect their organization to defend the history and heritage we were entrusted to preserve.

But there is an important distinction between doing nothing and not announcing everything we are doing.

The work of the Sons of Confederate Veterans cannot always be conducted publicly.

There are times when our organization must deal with attorneys, elected officials, government agencies, property owners, museums, preservation organizations, and other groups. Some of those discussions must remain confidential if we are going to have any possibility of success.

Revealing every conversation, every legal strategy, every potential partner, or every negotiation before it has reached its proper conclusion can do real damage to the very efforts we are trying to advance.

Our members deserve to know what their organization is doing. They will be informed when the time is appropriate.

That is not an excuse for inaction. It is a recognition of how effective organizations operate.

I Was Elected To Lead This Organization

I want to make something very clear.

I was elected commander-in-chief to do a job.

That job is not simply to respond to every demand for immediate action. It is not to spend the organization's money simply because some members believe we should spend it. And it is not to make decisions based upon anger, pressure, or the loudest voices.

My responsibility is to ensure the survival, strength, and success of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

That responsibility weighs heavily on me.

I take the trust placed in me by the membership seriously. I understand the office of commander-in-chief is not a title; it is a responsibility. I am

responsible for helping ensure this organization remains financially sound, operationally capable, strategically effective, and positioned to carry out its mission for generations to come.

That sometimes means making decisions which may not satisfy everyone.

It means having the discipline to say no when a proposed course of action could jeopardize the organization.

It means having the patience to allow our officers, attorneys, and allies to do their work when circumstances require confidentiality.

And it also means having the courage to act when action is necessary and when there is a reasonable opportunity to accomplish something meaningful.

I did not accept this office simply to preside over the SCV.

I accepted it to lead it.

And leadership means looking beyond today's controversy and asking what is best for the SCV five, ten, twenty, and even fifty years from now.

We Must Be Good Stewards

Another matter which needs to be understood is our financial reality.

The SCV is not an organization with unlimited financial resources. Our annual income is less than one million dollars. From that income, we must maintain our headquarters and museum campus, pay salaries, maintain insurance, pay utilities and other bills, fund programs, support our publications and communications, conduct our national operations, and meet the many other responsibilities which come with maintaining a national historical organization.

Every dollar matters.

I have heard calls for the SCV to spend whatever is necessary on lawsuits concerning monuments and memorials. I understand the sentiment behind those demands. But responsible leadership cannot operate on emotion alone.

A lawsuit can consume enormous amounts of money with no guarantee of victory.

Before committing the membership's money to litigation, we must ask difficult questions:

Do we have legal standing?
What law has been violated?
Is there a viable legal remedy?
What are our chances of success?
What will the litigation cost?
How long could it take?

And perhaps most importantly: Where will the money come from?

If the answer is the SCV should simply take money from its operating budget, then we must also ask what programs, employees, property maintenance, preservation projects, or other obligations we are willing to sacrifice.

Continued on page 64

Sons of Confederate Veterans
General Executive Council

Commander-in-Chief
Anthony M. Griffin

Lt. Commander-in-Chief
Charles E. Lauret

Adjutant-in-Chief
J. Michael Pullen

Judge Advocate-in-Chief
Scott D. Hall

Chief of Staff
Charles E. McMichael

Chief of Heritage Operations
George Conor Bond

Chaplain-in-Chief
W. Michael Hurley

Army of Northern Virginia
Jamie Graham
Commander

Randall B. Burbage
Executive Councilman

Army of Tennessee
James Patterson
Commander

Forrest S. Daws
Executive Councilman

Army of Trans-Mississippi
John McCammon
Commander

Bobby Herring
Executive Councilman

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

Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Keep the "Main Thing" the Main Thing

To the Editor:

One thing said throughout the last SCV National Reunion in Kentucky was "keep the main thing the main thing." And the "main thing" is actually our *Charge*, which I hope every camp recites at their MONTHLY camp meetings, either at the beginning or the end.

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we commit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish."

-— Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General, United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906

"Keep the main thing the main thing." It's so simple, yet so poignant. We can clean up cemeteries. We can secure and dedicate military headstones. We can install and dedicate crosses of honor. We can install new memorials. We can wave our flags on bridges. We can march in parades. We can put up mega flags. But unless the general public understands WHY we do these things, and gets the message about WHY our ancestors fought, and WHY they were RIGHT (that is the very first part of *The Charge*, by the way, and any SCV member who thinks the Confederate States of America wasn't RIGHT should simply leave the organization, and good riddance to bad rubbish as far as I am concerned because you are lying to *The Charge* you recite), and WHY our Confederate ancestors should be honored, then we are just spinning our wheels.

Live *The Charge* every day and promote it to your local communities as much as you can! Be involved. Starting, or reviving, your Camp's Facebook page is a very good start. Make it happen however you can. No excuses. Our Confederate ancestors offered none. They just gave their all, for you and for me, yet unborn.

Yours in Our Cause,

Wes Franklin
Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327
Carthage, Missouri

Look to buy good Southern pickles

To the Editor:

A video for an event called "Great American State Fair" had the image of a Confederate flag. Apparently, it was not in a negative context, but Mount Olive Pickle Company, of North Carolina, found an opportunity for absurd self-promotion, through contrived virtue. Their little executives protested it saying they stand for "values of human dignity, opportunity, and freedom." What individual or company disagrees with such?

Their insulting opportunist remark could be torn to shreds if they were to be debated. As the US forces, which carried the US flag, burned and murdered their way across the South, that was their way of valuing human dignity. If opportunity refers to slavery, what opportunities were available to millions of illiterate slaves? What opportunities were available to all Southerners once the US destroyed our economy and declared our money had no value? Freedom of all individuals in the South was at an end, unless we supported their radical agenda of political hegemony. No American is against freedom, and companies are proving they would often prefer robots to human labour.

There is a jar of Mount Olive Pickle Company's pickles in our refrigerator. There are other pickle companies in the South, from Florida to Texas. Walmart has their brand. We will look for them and boycott bad Southerners. You may contact Mount Olive's Consumer Relations at 800-672-5041. It has been suggested that you not identify yourself with any organization. Just say you are a good Southerner and don't intend to buy Mount Olive products unless they issue an acceptable apology.

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

Davis articles interesting and educational

To the Editor:

Firstly I found both articles to be both interesting and insightful. They gave an insight to both the man President Davis was long before his presidency. And to the relationship he had both with his father and older brother.

In the second article dealing both with himself and his older bother, until reading the article, I had no idea he even had an older brother. That second article on President Davis and his brother gives an insight to their relationship as siblings. That after the death of their father when he was sixteen how his older brother stepped up to the plate as both a father figure and mentor shows his character but also gives an insight to the character of President Davis growing up and his later character as both student but also as president of The Confederate States of America.

Some may question my opinion but so be it. This is my take on both articles.

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

Really liked cover art of the last issue

To the Editor:

I received my publication of *Confederate Veteran* magazine this month. I was moved and informed, as with the other previous issues, by the quality of the articles. Always I enjoy the pictures of other SCV camps and what they are doing to support our distinguished organization.

I had to write and commend you on the cover and the art work in this issue! Covers like this one and a few others (the ghostly mourning dress clad female figure in amongst Confederate graves and the smiling "cheerleader" saluting the Battle Flag comes to mind) are worthy to be framed and hung on a wall where all can see. I have done this and will do the same with this issue. The ink illustrations are top-notch quality and adds a welcomed visual to the articles.

Kudos, Sir, from a grateful member!

I am, respectfully,

Rick Smith
Col. Joseph Norton Camp 45
Seneca, South Carolina

Agreed, No Proof of Chase's Statement

To the Editor:

Please forgive me, as I do not mean to be a "To the Editor hog." Again, on the subject of Salmon P. Chase, I do agree 100 percent with our compatriot from Florida in stating that if something is not true, we absolutely should not be saying it. The Yankees, and left "wokes" do plenty of this, and we do not want to be like them. I also agree with our good compatriot that it appears there are no primary source documents confirming Chase to have stated "no Confederate could be tried for treason" or "secession is not rebellion." However, the lack of anything in writing to confirm this does not eliminate the possibility (and in my belief, a strong possibility) that he said it. While AI is a very good research tool (most of the time), it is programmed by liberals, and I have caught it in lies more than once, and made it back down and admit it was wrong. Admittedly, on this particular subject, it would not move very much due to not locating a primary source document. It did locate a secondary document, but AI (surprise, surprise) pretty much "poo pooed" that.

In my quest for truth, I enlisted the assistance of an excellent writer and researcher, Mindy Esposito. Here is what she sent me concerning this matter:

"There is no known contemporary primary source showing Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase made the famous statement. Modern historians, including Cynthia Nicoletti in *Secession on Trial*, have searched the Davis treason records, Chase's papers, and the court reports without finding it.

That said, the quotation has been circulating for nearly a century and has been cited repeatedly by respected authors and public officials, including:

Mildred Lewis Rutherford (possibly as early as 1923, though this attribution itself is disputed).

Robert McElroy, *Jefferson Davis: The Real and the Unreal* (1937).

Hudson Strode, *Jefferson Davis* (1955).

Senator Mark Hatfield, during the debate to restore Jefferson Davis's citizenship, where it was read into the Congressional Record (1977).

Burke Davis, *The Long Surrender* (1985), which helped popularize the quotation for a modern audience.

It has since been repeated by numerous historians, writers, and Southern heritage organizations.

So, while the quotation itself has not been authenticated by a contemporary source, it has been cited and repeated for decades. What is well documented is that Chase had serious constitutional reservations about prosecuting Jefferson Davis for treason and privately communicated legal concerns to members of Davis's defense team before the case was ultimately abandoned."

So, if Chase had serious issues with prosecuting Davis, who knows what was said behind closed doors? Personally, I doubt he would have wanted it known by the public that he uttered such a statement.

Agreeably, the alleged statement does prove contrary to his rulings concerning secession, but the North had just fought a four year war to prevent secession, so to rule otherwise would have proven the North to be wrong, which it was. Had the Court ruled otherwise, what would the US government say to the many thousands of families whose loved ones died in battle, and those who returned home maimed for life? They were fighting to prevent secession. In my opinion, the (Yankee) Court could not rule any other way, even though its ruling was wrong.

While I honestly respect our good compatriot's position on this subject, my belief leans much more towards Chase having said what he is reported to have said than to believe he outright did not say it. Most may not agree with me, and that is fine. We may not all see some details the same, but our cause is the same and we are all employed in the same mission; to pass along the true accounts of our history to posterity. I am proud to belong to the SCV and appreciate our good compatriot from Florida having a heart for truth, and participating in dialog to further our knowledge, and I respect his desire to represent his Confederate ancestors in a manner in which they would be proud. I have no doubt they would be.

Jeff Paulk
OK Division Commander
Major James McHenry Camp 2310
Broken Arrow, Oklahoma

Continued on page 52

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



Report of the Lt. Commander-in-Chief

Lt. Commander-in-Chief
Charles E. Lauret
ltcic@scv.org

Get Out, Be Seen, *and* Do the Work

In my last column, I discussed the importance of making better use of social media at every level of our organization. That remains an important part of recruiting and retention. We need to tell our story, promote our activities, and make sure people know who we are and what we do.

But there is something which must come before the social-media post, the photograph, or the press release.

We have to be doing something worth talking about.

Recently, I had the honor of attending and bringing greetings at a memorial service and flag raising in Doddridge, Arkansas, honoring members of the 13th Texas Cavalry on their way to Little Rock who died of disease in 1862 and are buried there. The event was hosted by the Major John H. Burton Camp 1664 of Miller County, Arkansas, with tremendous support and involvement from Arkansas Division Commander Robert "Skip" Bernard.

It was exactly the kind of event I believe we need to see more often throughout the Confederation.

It was well attended. Members came together for a meaningful purpose. The men buried there were remembered and honored. The community had an opportunity to witness that commemoration firsthand. And local news media covered the event, carrying the story well beyond those who were physically present.

There is a lesson in Doddridge for every camp and every division.

We have a responsibility to remember the dead, care for historic sites, preserve history, and ensure that the stories connected to these places are not forgotten. Memorial services, cemetery cleanups, grave dedications, historical programs, monument and preservation projects, and other public activities put that responsibility into action.

But these events accomplish something else as well: they put us in front of the public.

And if we are serious about recruiting, we need to be in front of the public.

We cannot build our ranks by sitting in a meeting room once a month and hoping men interested in their ancestry somehow find us. We cannot assume everyone with Confederate ancestry knows the Sons of Confederate Veterans exists, understands what we do, or has ever considered becoming a member.

We have to give them opportunities to encounter us.

A man may first learn about his Confederate ancestor because he sees a story about a memorial service on the local news. Someone driving past a cemetery ceremony may become curious about what is taking place. A visitor at a historical pro-

gram may strike up a conversation with one of our members. Someone may see photographs shared by a friend on social media and discover that there is an active camp in his own community.

Those encounters are opportunities.

That is why the Doddridge event should serve as more than a report of a successful memorial. It should serve as an example.

Get out into your communities. Be active. Be visible. Give people a reason to notice you.

There is an equally important lesson here concerning retention.

Men join organizations for a reason, and they remain active when their membership has purpose. An active camp gives its members something to do besides attend another meeting. It gives them opportunities to participate, contribute, develop friendships, assume responsibility, and see tangible results from their efforts.

A member who spends a Saturday working alongside his compatriots cleaning a cemetery has accomplished something. A member who participates in a memorial service has been part of something. A member who helps organize a historical program or preservation project has contributed something.

That sense of purpose matters.

And active members recruit other active members. When we are doing worthwhile things, our members have something to talk about. They have photographs to share. They have events to invite friends and relatives to attend. They can show a prospective member what membership actually means rather than simply handing him an application.

So I challenge our camp and Division leaders to take a look at their communities.

Where are the historic cemeteries and gravesites that need attention? Are there soldiers buried nearby who have been largely forgotten? What memorial observances can you organize or support? What historical programs can you present? What preservation projects need volunteers? What can your camp do which will bring members together while putting the SCV before the community in a positive and productive way?

And when you do it, tell people about it.

Contact your local newspaper, television station, and radio outlets. Send them a short press release before the event. Explain what is happening, where and when it will take place, and why it matters historically. Invite local historical societies, genealogical organizations, veterans' groups, and interested members of the community.

Then use the tools we discussed in my previous column. Promote the event on social media beforehand. Take good photographs. Post them afterward. Send photographs and information to your division. Share successful ideas with other camps.

One good event can accomplish a great deal.

It can fulfill our commemorative responsibilities. It can preserve a piece of history. It can strengthen the bonds among our existing members. It can generate favorable attention in the community. It can give local media a story worth covering. And somewhere among the people who attend, read the article, watch the news report, or see the photographs online may be our next member.

That is recruiting.

And when the men who are already members go home feeling they spent their time doing something worthwhile, that is retention.

The memorial at Doddridge demonstrated what can happen when dedicated members take the initiative to organize something meaningful and invite the community to witness it.

We need more of that.

Every camp is different. Every community offers different opportunities. But every camp can find some way to get outside the meeting room and put its members to work.

Honor the past. Serve your community. Tell people what you are doing. Invite them to join you.

If we do those things consistently, we will not have to wonder where our future members are going to come from.

They will see us.

Charles E. Lauret
Lt. Commander-in-Chief



Forward The Colors

An Editorial From The Chief of Heritage Operations George Conor Bond

Tell the Truth Without Flinching and Hanging Our Heads

It is hard to believe it is time for the final issue of the *Confederate Veteran* for the 2026 calendar year. I know this is cliché, but it really does feel as if we ended the National Reunion in Lexington only a few weeks ago. Now Christmas is around the corner.

We have to submit these articles two months in advance so Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell has ample time to lay out each issue of the *Confederate Veteran*. That deadline exists for a reason, and the Confederation owes him a huge thanks for his tireless efforts. Frank puts up with us slow writers, late copy, and those who think "two months" still means next week. Then he turns that pile into a publication this Confederation can be proud of. His tireless work on every issue deserves more credit than it usually gets. My first article in the last issue went to him in mid-July, shortly after the National Reunion.

Not long after that, the SCV and our Southland lost an icon when Ben Jones passed away on August 9, 2026. Like a great many in my generation, I first met him on television as Cooter Davenport on *The Dukes of Hazzard*. I later had the privilege of meeting him in person when he served as Chief of Heritage Operations under Commander-in-Chief Kelly Barrow.

Before that service, he had already served two terms in the United States House of Representatives from Georgia, serving on the Veterans' Affairs Committee and working to ensure veterans received the recognition and care they were due. He never stopped standing up for the South. Those of us who were in the fight in 2015 remember what that year was like. Ben was in the thick of it. As Chief of Heritage Operations, he became one of the most visible defenders of our ancestors' good name, the battle flag, and the right of Confederate descendants to honor their own.

In every sense he lived out the *Charge*. He vindicated the cause for which they fought. He defended the Confederate soldier's good name. He was a guardian of his history. He emulated their virtues and perpetuated those principles he loved—and which we love also. The few times I spoke with him, he was a true Southern gentleman. Others more

eloquent than I have written of him better than I can. I add only this: he left large footprints, and I am honored to try to match them. Matching them will take more than one pair of boots. It will take this ever compatriot doing his duty.

That work is Confederation-wide. It is not the burden of one Division, one capital, or one session. It is the ordinary duty of every camp from Maryland to Texas, from Missouri to Florida, and of every Compatriot who takes the *Charge* seriously.

Heritage work is not only speeches, reunions, and markers. It is political watchfulness. It is reading the bills. It is following the amendments. It is refusing to assume a fight is over because the headline measure died in committee. If we are going to do this duty, we have to understand the method being used against us — not in slogans, but in sequence.

The Southern Poverty Law Center's Whose Heritage? project is not a history paper. It is their playbook.

Edition after edition, it maps monuments, school names, highway names, plaques, courthouse lawns, and public symbols. It counts what still stands. It counts what has been moved. It treats the remainder as unfinished business and asks the question in its title as if the answer were already settled: not ours. That inventory is how they pick the next target. When a council needs a justification, when a senator needs a press line, when a budget writer needs to know which names are still on public ground, they do not start from a blank page. They start from the playbook.

Understand what that means. Our enemies do not wander the South looking for something by which to be offended. They work from a list. They grade targets by visibility, by legal protection, by local political weather, and by how easily a name can be changed without a crane. A bronze general on a capitol square is one kind of fight. A school named for a colonel is another. A highway designation, a holiday, a specialty plate, a tax line in the code, a grant condition on a battlefield park — those are fights too, and often easier. The playbook does not require every target to fall in the same week. It requires something to fall every year, so the map keeps shrinking and our people grow used to the shrinking.

That is the first method: inventory, then attrition.

The second method is narrative. Before a statue moves, the ground under it is poisoned. The soldier is no longer a soldier. He is recast as a symbol he is not allowed to be — valor, duty, kin, the defense of home. The *Charge* is treated as a confession. "Whose heritage?" is not an honest question. It is a verdict. Once that verdict is repeated in newsrooms, classrooms, and committee rooms, the legal work gets easier. Members who will not vote to "erase history" will vote to "correct a harmful symbol." Same bronze. Different caption. If we only argue taste and feelings, we have accepted their caption. We have to argue process, law, veterans' honor, and the simple truth a Confederate descendant has as much right to his dead as any other American has to his.

The third method is the named bill. This is the part most camps already know. A senator or representative files a measure with "monument," "memorial," or "Confederate" in the title. Hearings are held. Camps fill the room. Letters go out. Sometimes the bill dies. Sometimes it passes one chamber and stalls in the other. That fight is real, and it matters. But it is not the whole war, and treating it as the whole war is how they beat us after we think we have won.

The fourth method is the side door. When a standalone bill cannot survive the front door, the same policy is walked in through a budget item, a floor amendment, a definition change, or a report requirement. A budget is hundreds of pages. It funds schools, roads, public safety, and a thousand things a legislator cannot easily vote against. Inside that package, a sentence can do what the failed bill could not. Item numbers do not make speeches. Line items do not hold press conferences. They execute.

We watched it. A removal bill passes one house, then is tabled in the other. On paper, it dies. Camps exhale. Months later, the same directive appears in the appropriations act, funded, assigned to an agency, and carried out in the heat of summer, when session is over and our people are at reunions and family tables. That is not a mystery. That is craft. If we close the folder when the bill is tabled, we have done half the watch and called it finished.

The fifth method is the quiet statute — the change which never says "tear it down." Strip a tax

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Chaplain's Comments



W. Michael Hurley
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The Muddy Talent: Stewardship, Duty, and Matthew 25

Pull up a chair, compatriots, and let's talk about a heavy word we use a lot in historical societies: inheritance. When we think about inheritance, our minds naturally drift to our lineage, to a grandfather's pocket watch, a weathered family Bible, or the proud knowledge our ancestors stood firm in defense of their rights during the defining conflict of American history. But inheritance isn't just a trophy to be admired on a shelf. It is a profound responsibility.

To better understand what God expects us to do with what we have inherited, let's examine one of the most well-known parables of Jesus, and its historical context, which might just surprise you. In the gospel of Matthew 25:14-30, Jesus, always the master teacher, shares the famous Parable of the Talents. We often read this parable through a modern lens, but when we take a closer look at its historical context, these verses reveal a powerful roadmap for our mission today.

Correcting A Modern Misconception

When we hear the word "talent" in the 21st century, we think of a natural ability we may possess, such as a gift for public speaking, or a sharp mind for genealogy, or a knack for restoring headstones to their former glory. But in the first-century Greco-Roman world, a talent ("talanton" in Greek) wasn't a skill at all. It was an incredibly massive unit of currency.

To put it in perspective, a single talent functioned as a baseline for the distribution of massive sums of money, the equivalent of 6,000 denarii, which represented roughly fifteen years of wages for the average laborer. In today's terms, a single talent was a million-dollar fortune.

When the wealthy master in the parable departs on a journey, he distributes this immense wealth among his three servants. He gives five talents to the first, two to the second, and one to the third, each according to their specific abilities. Notice he doesn't give them guidelines or checklists; he simply expects them to use their minds and their hands to manage his assets wisely.

Most are familiar with how the parable unfolds. The first two servants roll up their sleeves, put the capital entrusted to them to work in the marketplace, and double it. But the third servant allows fear to paralyze him. He digs a hole in the dirt and buries his master's money, ensuring it won't be lost, stolen, or altered in any way.

When the master returns to settle accounts, his reaction is telling. He doesn't praise the third servant for keeping the asset safe. Instead, he calls him lazy and

wicked. The master didn't want a passive custodian; he wanted an active steward. The lesson is clear: true stewardship requires active investment, growth, and above all, courage!

Are You Making The Most of Your Inheritance, Or Falling Into the Trap of Inactivity?

So, how do we apply this to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, as we look toward the future?

The historical truth, the genealogy, the monuments, and the ultimate defense of our ancestors' good name represent an immense cultural inheritance. It is a treasure worth far more than silver or gold. Like the servants in the parable, we have been handed this legacy and told to manage it until the Master returns.

The crucial question we must ask ourselves in our Divisions, brigades, and camps today is simple: Are we acting like the active investors of what our birthright has given, or are we acting like the man who buried his talent in the dirt?

It is incredibly easy to fall into the trap of that third servant. Let's face it … the cultural climate out there can feel pretty hostile. When our history is misunderstood or deliberately misrepresented, our natural human instinct is to pull back. We might think, "I'll just pay my dues, keep my head down, and keep my historical books on my own shelf where it's safe. I won't ruffle any feathers."

But Compatriots, that is the exact definition of burying our talent in the muddy ground. Passivity might feel safe, but it can be a slow death for any organization. If we confine our heritage to the four walls of our camp meeting places, the outside world never gets to see the true charity, historical accuracy, and community service for which the SCV stands. If we bury the truth to keep it safe from criticism, we are failing our ancestors who gave it to us!

It's Time To Put Your Talents To Work

Being a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and faithfully keeping *The Charge* means treating our rich history as a living, breathing educational mission. Remember, the master in the parable did not expect the servant with two talents to match the output of the servant with five; he just wanted to see EFFORT! In the same way, every member of our organization has talents, but we all have a role to play.

If you have a talent for leadership and organization, do not let your camp coast on autopilot. Coordinate a community historical display, or organize a cemetery clean-up.

If God gave you the talent of a researcher or writer, don't just speak to folks who already agree with you. Volunteer to speak at the local Rotary Club, or area historical societies, write articles for local newspapers, or help your neighbor trace their family tree.

Maybe your talent is simply showing up early to camp meetings to set up the room, post the colors, or shake the hand of a new visitor. That is active faith. That is putting your talent to work.

There Will Be A Final Accounting

Our brave Confederate forefathers didn't march through the mud, face overwhelming odds, and later return home to rebuild



a devastated South by being passive. They used every ounce of their strength, resourcefulness, and grit to overcome the trials of their day. We honor them best by not looking only backward and admiring their sacrifices, but by actively working with what we have today.

When we finally stand before the ultimate Master to settle our accounts, He isn't going to ask us how comfortable or safe we kept ourselves. He is going to look at what we did with the gift of the gospel, the families and the historical legacy He placed in our care and ask, "What did you do with what I gave you?"

Let's make sure we don't hand God back a muddy, unused talent covered in excuses.

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

In Christ,
W. Michael Hurley
chaplaininchief@scv.org

The Last Roll



Raphael Semmes Camp 11
Mobile, AL
Ronald A. Calhoun

Gen. Robert E. Lee Camp 16
Auburn, AL
Louis O. Abney

Col. William A. Johnson Camp 898
Tuscumbia, AL
Paul Everett Jones, III

West-Scott-Baker-Alabama Division Camp 1622
Riverside, AL
James Claude Stokes, Jr.

Fort Blakeley Camp 1864
Baldwin County, AL
Robert Leslie Ridle

The Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921
Tallassee, AL
Charles Wiley Whatley

Capt. James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770
Orange County, CA
George Richard Dauphin

Pvt. William Riley Milton Camp 741
Tavares, FL
Robert Eldridge Hightower, Jr.

A. Livingston Camp 746
Madison, FL
Aubrey Lee Miller

Kirby Smith Camp 1209
Jacksonville, FL
Gary Lee Dixon

William Wing Loring Camp 1316
St. Augustine, FL
Richard Miller Rousseau
Roy J. Miller, Jr.

Stonewall Jackson Camp 1381
St. Petersburg, FL
Britt Allen Jones

Jacob Summerlin Camp 1516
Kissimmee, FL
Marshall Layton Brewton, Jr.

Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210
Tampa, FL
William G. Dayton

Gilmer Light Guards Camp 89
Ellijay, GA
Rowland Christopher Born

Brig. Gen. E. Porter Alexander Camp 158
Augusta, GA
Benjamin H. Creech, Jr.

John K. McNeill Camp 674
Moultrie, GA
Stephen D. Scott

Ebenezer Rifles Camp 1901
Rincon, GA
Francis Chapman Tuttle, Jr.

Montgomery Sharpshooters Camp 2164
Mt. Vernon, GA
Robert Adams

Fort Heiman Camp 1834
Murray, KY
Larry Russell Ball

Captain Vincent Camalier CSA Camp 1359
Lusby, MD
Daniel Lee Johnson

Rankin Rough And Ready's Camp 265
Brandon, MS
Thomas Jackson Lilly, III

Col. William P. Rogers Camp 321
Corinth, MS
Michael Harrington Semmes
L. V. Hoard

Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1353
Hattiesburg, MS
David Clarence Duckworth

Tallahatchie Rifles Camp 2287
Tallahatchie Co., MS
Wilburn Wesson Coker, III
James L. Jones

Robeson Rifle Guards Camp 216
Lumberton, NC
Ferris Bryan Stanton

Franklin Rifles Camp 310
Louisburg, NC
Joel Henry Pusey
John Kenneth Weaver

Rowan Rifles Camp 405
Salisbury, NC
Johnny Lee Jordan

Capt. Charles F. Connor Camp 849
Hickory, NC
James Larry Sharpe

Maj. Egbert A. Ross Camp 1423
Charlotte, NC
James David Summers

Pvt. Lorenzo Dow Williams Camp 1456
Reidsville, NC
Clyde Monroe Jones

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Confederate Images

by C. E. Avery



General William Miller and General Josiah Gorgas



General William Miller

Although born in Ithaca, New York on August 3, 1820, the family moved to Louisiana when Miller was still an infant. He attended Louisiana College and later studied law. During the War with Mexico he fought in Zachary Taylor's army and settled near Pensacola, Florida after the war. Here, he operated a saw mill in Santa Rosa County for some years.

When war broke out his first command was a battalion of six companies of infantry with rank of major. After the battle of Shiloh in April 1862, his battalion was consolidated with the 1st Florida Infantry Regiment and he was promoted to lieutenant colonel. He led Brown's Brigade during the invasion of Kentucky, fighting at Perryville. He was seriously wounded at Murfreesboro, Tennessee in January 1863.

After a long recuperation he served as commandant of conscript for Alabama and Florida. With a commission as brigadier general in August 1864 he commanded the reserve forces of Florida and the District of Florida from September 1864 to April 1865. He was included in Johnston's surrender.

He returned to his milling business, but he also started large farming interests.

Miller served one term in the lower house of the legislature in 1885 and was again elected in 1903.

General Miller died at Point Washington, Florida, on August 8, 1909. His remains are interred in St. John's Cemetery at Pensacola.



General Josiah Gorgas

Gorgas was born to a poor family in Running Pumps, Pennsylvania on July 1, 1818. He attended and graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1841, serving in the Ordnance Department. During the War with Mexico he was with Scott's forces where he was made commander of ordnance at Vera Cruz. Following this war he was stationed at various places

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The Origin of Slavery in the South

By Ross Massey

Before Christopher Columbus discovered the Bahamas (a.k.a. the Americas) in 1492, Portuguese explorers were sailing along Africa's west coast. The United States was three centuries in the future but trade they established was to have an impact on Africa, all of the Americas, and Europe for four centuries. Since the days of Marco Polo (circa 1254 to 1324) Europeans traveled from the Middle East across Asia to India and China to trade merchandise. Marco Polo returned to Italy with garments made of the finest silk and jewels. Europeans then sent caravans and returned with silks, spices, perfumes, precious stones, rugs, and other products.

Trade with sub-Saharan Africa was limited, as they had no knowledge of manufacturing and marketing products. They had dug some gold and killed elephants for some ivory, but really had no concept of organizing and producing merchandise. Minor efforts were made with iron as learned from Arabs. Architecture was limited. Stone structures in Zambia remained in ruins, from the period before Portuguese began efforts to trade. Sub-Saharan Africans had no concept of property ownership. In contrast, the Roman Empire had existed for two thousand years, with stone roads, sewers, aqueducts, and marble structures.

In 1444 a Portuguese ship returned from the Atlantic coast of Africa with a cargo of slaves. People were about to become the great African export commodity. This was enough to attract the Portuguese to build castles on the coast of Ghana to protect their trade. *National Geographic's* September 1992 issue covered one castle, Elmina, built in 1482. But Portugal's King John still wanted to pass Africa for the East.

The Arabs in North Africa controlled the land routes to India and China. The Portuguese began sailing the coast of Africa, in the 1400s, hoping to find a shorter, water route to the far-east.

The Portuguese captain Bartolomeu Dias discovered the Cape of Good Hope at the southern end of Africa in 1488. King John so named it, for it gave hope of sailing to the East. Portuguese navigator Vasco de Gama sailed around the Cape in 1497 and reached India. In 1500 Portuguese captain Pedro Alvares Cabral discovered Brazil. Thus two new continents were about to be opened for European colonization at the time African chiefs were willing to sell their own race. Europeans had ended white slavery because they believed it was wrong to enslave other Christians, but not heathens or savages. So native Americans or Africans were acceptable. This was because they could be introduced to Christianity. Queen Isabella of Spain decided to support Columbus not only for profit, but for the glorious opportunity of spreading Christianity to the people in the Americas. In time it would be shared with Africans.

In November 2018, PBS televised a documentary "The African Americans: Many Rivers to Cross." The narrator referred to modern leftist thinking. "We sometimes think Africa was idyllic before the arrival of the white man … but tensions" from slavery were prevalent. "Were chiefs waging war just to get slaves? Yes." The great misconception,



generally in popular culture, and of course in the leftist education system, is that the Sub-Saharans were captured and stolen from Africa by the evil white Europeans. Early on there were a few raids on coastal villages to kidnap and enslave natives. This amounted to nothing, for when the African traders discovered this, they were more than willing to sell their own race. It was these Africans who did the enslaving before any white ever negotiated trade. Thus the "slave trade" was people for European products. Five males might be traded for a pipe, and ten for a bottle of liquor. Twenty females might be traded for a gun. The PBS documentary visited Port Loko, Sierra Leone. Current residents admit they have benefited from their ancestors wealth from selling people.

One reason libraries are discarding and destroying books is to cover up the African's sale of their own race. An on-line entry on Ghana doesn't mention slavery. It introduces the 1400s as a time when Europeans were contesting trading rights. The rights are for gold. Prior to this European trade Ghana had "an advanced economy based on principally gold and gold bars. …"

Hence, with the internet replacing books revisionist feel-good history has fooled the world. Another web site says "slaves were moved from here to the Americas." Moved takes the main issue out of the trade; the Africans were trading their own race, even for consumable liquor.

A website on Slavery in Ghana elicits a pathetic tantrum from the writer. She wrote, "It makes me furious just thinking about how evil and brutal the European colonists were." The era of European colonization was centuries in the future. She continues, "What gave them the right to go to a foreign land, hold the people captive, and do whatever they wanted? The right was the Africans deciding to trade their own race for liquor and European products. The enslaving took place before the people ever left Africa. Of course it is sad and the Europeans eventually felt guilt and outlawed the slave trade, but not because Africans weren't still for sale. If whites in Europe and the Americas hadn't out-

lawed slavery it is possible Africans would still be selling their own race. The 20th century genocides in Rwanda and Uganda illustrate their hatred of each other. The little white tantrumess might wonder about the African brutality.

War For What (1990) has a chapter, "Africa's One-Crop Economy." The crop was people. Author Francis Springer wrote, "It is the careless habit of some commentators to talk about Southerners 'enslaving Negroes,' ignoring the fact that enslaving could only have been done in Africa by Africans for a world market. …" Springer also states kidnapping didn't occur. If whites tried to penetrate the unmapped 'Dark Continent' they would likely be murdered under orders from native kings, resentful of the infringement of their own turf.

The Portuguese and Spanish superiority on the seas was bound to end. Particularly Spain was ruling so much of the Americas and monopolizing world trade. Though Queen Elizabeth and Spain's King Phillip II were at peace, Captain Francis Drake began burning Spanish trading posts on South America's Atlantic coast and robbing Spanish vessels; this was from 1577-80. The queen was so overjoyed with the gifts he brought back that she knighted him. Spain considered Drake, and similar English captains, to be acting as pirates. King Phillip II thought he had an invincible armada and sent it against England in 1588. England sent a fleet to meet Spain's larger one in the English Channel and delivered a crushing defeat. This was a severe blow to Spain's prestige as a world power.

The introduction of tobacco from the New World to Europe came from when Columbus observed natives smoking in the Caribbean drawing its smoke into their nostrils with a pipe they called a "tabaca." The Spanish began growing tobacco in Santa Domingo in 1531 and importation to Spain, Portugal, France, and England began in the 1550s and 1560s. Spain was cultivating it in Cuba in 1580, and Portugal was in Brazil in 1600.

England wanted its own colonists to grow tobacco and it was introduced in Virginia. John Rolfe reached Jamestown, Virginia in 1610, three years after it was founded. He is often remembered for being the first Englishman to marry a native, Pocahontas. His real contribution to Virginia was in obtaining tobacco seeds from the Orinoco Valley of South America. He saw them planted in Virginia, and discovered a method of curing, that made tobacco so popular in England that it became the basis of Virginia's economy.

England had much greater colonization growth compared to France and Spain. English colonization was accomplished by private initiative. Generally there was little or no aide from the crown. The persistence of private enterprise may be seen in Sir Walter Raleigh. He dispatched five expeditions to America at great personal expense. His third expedition in 1587 resulted in the colony on Roanoke Island, which is remembered for mysteriously vanishing. Of great significance was the Virginia Company. For its stockholders it was a heavy financial loss, but it laid the foundations of the English world empire and eventually the United States.

Four of England's thirteen colonies were founded by companies. They were Virginia, Massachusetts Bay, Dutch New Netherland, and Georgia. Dutch New Netherland had been founded by the Dutch West India Company in 1624. The Dutch, like the French, were focused on the fur trade instead of settlement. They only lasted 40 years, until 1664 when an English fleet dropped anchor at New Amsterdam, or Manhattan. The Dutch surrendered without a fight. England also had six proprietary colonies. A proprietor or proprietors were granted land and allowed to govern their colonies themselves or allow his settlers to vote. These six colonies were Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, and the two Carolinas.

The Dutch had a virtual monopoly on the slave trade through the middle of the 1600s. The first Negro slaves brought to North American shores were in 1619. The ship which brought them to Jamestown has been called a Dutch privateer. My grandmother's 1871 history text says it was the Dutch. *War For What* says, "The captain was not a Dutchman, but an Englishman. This was not allowed to be known at the time because the Negroes had been pirated from a Spanish ship, and if news had reached the Spanish that Jamestown was a 'fence' for stolen Spanish goods, there might have been reprisals. Nor were these Negroes accepted as slaves for life. It is true that John Rolfe said the captain had 'sold us some negars,' but the term 'sold' was customarily used in speaking of the indenture of white servants for

a limited time."

War For What continues to explain, "Lifetime slavery did not come into legal existence until more than 30 years later when, in 1653, a Negro named John Casor complained that his master, Anthony Johnson, had kept him in servitude some years longer than he should have, which was a serious offense." The situation became complicated when Casor went to work for a Mr. Parker. Johnson sued Parker and won. *War For What* continued, "This entitles Anthony Johnson to be called the, 'The Father of Negro Slavery in Virginia,' if not the English colonies Johnson had been one of the original 20 landed at Jamestown, and had earned his freedom by 1623.

The English had a labour shortage in tobacco so this gradually solved that problem. Most of the market for slaves had been in the Caribbean and South America, but the Royal African Company of England broke the Dutch monopoly in the 1660s until 1698. In the 1700s the monopoly was English and also the Northern colonies. Because they had little to export, their shipping industry developed. The Africans would sell slaves for rum, which was made in New England. Then the slave might be taken back to the English colonies. Or they might be taken to the West Indies, and traded for sugar, molasses, and tobacco bound for Northern colonies. The molasses was distilled into rum. This was a triangular pattern which could continue indefinitely. The middle leg from Africa to the West Indies was called the Middle Passage. After the slaves left African shores this was the gloomiest aspect of the slave trade. The slaves were crowded into the smallest possible spaces and chained. If one became sick he was thrown overboard so as not to contaminate others.

1660 Navigation Acts were designed to ensure that the English colonies provided the maximum benefit to the mother country. The restraints were not a significant hindrance to Southern colonies. They were:

1-Goods and produce being carried to and from the colonies had to be in English ships.

2-Tobacco, rice, and sugar, all Southern slave labour products, had to be shipped to England

3-England had the monopoly on manufactured products in the colonies.

4-The colonies were forbidden from engaging in manufactures which competed with England.

The Navigation Acts were to make England's empire self-sufficient. This fit into the mercantile theory of European powers. It was designed for them to control overseas plantations. Merchants in the mother countries had the upper hand in business arrangements with the colonies. With the English, their colonies were to be confined principally to agriculture and the production of raw materials for English industries. The colonists were forced to buy their manufactured goods from England. This system was workable for the South, with its massive export-based economy. The steamy climate was not conducive to factories most of the year, and cheaper, superior European products were desired. The Acts were too oppressive to New England's trade. They began to evade the law; the king declared the charter for Massachusetts null and void.

France's first permanent settlement was made at Quebec in 1608. The French had a genius for exploration. They set up posts from the Great Lakes and down to the mouth of the Mississippi River. New Orleans wasn't platted until 1718. Slaves were imported into Louisiana, but not Canada-New France. The French found the harsh climate there unappealing. French settlers found fur trading far more profitable than farming. But the wealth created was a weakness in colonial development. As the French and Indian War began, in 1754, there were 1,300,000 inhabitants in the English colonies. In contrast the French had about 80,000. Victory over France brought control of what is today's eastern United States under England. And therefore we speak English and not French.

The French and Indian War ended in 1763 and the French lost their lands just west of the Appalachians. England didn't want colonists moving there. English merchants were afraid they couldn't extend trade over the mountains. England also hoped to pacify Indians opposed to the loss of their domain. The Proclamation of 1763 was issued to halt westward settlement. It was bitterly resented by colonists, and especially by Southern planters. They had been finding it increasingly difficult to operate profitably under the restrictions of mercantilist regulations. Many planters were sinking

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In Defense of Henry Wirz

The Story of 2nd Lieutenant James Madison Page of Company A, Sixth Michigan Cavalry and his defense of Henry Wirz

By Zach Roach

187 years ago, James Madison Page was born in Crawfordville, Pennsylvania. He was the youngest of five children of Wallace and Nancy Bonney Page, both natives of Massachusetts. The great-grandson of two Continental Army veterans from Massachusetts, Page is a northerner if there ever was one, describing himself as "how thoroughly 'Yankee' I am in ancestry, birth, education, and environment."[1] At age 85, Page sat down to write one of the most incredible accounts of "Andersonville" (Camp Sumter) and of the villainized Swiss-born Confederate officer, Henry Wirz. His book, *The True Story of Andersonville Prison: A Defense of Major Henry Wirz*, would go on to be regarded as one of the most historically significant accounts of the events at Andersonville.

From the beginning of the book, Page's account is sorrowing to any reader. His first memorable story of his service in the Federal army takes us to Winchester, Virginia, as the regiment pursues Confederate Colonel John Mosby's "Raiders." Page recounts around the first of May 1863, that, his colonel, George Gray gave orders to search a local mansion for contraband and Confederate men. When met by a middle-aged woman at the door, Page informs her he and his men have been ordered to search the house. Reluctantly, she follows them as they search the house. At one point, Page and the woman are on the porch of the home, and an enclosure surrounding part of the porch appeared to conceal a secret room. Expecting to find Mosby's men, Page asks for the key and opens the cellar with his revolver in hand. To his shock, the cellar was filled to the top with assorted meats, turkey, chicken, hams, bread, and pastries.

Knowing his men will be returning quickly and that most soldiers would have raided the room without hesitation, Page makes the decision to close the door and return the key to the woman. He recounts the woman telling him in a trembling voice, "I owe you an apology. I have often said there was not a gentleman in the Yankee army, but I must except one. You have placed me, with my neighbors and friends, many of whom you have just seen, under this great obligation. My heart sank when you insisted on going into that room, I fully expected you and your men would despoil us of the necessary food, prepared at great pains from our meagre resources, imagine then my surprise when you locked the door so hastily for fear your comrade would see the contents of the room." [2]

Over the next few chapters of the book, Page describes his capture in September of 1863 eventual imprisonment on September 25 of that year at Belle Isle, a Confederate prison located on an island in the James River in Richmond, Virginia. In his writing, Page is quick to jump to the defense of Belle Isle. Described notoriously by many as having no shelter from the elements, Page claims that this is completely wrong, and asserts that at his arrival only one-fourth of the 5,000 prisoners were without shelter.



Memorial to Henry Wirz at Andersonville, Georgia.

After being moved to Camp Sumter, in Andersonville, Georgia, where he would spend the next 13 months, Page uses the next eight chapters to describe his time at Andersonville. Page personally met Captain Henry Wirz on multiple occasions and speaks highly of him throughout the book, especially in regards to his medical treatment of the prisoners.[3] To try and summarize or put into my words his account would not do Page, his men, nor Henry Wirz, the justice their stories deserve. Therefore, I suggest you read Page's book yourself. However, I will describe the main points Page uses to justify his defense of Wirz.

First, it is evident that Andersonville was overcrowded and under-supplied. Yet, a mere captain could not fix this, and Page explains in his Preface that the Federal authorities should also share the blame because they knew the Confederates were unable to supply the prison.[4] Furthermore, the overcrowding at Andersonville was the effect of Union War Secretary Edwin Stanton's suspension of prisoner exchanges on the grounds that he refused to "exchange able-bodied men for skeletons." Lastly, to the defense of Wirz, and maybe most obviously, was his trial. Of 158 witnesses, 145 say

Continued on page 48

Samuel A. Hughey

"Old Hughey"

By Annie Ruth Hurt Brown

Originally published in Horn Lake Eagle Scout News, Vol. III, No. 1, January-February 2005

As a third grader, I found this to be the day of an amazing happening. In addition to the usual challenges of spelling and arithmetic and the joy of reading, OLD HUGHEY CAME! Perhaps as a younger student in a lower grade, I had missed some similar visits, for our school administrators realized this was a privilege to be treasured, and this first such experience for me presaged later ones in other years. I learned to cherish — and to dread — each such event, for this dear gentleman accepted the school's invitations as long as he was able.

We third graders solemnly marched to "chapel" in the large assembly room used for Friday night movies (ten cents for children, twenty-five for adults); for recitals, plays, any school programs; and for various community gatherings. Desks in neat rows filled the front of the room facing the velvet-curtained stage; "opera seats" running crosswise provided grown-up seating in the back half of his all-purpose auditorium located at the top of the school's wide front stairs. First and second grades were located on the lower level, and they were not expected to climb the stairs for chapel.

Taking our places in the desk section, we watched Miss Easter caution us to silence as older classes marched in. Last to arrive, high school people and their teachers filled in and waited, as we did, for a program to begin. Always conducted by the principal, each chapel experience began with reading of Scripture, a prayer, a song or two from *The Golden Book of Favorite Songs*, accompanied by the current music teacher at the piano. Then … the speaker. Today I can identify only of the various speakers who came … that one being OLD HUGHEY.

Under his wide-brimmed felt hat, his snow white hair was shoulder length, neatly combed, and turned under ("page-boy" we would have called it years later). A white handle-bar mustache added dignity and style. We saw Buffalo Bill in our school books, and thought his look copied Old Hughey.

He told us wonderful and frightening stories of his War experiences. Only now do we marvel at how young he was when he faced these challenges. Born in 1845, he was only twenty years old when the War for Southern Independence ended in 1865.

We shuddered as he spoke of gnawing hunger and debilitating cold these brave and poorly equipped Southern boys faced, along with the danger from opposing forces in perilous battles. He told of gratefully roasting and eating rats, the only food they could scavenge at times. His experiences as a prisoner of war held us spell-bound as we imagined his thin and ragged clothing and weather so cold wagons crossed the Mississippi River on ice. His distress at having his blanket stolen by a Yankee soldier forced him to realize it was "every man for himself" as they struggled to survive. Regretfully he helped himself to a new prisoner's blanket, having been so cold he had not attempted to sleep for several days. Taking comfort in the captured blanket, he rolled himself in it, and was finally warm enough to go to sleep and dream of home.

Now … were there questions?

A high school hand was raised: "Sir, did you say you ate rats? Rats like we know … rats?"

"Young man, we were so hungry we caught, and cooked, and ate rats, and we were thankful to the good Lord for sending them."

As we sat entranced, reliving with this gifted story-teller his tales of War horrors and heroes,

suddenly the air would be pierced with an unearthly SCREAM — the Rebel Yell!!!! It was blood-curdling, terrifying — as frightening to us as if we had been on the battlefield ourselves. He never failed to bring his talks to an end in this same way. This was his personal signature to each of his War experiences — and none of us ever forgot.


"Old Hughey"

Mary's memories are so much more personal and heart-warming, for to young Mary Elizabeth Hughey, Samuel A. Hughey was simply "GrandDaddy."

He had come home from the War and married "Miss Mandy" (Amanda Ann Jones). When they first came to DeSoto County (Hernando, Mississippi) from his Byhalia home, they bought land, farmed, and ran a gin some two miles south of the area which became known as their home place. Selling this first location, they settled permanently near the intersection of Goodman and Poplar Comer Roads. Known as "Poplar Comer" this development had its own school, one of the five which helped to form the first consolidation of Horn Lake School. He bought more land … expanding both his farming and his family. At final count, he and Amanda had nine children.

After the children were grown and leading independent lives, GrandDaddy needed someone to come back home and help with running the farm. A middle son, Britt, with his young wife and baby daughter, moved in with his parents until they could get another house ready on some of the farm acreage and Grandmother 'Mandy' cautioned her daughter-in-law that GrandDaddy had never taken up any time with any of his nine children.

"He had too much to do to be playing with children … and Mother should see to it that I didn't bother him," is Mary's version. BUT … suddenly things were different. There was a new relationship that totally surprised everyone. GrandDaddy WANTED this little girl by his side as he worked. Whatever task at hand, he would carry his new companion to the work site and enjoy the company of his granddaughter as he performed his task.

He would talk to her and chuckle at her responses; he loved the curls which surrounded her

Continued on page 58

Sergeant David Rivers Tuten

By William A. Bowers, Jr., great-great grandson

David Rivers Tuten was born in Beaufort District, South Carolina, February 17, 1842. His family moved to Appling County, Georgia circa 1818, drawing land in the lottery of the 1813 Creek session. This land was located eight miles south of Holmesville, the county seat.

After Georgia seceded from the Union in 1861, four infantry companies of militia were formed in Appling County, Georgia, on March 4, 1862, and Tuten was elected 1st corporal in the Appling Rangers. March 22, 1862, the 11th Battalion was formed at Camp Davis in Guyton, Georgia, and was engaged in the defense of Charleston and Savannah and all the coast between the two cities.

May 12, 1862, Tuten was transferred to Co. F, 47th Regiment and was elected 1st corporal. On June 9, 1862, the 47th was engaged at James Island, South Carolina, in the battle of Secessionville. The regiment suffered many dead and wounded. Two of the wounded were in Company F.

June 25, 1862, the 47th was engaged at Grimball's at the Stono River. On September 25, 1862, Company F was deployed in the defense of Savannah. On October 31, 1862, roll last on file, shows him absent, sick. August 5, 1862, Tuten was appointed 3rd sergeant, Co. F, 47th Georgia Infantry Regiment. In November 1862, Company F was deployed to Doctortown, Georgia in defense of the railroad bridge across the Altamaha River.

In January 1862, the 47th Georgia was sent to defend Wilmington, North Carolina. The winter was brutal, and rations were scarce. One of the 47th soldiers placed his lead balls on a lighterd plank setting it afire and allowing the melting lead balls to drip through cracks into a pot of water thus making small lead shot. This he loaded and killed several ducks on the Pamlico Sound. The ducks were cooked, and the company ate duck for dinner. The cold was bitter enough that two men would have to sleep together, since the blankets were too short, to obtain cover for both.



In February, the 47th departed North Carolina arriving in Charleston on February 9. February 28, 1863, the regiment returned to Savannah, Georgia and again was engaged in the defense of Savannah. March 1, 1863, the regiment was relocated to

Red Bluff near Hardeeville, South Carolina. They remained there until April 1, when they were again sent to Doctortown, Georgia, to defend the railroad bridge across the Altamaha River.

May 13, 1863, Special Order 107 transferred the 47th Regiment to Jackson, Mississippi. The 47th reported to General W. H. T. Walker and was issued new uniforms and uniform caps. In July the regiment was engaged in a flanking movement and assisted in capturing 200 Union prisoners. One private in Company F captured six prisoners by himself. He was a neighbor of Tuten and was known as the biggest and strongest man in the company.

August 17, the regiment was positioned at Hurricane Creek, Mississippi with Stovall's Brigade.

On September 8, 1863, the 47th was transferred to join General John C. Beckenridge's Division. They were on the extreme right at the battle of Chickamauga and were rolling the Union left flank up, but, due to lack of support from the rear had to check the advance.

November 1863, the regiment was transferred to Jacksons' Brigade in Cheatham's Division. November 25 the regiment was engaged on Missionary Ridge in the Federal assault and Company F lost six men captured, all were friends and neighbors of Sergeant Tuten. The regiment withdrew and were in Dalton, Georgia on April 8, 1864, and were again engaged. After that action, the regiment withdrew to the Oostanaula River near Resaca, Georgia and again met the enemy with stiff resistance. They attacked the enemy again, where they were trying to cross using pontoon bridges, at Lay's Ferry and only managed to slow the enemy down some with the company having four wounded.

Again, the regiment was engaged on Pigeon Hill, Kennesaw Mountain, causing the enemy to withdraw from the field due to withering fire. Sergeant Tuten was wounded resulting in the amputation of an arm on Pigeon Hill, Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia in the Atlanta Campaign. He first was sent to Macon, Georgia to the Confederate Hospital to rehabilitate from his wound and later was sent home to Appling County, Georgia.



The battle flag of the 47th Georgia, which was never surrendered, returned by South Carolina, and now resides in the Capital Flag Collection, Atlanta, Georgia

He died in Appling County, Georgia, March 16, 1880. He was shot off his horse while in route to Holmesville, Georgia to testify in a hog-stealing case.

Books by William A. Bowers, Jr.: *History of the 27th Georgia Infantry Regiment, History of the 47th Georgia Infantry Regiment, History of the 54th Georgia Infantry Regiment* and *Two Rebels from The Altamaha.*



Asian Confederates

By Wayne Pease Jr., Chaplain, Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327

Over the last several years the American public has been conditioned, like Pavlov's dog, to think of white supremacy and slavery anytime they hear or see things which are connected to the Confederacy or the South. These conditioned people believe these lies because they are told to and usually without ever doing any research of their own, as I have personally encountered at my job and elsewhere. At the same time these are the people who are calling for diversity and justice in American society. One of the things which is often ignored about the Confederacy is how diverse it was. In the ranks you had not only white folks, but you had African-Americans, Jews, Irish, Hispanic, French, Asians, etc. I am focused on talking about the last group of people because they truly do get overlooked. When I first found out about Asian Confederates it really did shock me, especially with what I had been taught in school. But they did serve and there is plenty of evidence for it.

Robert Watson, who served in both the Confederate Navy and Army,[1] in his diary for February 23, 1862, had this to say about the unit he was stationed with which was the Florida Volunteer Coast Guard under Captain Henry Mulrenan,

"… Truly this is a cosmopolitan company, it is composed of Yankees, Crackers, Conchs, Englishmen, Spaniards, Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Poles, Irishmen, Swedes, Chinese, Portuguese, Brazilian … but all are good Southern men. There are also Scotchmen, Welshmen and some half Indians, surely this is the greatest mixture for a small company that I have ever heard of."[2]

Then in volume Thirty-One of the *Southern Historical Society Papers* on page 103 you have General John McGrath state,

"… At the time of my appointment I was a member of the Delta Rifles, of the 4th Louisiana Infantry, a company composed very largely of young sugar planters and slave-owners of parishes contiguous to Baton Rouge. Wealthy, refined, gentlemanly fellows they were, those Delta Rifles, my dear reader, and you may imagine my dismay as I stepped ashore at the wharf at Mandeville, and cast my eyes upon as cosmopolitan a body of soldiers as there existed upon the face of God's earth. There were Frenchmen, Spaniards, Mexicans, Dagoes, Germans, Chinese, Irishmen, and, in fact, persons of clime known to geographers or travellers of that day."[3]

When one thinks of P T. Barnum one does not usually associate the Confederacy with him. But Barnum's famous side-show act of Chang and Eng Bunker, better known as the Siamese Twins, supported the Confederacy when the War broke out and so did their sons Christopher, Chang's son, and Stephen, Eng's son. In the 1840s the twins purchased land in North Carolina and made a home. Christopher in 1863 joined the 37th Virginia Cavalry, Co. I. In the summer of 1864 he was wounded and captured outside of Moorefield, West Virginia. He was taken to Camp Chase, Ohio and then exchanged in March 1865.[4] In 1984 you have a nomination form to put their homestead in North Carolina, Haystack Farm, on the National Register of Historic places and it mentions Christopher's Confederate service.[5] Christopher also wrote letters home during his time in the service.[6] His cousin Stephen also served in the same outfit but did not enlist until July of 1864. He was wounded in September of 1864 at Winchester, Virginia and

1 www.fold3.com/page/635962849/robert-watson.

2 www.floridamemory.com/items/show/341184?id=27.

3 https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924092916729&view=1up&seq=11.

4 www.mccunn.com/Civil-War.pdf. https://www.fold3.com/image/7823491?terms=christopher,war,confederate,bunker,civil.

5 https://files.nc.gov/ncdcr/nr/SR0017.pdf.

6 https://archive.org/details/unc_chapel_hill_christopher_wrenn_bunker_papers/page/n5/mode/2up.



Chang and Eng Bunker flanked by two of their twenty-one children. Courtesy of the Historical Medical Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

wounded a second time later on during the War. [7]

Then you have Charles Chon who enlisted in Co. K, 24th Texas Cavalry. He was born in Shanghai about 1842 because his enlistment papers state that he enlisted on February 1, 1862 at the age of 20. We do not know how or when he got to America, but we do know he settled in Yorktown, Texas where he enlisted.[8] He was captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863 and was sent to Camp Butler in Springfield, Illinois. He may have only been there for a few months, because Camp Butler officially closed on May 19, 1863,[9] and his Muster Roll shows him being present for May and June 1863. It then shows for July and August 1863 he is absent due to sickness, and it may have been from an illness he caught while in prison. Lonnie R. Speer states that, "Pneumonia was the primary killer at Camp Butler, but other ailments flourished. Erysipelas, remittent fevers, and chronic diarrhea were prevalent, and in March 1863, smallpox briefly broke out. …"[10] So it is possible he may have been suffering from one of these. It seems he did recover enough to be able to rejoin his outfit and participate in the Battle of Franklin, TN, more than a year later on November 30, 1864. It is in this battle where he fell in service to the Confederacy at the age of 22 and now rests at the McGavock Cemetery. Fast forward one-hundred and forty years to 2005 and you have his great-great-nephew Martin Chang,

7 www.fold3.com/image/7823540?terms=war,confederate,bunker,civil,virginia. https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/53720120/stephen-decatur-bunker.

8 www.fold3.com/image/14192063?terms=war,confederate,chon,civil,charles.

9 Lonnie R. Speer, *Portals to Hell: Military Prisons of the Civil War*, (Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 1997), p. 137.

10 Ibid.

Continued on page 66

Continued from page 14

The Last Roll

J. E. B. Stuart Camp 1598
Mt. Airy, NC
Chris Gentry

Cleveland Regiments Camp 1663
Cleveland County, NC
Howard H. Padgett, Jr.

Ivy Ritchie Camp 1734
Albemarle, NC
Gary W. Herlocker

Col. John B. Palmer Camp 1946
Burnsville, NC
John Fred Loving

Lt. Gen. James Longstreet Camp 1658
Tallmadge, OH
Thomas L. Nealings

16th South Carolina Regiment Camp 36
Greenville, SC
Amos Hykes

General Richard H. Anderson Camp 47
Beaufort, SC
Joseph Marsh Whitaker

Col. Olin M. Dantzler Camp 73
Orangeburg, SC
Jerry O. Smith

Captain Moses Wood Camp 125
Gaffney, SC
Dennis Ray Mullinax
Claude A. Spencer, Jr.

River's Bridge Camp 842
Fairfax, SC
Paul David Bishop, Sr.
Marcell Daniel Loadholt

Col. Henry Laurens Benbow Camp 859
Manning, SC
Stephen Lenn Douglas

Fort Sumter Camp 1269
Charleston, SC
John Thomas Hilton

Pee Dee Rifles Camp 1419
Florence Darlington, SC
Jon Harrell Docherty

Gen. States Rights Gist Camp 1451
Bogansville, SC
Ronald Nathan Fleming

N. B. Forrest Camp 3
Chattanooga, TN
James Harold Silcox

Isham G. Harris SCV Camp 109
Paris, TN
Robert Spencer Miller

Dr. J. B. Cowan Camp 155
Tullahoma, TN
Clint Bradford Lamons

Frank P. Gracey Camp 225
Clarksville, TN
Cleo G. Hogan

Fort Donelson Camp 249
Dover, TN
John Crutcher

Marshall Rangers Camp 297
Lewisburg, TN
Gary Austin Grogan

Col. W. M. Bradford/Col. J. G. Rose Camp 1638
Morristown, TN
Robert D. Davis
Neal Beck

Myers-Zollicoffer Camp 1990
Livingston, TN
Tommy Alan Gore

W. W. Heartsill Camp 314
Marshall, TX
Terry Lee Landrum

Grimes County Greys Camp 924
Anderson, TX
Robb Benton Bashaw

Maj. Robert M. White Camp 1250
Temple, TX
Weldon Green Cannon

13th Texas Infantry Camp 1565
Angleton, TX
Arthur Oran Evans, III

Lee-Bourland Camp 1848
Gainesville, TX
Gary Dennis Hamilton

Charles Goodnight Frontier Regiment Camp 2280
Wellington, TX
Gary Don Sanderson

Tom Smith Camp 1702
Suffolk, VA
Thomas Moore Savage

Lt. Col. Vincent A. Witcher Camp 1863
Grundy, VA
Melvin Albert Stevens

Hampshire Camp 284
Romney, WV
Daniel O. Hileman

Cleburne Guild

William C. Daviss, Jr. — Hanford, CA

Gold Level

Thomas Jordan	Century, FL
Ray Harvey, Jr.	Nashville, TN

Silver Level

Warren Petersen	Winter Park, FL
Roger Isom	Suwanee, GA
Howard Thomas	Denison, TX
Colyn Moatts	Clanton, AL
Raymond Elliott	Marshalltown, IA

21st Century Confederate Heroes

C. T. Joyce
Adam Shaw
SCV Camp 100
Laurence L. Thomas
SCV Camp 2344
Rev. Dr. O. J. Mooneyham
SCV Camp 1931
W. Michael Corley
Curtis Anderson
Walter D. Carr
Arkansas Division SCV

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Hugo Holland	Shreveport, LA	*In Memory of Donna Schwart*	

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Colyn Moatts	Clanton, AL		

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Please state which fund your donation should be applied to.

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The Iron That Stayed

By D. M. Parker

It rests on some ridge with a well known name,
The iron that stayed
On Shiloh's plain
in Gettysburg's corn,
it rusts in place where today it remains in its places.
Now the carriage, team, and the cannoneers lost
In a black powder's veil
what was the cost?

When it spoke, with the sound of thunder
it swayed and would sunder
trees, homes, fences and men.
Service the piece and do it again.
All for glory.
All for the cause.
All for Freedom
give no pause!

Oh what a glorious sound
as we hear that iron rolling over ground.

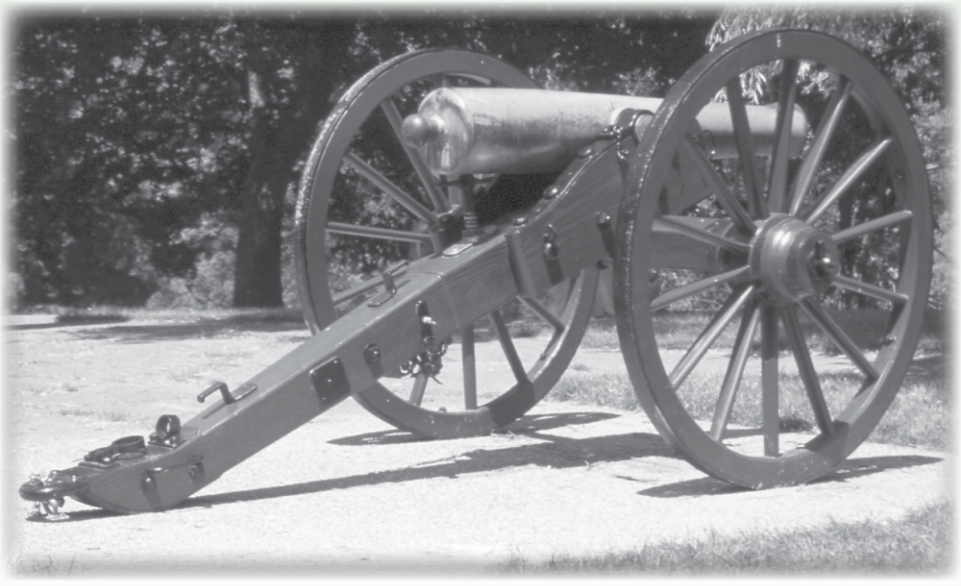
They swabbed it clean between its cries,
boys with powder-blackened eyes,
hands that shook for four long years
learning how to hold back tears

One ball could take a fence, a tree,
Fired by brothers from Tennessee.
It did not choose. It never knew
which coat was gray, which coat was blue.

The limber's gone. The horses dead.
The soldiers gone from where they bled.
What stays is iron, settled deep,
Over a century of eternal sleep.

Children now climb it in the park,
pat its muzzle, cold and dark.
They hear no echo, feel no flame and that, perhaps, is why I came.

Perhaps to fire it once again, or to seek an answer and defend
the history we need to mend.
What did we do that fateful day we cast
A voice so loud,
it echoes still today?

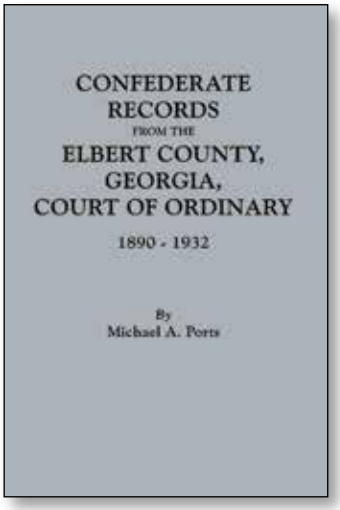


D. M. Parker is a member of the General Tom Green Camp 1613, San Angelo, Texas

Books in Print

Confederate Records From The Elbert County, Georgia Court of Ordinary 1890 - 1932

Historically, the Court of Ordinary was the name for Georgia's county-level courts. These courts held original jurisdiction over the probate of wills, administration of estates, appointment of guardians, and even the supervision of voting counts. In 1974, Georgia passed Amendment 4, which officially renamed all "Courts of Ordinary" and the "Office of Ordinary" to the "Probate Court" and "Judge of the Probate." With that being said, Michael A. Ports has put together a book of the Elbert County Pensioners records, or as they were called in the 19th and early 20th century "pension rolls." These records were once on microfilm, and if you know anything about microfilm it's not fun to read.



Mr. Ports has put the pensioner records of Confederate veterans of Elbert County, GA, and their widows into this 241 page book. So now instead of doing major research and going through archives somewhere you can pick up a copy of this printed work, thumb through the pages until you find an ancestor. And this is only Volume 1. I liked the information that was provided. It is easy to read the records of the men and women who received pension money from the state of Georgia. You can also see the amount of money which was paid out over a period of time.

There is a lot to learn from a book of records which covers 42 years. The story that is told here is one with few words. The Confederate Veteran and his family got very little for his service to the South or his state. And most of it was not enough to get by. History is facts and the facts show the Southern states did what they could do for their veterans

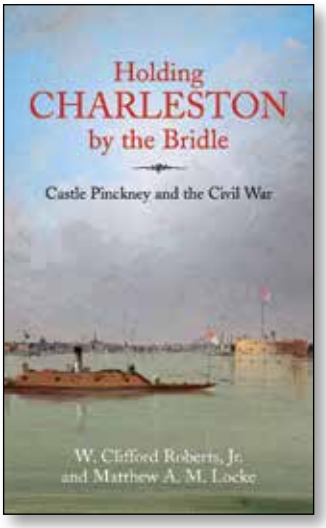
Author: Michael A. Ports
Publisher: Clearfield
amazon.com
Paperback $36.64

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts, III

Holding Charleston by the Bridle Castle Pinckney and the Civil War

The collaboration by authors W. Clifford Roberts Jr. and Matthew A. M. Locke on Castle Pinckney spans its construction in 1797 as the original log fort to the 1809 modification to masonry fortification used to guard Charleston Harbor during the War Between the States. It is an in-depth look into the beginning of coastal forts. After the American Revolution, Congress will look into protecting the coastline of the newly formed country. New York Harbor is number one with Charleston, SC, being number two. At one time Charleston was the trade center of America, and even though war with England is over, hostilities still persist leading to the building of fortifications to protect these vulnerable areas. Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie in the 18th century are log fortifications guarding Charleston Harbor from invaders. And as a young country headed into the 19th century it was necessary to update the harbor defenses.

The country's third president, Thomas Jefferson, along with Congress, appropriated $1,000,000 for coastal defenses, of which the state of South Carolina will receive $16,212 in funding to build Castle Pinckney. On September 24, 1804, construction began on the first brick fortification on Shute's Folly, a small island in Charleston Harbor. It was named after Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, a prominent South Carolina statesman, Revolutionary War hero, signer of the United States Constitution, and Minister to France.



One thing brought to light in this book is how important coastal fortifications were to the East coast and eventually also the West coast in the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries. When one visits a fort like Pulaski or Sumter today it's hard to imagine how many soldiers and officers it took originally to man the fort. Back in the late 90s when I was still reenacting, I was a member of the 11th NC. We would have a living history program three times a year at Fort Macon in Atlantic Beach, NC. If you wanted to do the living history weekend you got to stay in the fort for a couple of days, so you got to experience casemate life, and although brief, you got the general idea of 19th century life in a fort.

That's one thing I liked about this volume. The authors discuss living conditions and the day to day life of the artilleryman, how they drill and manned the guns. Something I found

Continued on page 54

Army of Northern Virginia



Members of the **Kemper-Fry-Strother Camp 19**, Madison, VA, make a toast to the Generals during the week of their birthdays. Sandeman Fine Tawny Port was deemed in order for the occasion, which took place at the former home of Confederate General and Virginia Governor James L. Kemper.



At the SC 7th Brigade Lee-Jackson Banquet, Compatriot Wesley Singleton, **Litchfield Camp 132**, Conway, SC, was given his certificate and pin after his two year probationary status.



Clinton Hatcher Camp 21, Leesburg, VA, Color Guard attended the 164th Anniversary Ceremony of First Manassas sponsored by the Loudoun Chapter 170 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.



The newest members of the **Lt. Colonel Maurice T. Smith Camp 171**, Oxford, NC, are pictured from left; Ollie Lee Bowling, III and Dalton Lane Huff.



Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, new Compatriot Matthew Ware Doty received his SCV Certificates and Pin. Pictured from left, Matthew Doty and Camp Commander Lamar Guest.



Thomasville Rifles Camp 172, Thomasville, NC, Commander Terry Gray is shown with Commander-in-Chief Donnie Kennedy in High Point, NC

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



Pictured is **Robeson Rifle Guards Camp 216**, Lumberton, NC, new member B. J. Curry (left) with Camp Commander Tom Powell at a recent meeting.



During the Christmas meeting of **The Old Brunswick Camp 512**, Lawrenceville, VA, VA Division Commander Kenny Bage, (left), presents Past Camp and Division Commander Tracy Clary with the prestigious Robert E. Lee Award, the highest honor given by the VA Division.



The **R. E. Lee Camp 726**, Alexandria, VA, marched proudly in the Alexandria Washington Day Parade on February 14. Fun was had by all.



The Annual Lee-Jackson Banquet at Kings Restaurant in Kinston, NC, was sponsored by the **Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760**, Goldsboro, NC; **Dr. B. T. Person Camp 1517**, Fremont-Pikeville, NC and **Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466**, Smithfield, NC.



Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794, Whiteville, NC, Compatriot Jimmy Nance was presented a War Service Medal for his service in Iraq in 2004 and 2009. Pictured from left, Adjutant William Thompson, Nance and Camp Commander Travis Jester.



Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828, Callands, VA, Commander Ricky Pritchett received the Guardian Certificate for Pvt. Charles Wesley Pritchett, 38th VA Infantry and right, Ricky L. Pritchett received the Guardian Certificate for Thomas J. Hines, Sr. of the 38th VA Infantry. 7th Brigade Lt. Commander Frank Harvey presented the certificates.

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



Members of the **General States Rights Gist Camp 1451**, Bogansville, SC, met to clean up the Grace Chapel Cemetery. Standing from left, Lamar Guest, Larry Walker, MC Martin, James Cannup, Ronnie Fowler, Brent Kerr, and 3rd Brigade Commander Marty Farwell. Kneeling are Jack Burnett and Camp Commander Mike Weathers.



Sherrell Hurley and Joe Haithcox represented the **Sgt. John A. Lisk Camp 1502**, Troy, NC, at the annual Veterans Parade in Gettysburg and are shown at the NC Monument.



Three camps in the SC Division Third Brigade met for the David Keller Brigade Cemetery Cleanup Challenge: **General Micha Jenkins Camp 1569**, Rock Hill, SC; **General States Rights Gist Camp 1451**, Bogansville, SC and **Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC.



Members of the **Tom Smith Camp 1702**, Suffolk, VA, Memorial Guard participated in the Lee-Jackson Day Parade held in Lexington, VA. Pictured in front, Diane Shirley (L) and Jennifer Nelson (R), and (L-R) Shane Reason, David Carraway, Bob Shirley, Sam Winkler, Benjie Nelson, and Mike Jones.



Pictured is new member Luke Rigsbee being sworn into service as a member of the **The Roxboro Grays Camp 1932**, Roxboro, NC.



MD Division Color Guard along with members of the **Lt. Col. Robert H. Archer Camp 2013**, Havre de Grace, MD, marched in the Darlington, Maryland Independence Day Parade and were very well received by the spectators.

Army of Northern Virginia



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, compatriot John Sheets is pictured showing the colors while on vacation in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.



Camp Commander Kenny Ramsey of the **Capt. David Williams/ Holly Shelter Vol. Camp 2267**, Burgaw, NC, presents the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Trash High School JROTC Cadet Corporal Guadalupe Salas Reynoso.



The A. P. Hill Memorial Association, hosted "An Evening at the Battlefield with A. P. Hill" to raise monies for a cenotaph in Culpeper County, VA. Joining the General (Patrick Falci) were Camp Commander Jeff Toalson, Compatriot Mark Griggs, and Quartermaster Tom Campbell of the **James City Cavalry Camp 2095**, Williamsburg, VA.



Gordonsville Grays Camp 2301, Gordonsville, VA, members Jim Regn, Alan Elmore and Commander Luke McDonald reset Lt. John Puryear's headstone. He was one of Mosby's Rangers.



Members of the **Confederate States Armory Camp 2157**, Kenansville NC, and the **Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760**, Goldsboro, NC, participated in the Albertson, NC, Christmas parade.



Members of the **NC Division** gather outside the spring DEC meeting for a group picture.

Army of Tennessee



Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 3; Chattanooga; TN; announces its new Leadership Team. From left, Mike Evitt, Quartermaster; Donnie Ashley, Secretary / Treasurer; Tyler Gallant, Sergeant Arms & Color; Herb DeLoach, Cemetery Operations Manger; Brian Frye, JAG; Dan Dorrill, Executive Director; Rev. David Beckmann, Chaplain; Pete Snyder, Historian; Terry Siler, Program and Membership Chairman.



Brigadier General Edward Dorr Tracy Jr. Camp 18, Macon, GA, Commander (L) Mike Waits introduces new member (R) Richard Worsham, who joined on the record of his ancestor, Pvt. William Worsham, Co. E, 3rd GA Infantry.



Members of the **Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, participated in a work day at Confederate Memorial Hall (Bleak House) in Knoxville.



The **Isham G. Harris Camp 109**, Paris, TN, inducted two new members. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Rick Revel, Ricky Mansfield, Larry Johnson and Camp Lt. Commander Mark Atkins.



Camp Adjutant Charlie Ivey introduces Mike Sacosky as a Friend of the Camp at the **Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson Camp 141**, Albany, GA.

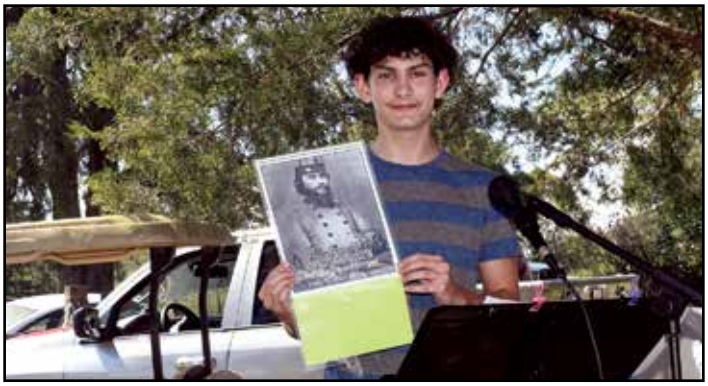


Bill Lively, Mike Lively and Tim Lively, members of the **Brigadier General John C. Carter Camp 207**, Waynesboro, GA, placed a Confederate Grave Marker for 1st Lt. Walter T. Moody at the Moody Cemetery near Girard, GA.

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



Capt. W. H. McCauley Camp 260, Charlotte, TN recently celebrated 30 years of the camp's chartering and honoring our Confederate ancestors and Heritage. The camp celebrated by holding a fund raising BBQ, hosting a meeting with a meal between Brigades and had a past member who is a descendent of Capt. McCauley.



Evan Buttram read his prize-winning essay at the annual Fall Flag Day Celebration at the Dixie Heritage Park in Valley Head, AL. Evan spoke about his Confederate ancestor, Andrew Jackson Buttram, who was the last Confederate soldier killed east of the Mississippi River. The event was sponsored by the **Yellow Hammer Camp 579**, Scottsboro, AL.



A new Camp Chartered in the AL Division Northeast Brigade, the **Private Calvin C. Gunter Camp 444**, in Brooksville, AL. Pictured from left, Northeast Brigade Commander Robert Jewellson, Camp Commander James J. Moon and AL Division Commander Douglas Barrett.



Camp Commander Ben Lamey and 1st Lt. Commander Newman swear in new member Louie M. Atchion to the **Sam Davis Camp 596,** Biloxi, MS.



Jeremy Boothe, a member of the **Bibb Rifles Camp 455**, McCalla, AL, portrays General Nathan Bedford Forrest in the 5th Annual Maggie's Raid on Little General's Farm in Gallant, AL. In this picture he is instructing a class of young students during School Day.



Don Barrett, right, a member of the **Attala Yellow Jackets Camp 663**, Kosciusko, MS, and a director of the American Battlefield Trust, is shown with Camp Commander Jimmy Atwood after Barrett presented a program on the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou near Vicksburg, MS.

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



The **General Robert Hatton Camp 723**, Lebanon, TN, placed wreaths and flags on Confederate gravesites in Cedar Grove Cemetery in Lebanon.



Appling Grays Camp 918, Baxley, GA, Commander Charlie Poarch welcomes new member Doyle Garrett to the camp.



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL and FL Division Adjutant Rick Roberts and Chaplain Kim Hoffecker attended the Chaplain's Conference at Elm Springs and are seen here with past Commanders-in-Chief Jason Boshers and Donnie Kennedy.



Camp Commander Doug Brown of the **General James Longstreet Camp 1289**, East Point, GA, presented a membership certificate to new member Kin Heyward at the Camp Christmas party at Mary Macs Tea Room in Atlanta.



Members of the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Hardin County, KY, assisted with the table to advertise the 2026 SCV National Reunion at the Franklin, TN CW Show.



Colonel John H. Baker Camp 1705, Zebulon, GA, Lt. Commander Medcalf presented Camp Commander, Roy Butts, Jr. with the Distinguished Service Medal.

Army of Tennessee



Ochlocknee Rifles Camp 1807, Cairo, GA, inducts new member Glen Presley.



The Gamble Mansion in Ellenton, FL, had an event called "Plantation Christmas." Camp member William Holloway, was Judah P. Benjamin for the **Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210**, Tampa, FL.



As part of the Living History presented by the **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL, and the DeKalb Chapter 1456, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Kingston Adams, a young student at Henagar School in Henagar, AL, tries his luck at a period game.



Ten Islands Camp 2678, Gadsden, FL, Commander Trotter spoke on the recent passing of compatriot Chad Samples and read his obituary to those present. Trotter then presented a musical program inspired by a poem and songs from the 1925 *Confederate Veteran* magazine.



As part of the GA Division's Hurricane Helene relief effort, members of the 5th Brigade's **Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade Camp 2102**, Millen, GA, joined up with a relief convoy led by Commander Ron Edge, of the **2nd Brigade's Cherokee Legion Camp 914**, Canton, GA, to deliver a 21-foot trailer load of donated winter clothing and other supplies to the western NC disaster area. From left, 1st Lt. Commander Neil Dickey, Chaplain Tommy Lane, Historian Steve Rathbun, and Judge Advocate Mike Scott.



GA Division Ninth Brigade Commander, Jack Cowart, (left) is awarded the Chaplain J. Williams Jones Christian Service Award. This was given by Army of Tennessee Chaplain Gary Carlyle (middle), and GA Division Commander Timothy Pilgrim (right).

Army of Trans-Mississippi



The Massing of the Colors 2026 was held in Bakersfield CA. **CA Division's** honored guests this year were ATM Commander John McCammon and his wife Farrah. A superb time was had by all!



Beauregard Camp 130, New Orleans, LA, held its annual Lee-Jackson Day Ceremony at the Army of Northern Virginia Tomb in New Orleans' Metairie Cemetery. They were joined by members of the **Camp Moore Camp 1223**, Tangipahoa, LA, **N. B. Forrest Camp 1931**, Covington, LA and ladies of the UDC.



Adjutant Curtis Maltman, of the **Sterling Price Camp 145**, St. Louis, MO, was presented a Commendation Medal for outstanding service as adjutant and treasurer since 2019 by Camp Commander Jim England.



Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153, San Antonio, TX, member and Army of Trans-Mississippi Commander John McCammon does mowing and upkeep at a local cemetery. John serves as president of the Confederate Cemetery Association, in San Antonio and is an honorary associate member of Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter 2060, UDC.



The **7th Division Missouri State Guard Camp 190,** Houston, MO, held its chartering ceremony. Pictured from left, MO Division Commander Jeff Futhey, Morgan Stinson, Corey Stinson, Ron Ice, Dave Cowell, Danny Creason, Ryan Williams, Nathanial Lee, JD Moore, Liam Cowell, Eli Williams, and Mike Huffman.



Pvt. C. W. Lucas - Forrest's Escort Camp 2316, Prescott, AZ marched in the Memorial Day Cemetery process at Citizens Cemetery in Prescott, AZ.

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



R. E. Lee Camp 239, Fort Worth, TX, members participated in a highway clean up along a two mile stretch of Confederate Park Rd. near what was once the UCV Fort Worth Camp 158 Reunion grounds. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Dustin Sharp, Barry Turnage, Olen Allcock, Festus Allcock, Bob Templeton, Wesley Massey, Andy Taylor and Chris Webb.



The **W. W. Heartsill Camp 314**, Marshall, TX, has erected a mini Confederate Heritage billboard. The location is owned by camp member Keith Finklea. The camp had the sign made locally for $700, and installed it themselves. The sign is located in the center of Marshall on the mail north-south roadway.



Compatriots from **Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937**, Cleburne, TX, demonstrate live firing of a cannon for several hundred students and teachers at a Texas Living History event.



NJROTC Cadet LTCDR Bailey Cook, of Shawnee Mission South High School in Shawnee Mission, KS, was awarded the *H. L. Hunley* Award. The award was presented on behalf of the **Gen. John B. Hughes Camp 614**, Independence, MO, by NJROTC instructors USMC Lt. Col Rick Hayek on the left and USMC Sgt. Major Sarah Bickel on the right. Also standing next to Cadet Cook is her mother.



Capt. Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202, Tucson, AZ, hosted its annual remembrance at Dragoon Springs, commemorating the 164th anniversary of the May 5, 1862 attack in which three Confederates and one civilian employee were killed by Apache forces while herding cattle. The graves at Dragoon Springs are the only Confederate wartime burials in the state of Arizona.



Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275, Livngston, TX, held a Christmas party for its compatriots and their wives to celebrate the birth of our Lord and savior. Also in attendance was the Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275's women's auxiliary.

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



Members of the **Lt. General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, visiting our Compatriots at the TX Division Reunion in Mineral Wells, TX. Pictured from left, Paul Gramling, Chuck McMichael, J. C. Hanna and Bobby Herring.



The **Col. Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, welcomed new member John Lannholm of Peoria, AZ. John joined in honor of his great-great-great-uncle, who served with the 16th VA Cavalry and fought at Gettysburg.



KS Division Lt. Commander Rick McPherson presided over the 20th anniversary rededication of the Confederate monument at Mine Creek Battlefield near Pleasanton, KS, to a gathered crowd of more than 90 people. Pictured are members of the **Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Johnson County, KS, next to the monument.



Compatriot Alex Person of the **Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, receives the SCV Eagle Scout Achievement Award from CA Division Commander Tod Terry.



The **Surgeon John Cravens Camp 2276**, Gallatin, MO, Christmas Parade. Pictured from left, Camp Commander. Lanny Dixon, Danny Claycomb, Mark Beach, Steve Boyle and Lt. Commander. Harry Boyle.



The **Texas Lonestar Greys Camp 1953**, Schertz, TX, members working their new project: Foreign-Born Texas Confederates also includes Tejanos, Jewish, Black, and Native American, as well as Northern-born Texans and Texas Confederates. First row from left, Adjutant Roy Poole, Historian and past Commander Rusty Harris, Commander William Bozic, Color Sgt. and past Cdr. Juan Ramirez. Second row, sitting, from left, 2nd Lt. Cdr. Roy Taubert, and 1st Lt. Cdr. Paul Ramirez. Standing, Lonestar Greys member Izzy Ortega.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Cpl. William Mink Camp 2244, Nampa, ID, Commander Mark Westbrook presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to JROTC Cadet Stetson Cobler. This young man also received the Capital High School Award, Cadet of the Year Award and the Vietnam Veterans of America Award.



Cadet Captain Gabriel Boone was recognized with the *H. L. Hunley* Award at the Annual Webb City High School Junior ROTC Awards Ceremony. Presenting the award was Compatriot Dan Landreth of **Campbell's Company Camp 2252**, Billings and Newtonia, MO.



Members of the **Nathan T. Wanslee Camp 2096**, Safford, AZ, installed the Picacho Peak Battle Monument. The AZ SCV saved the monument from being destroyed; it talks about the battle on Picacho Peak during the War. It was one of the farthest battles fought during the War. From left, Clyde England, Clyde W. England, Hank Ziegler, Jimmy Lines and Billy Long.



Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327, Carthage, MO, installed and dedicated Southern Iron Crosses of Honor at the graves of four Confederate veterans at Sarcoxie City Cemetery, Sarcoxie, MO. One of the veterans honored was murdered by the Federals on the streets of Sarcoxie in 1862



Moses J. Bradford Camp 2344, Rolla, MO, compatriots Danny Creason, Liam Cowell, and Dave Cowell assisted local historians in placing a headstone for a Union soldier in Beaver Cemetery south of Rolla.



Commander Hand, Color Sergeant Dalton Hand, Matron of Honor Casey Hand, Maids of Honor Abigail and Madison Hand, dropped off toys collected by **1st Lt. Jesse Page Camp 2351**, Boerne, TX, for the Kendall County Blue Santa Toy Drive.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

Raphael Semmes Camp 11
Mobile
Mark Baker Dabbs

Gen. Robert E. Rodes Camp 262
Tuscaloosa
Ted Nile Butler

Woodall Bridge Camp 296
Hartselle
Jason Alan Posey
Joe Allen Puckett

Gen. George "Tige" Anderson Camp 453
Anniston
Joshua Shane Cryar

Cradle of the Confederacy Camp 692
Montgomery
Jeromie Carden

Capt. Thomas H. Hobbs Camp 768
Athens
Keith Cosby Albyn

Colonel William C. Oates Camp 809
Ashford
Justin Todd Allen

Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp 1372
Birmingham
Douglas Cecil Null
David Wade Williams
Samuel Douglas Williams, Sr.

Turkey Town Valley Camp 1512
Etowah County
Matthew Blair Trawick

West-Scott-Baker-Alabama Division Camp 1622
Riverside
Joseph Stewart Ary
Hank Dewayne Butts

Fort Blakeley Camp 1864
Baldwin County
Travis Eugene Brown

Tuskaloosa Ploughboys Camp 2312
Northport
Harold Thomas Shervington, III

ARKANSAS

Gen. Robert C. Newton Camp 197
Little Rock
Henry M. Miller

Gen. Richard M. Gano Camp 561
Fort Smith
Frank William Spiers

David O. Dodd Camp 619
Benton
Justin Craig Reynolds
Christopher Don Scallion

Thomas C. Hindman Camp 656
Prairie Grove
Samuel Richard Bell

Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne Camp 1433
Pine Bluff
Charles Curtis Clatworthy

Seaborn Jones Cotten Camp 2303
Harrison
Steven Freeman

ARIZONA

Pvt. Nathan Terry Wanslee Camp 2096
Safford
Kevin Douglas Ticer
Thomas Folk Ticer

CALIFORNIA

Father A. J. Ryan-San Diego Camp 302
San Diego
Vance Osterhout

COLORADO

Sterling Price Camp 676
Denver
Conner Theodore Toennis

FLORIDA

John Hance O'Steen Camp 770
Trenton
Aaron James Palmer

Kirby Smith Camp 1209
Jacksonville
Christopher Alan Hulsey
Kevin C. Hunt

Captain Francis Asbury Hendry Camp 1284
Sebring
Melvin L. Watson

1st Lt. Thomas H. Gainer Camp 1319
Panama City
Christopher Frank Lee

Jacob Summerlin Camp 1516
Kissimmee
Christopher Hollingsworth

Pvt. George W. Thomas Camp 1595
Ft. Pierce
John Robert McGlinchey

Finley's Brigade Camp 1614
Havana
Travis Lee Clayton, Jr.

Major General John C. Breckinridge Camp 1786
Oxford
David Gregory McKnight

Dixie Defenders Camp 1861
Cross City
Gerald Lee Goshorn

Col. Samuel St. George Rogers Camp 1865
Ocala
Collin Eugene Alford
Kevin James Atkinson
James M. Ellington
Manuel Fernando Herrera, Jr.
Steffen Mark Turnipseed

Raulerson Underhill Camp 2080
Okeechobee
Robert Lewis Jolly, Jr.

GEORGIA

Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78
Americus
Jason Stuart Oates
John E. Shipp, IV

Thomson Guards Camp 91
Thomson
Wayne Thigpen
Darrell Lamar Wester

Thomas Marsh Forman Camp 485
Brunswick
Otis F. Putnam, III

Col. Edmund N. Atkinson Camp 680
Valdosta
Joseph Brent Henson
Corey Nathan Poppell
Brian Keven Powell
Tally Marcus Wisenbaker, Jr.

Kennesaw Battlefield Camp 700
Marietta
Nathan Burns
David Horner
Richard Scott Meiller
Matthew Bailey Rice

General Stand Watie Camp 915
Calhoun
Tyler Jordan Ray

Appling Grays Camp 918
Baxley
Michael Edward Taylor

Lt. James T. Woodward Camp 1399
Warner Robins
Kyle Taylor Thombley

27th Georgia Regiment Camp 1404
Gainesville
Nathan David Latty
Matthew James McAndrew

52nd Georgia Regiment Camp 1418
Cleveland
Randall William Brooks

The Savannah Militia Camp 1657
Savannah
Justin Andrew Floyd
Jay Mark Sheppard

Col. John H. Baker Camp 1705
Zebulon
Eli D. Caldwell
Carlton S. Granger
Alfred Daniel Hamrick

Calhoun Rifles Camp 1855
Edison
Robert Earl Bodiford, III
James Earnest Dickerson

Rabun Gap Riflemen Camp 1929
Clayton
Daniel Dominic Meier, III
Rex Herold Morgan

Dixie Guards Camp 1942
Metter
Ricky Prince

The Barnesville Blues Camp 2137
Barnesville
Roland Guy Floyd

Georgia Division HQ Camp 2200
Moultrie
Gilbert Clifford Porter
Jesse Wilson Smith
Jonathan H. Walston

Judge Thomas Williams Camp 2343
Blakely
Daniel Seth Carswell

KENTUCKY

John C. Breckinridge Camp 100
Lexington
Russell Shane Kirby
William Barney Mack, III
Lyndon Grant Stivers
Charles William Swinford, Jr.

Edward Fletcher Arthur Camp 1783
Corbin
James Randel Cheek
William Warren

Col. Andrew Jackson May Camp 1897
Prestonsburg
Jonathan Shane Johnson

LOUISIANA

Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133
Baton Rouge
Jacob "Koby" Loper, Jr.
Robert Wayne Neathery

Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp 1308
Shreveport
Loyd Jeeho Williams
Tremaine Taeho Williams

Sgt. James W. Nicholson Camp 1478
Ruston
Logan Bradley Kimbell

Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1931
Covington
Malcolm B. Shelley

MARYLAND

Lt. Col. Robert H. Archer Camp 2013
Havre De Grace
Carson Blake Widdoes

MICHIGAN

Maj. Gen. Patrick Ronayne Cleburne Camp 2257
Grand Rapids
Eric Duane Messner

MISSOURI

Campbell's Company Camp 2252
Republic
Joshua Spain Brown
Keziah Cloud-Dancer
Robert Eugene Smith

Major Thomas R. Livingston Camp 2327
Carthage
Justin Redden

Col. Timothy Reeves Camp 2350
Doniphan
Conner Metzing

MISSISSIPPI

Rankin Rough And Ready's Camp 265
Brandon
Jeffery Alan Long

Col. William P. Rogers Camp 321
Corinth
Buford Johnson
Robert Lee

Captain John M. Bradley Camp 384
Louisville
Michael Franklin Childs

Jefferson Davis Camp 786
Biloxi
Christian Matthew Pitalo
Chase Michael Smith

Tippah Tigers Camp 868
Ripley
Kennie Faron Lamberth
Lake Lamberth

Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1353
Hattiesburg
James Clay Baker
Christopher Henley Hughes

Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton Camp 1354
Vicksburg
Louis Dwight Baker
Michael L. Baker
Woodrow W. Cain, III
Steven Lamar Evans
James Scott Hughes

Private Samuel A. Hughey Camp 1452
Hernando
Timothy Clay Craddock
Matthew Paul Montgomery

7th Miss. Infantry Batt Camp 1490
Purvis
Justin B. Pitts

Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1649
Meridian
Gavin Gifford
Ashley F McLain
Meridian Joseph J. Renand

9th Mississippi Cavalry Camp 1748
Lucedale
James Leo French, III

Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263
Bay St. Louis
Jacob Kenworthy

Water Valley Rifle Guards Camp 2360
Water Valley
Richard Charles Fowler
Chris Goodwin
James Alexander Smith
James Gray Treloar, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA

47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166
Wake Forest
Mark S. Asher
Peter Caleb Klas

Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168
Fayetteville
David Thomas Crockett
Stephen Patrick Perkins

Franklin Rifles Camp 310
Louisburg
Rick Dee Tharrington

The McDowell Men Camp 379
Marion
Tyler William Elliott
Brian Lee Lester

Maj. Gen. Stephen Dodson Ramseur/Col. Reuben Campbell Camp 387
Statesville
John Robert McAlpine, IV

Capt. Jesse S. Barnes Camp 771
Wilson
Timothy Wayne Fowler

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794
Whiteville
Steven Mikel Burris

Maj. Charles Q. Petty Camp 872
Gastonia
David Anthony McGinnis

Cherokee Guards Co. A, 29th NC Troops Camp 893
Murphy
Brooks Reid Logan

Maj. Egbert A. Ross Camp 1423
Charlotte & Mecklenburg County
Richard Dale Boner
Scott Montgomery Huff
Ronald Brian Shumaker

Col. Henry King Burgwyn, Jr. Camp 1485
East Wake County
Stephen Wade Mercer, Jr.

Sgt. John A Lisk Camp 1502
Troy
Jeff Triplett

Yadkin Gray Eagles Camp 1765
Yadkinville
Clyde Dylan Ashley
Michael Dwayne Ashley

Jackson Rangers Camp 1917
Sylva
Ronald Johnson Blythe

Capt. David Williams/Holly Shelter Volunteers Camp 2267
Burgaw
Melvin Douglas Stokes, Jr.

Catawba Rifles Camp 2357
Catawba
Michael R. Purvis
Randall Robert Scott

NEW JERSEY

Pvt. Meredith Pool Camp 1505
Hammonton
Chris John Whittaker

NEW YORK

Gen. Archibald Gracie Camp 985
New York
Richard R. Kemp
Edward Hoge Vick, Jr.

OHIO

Brig. Gen. Roswell S. Ripley Camp 1535
Worthington
Bennie Ray Cochran

Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan Camp 2325
Old Washington
Taylor Eaton

OKLAHOMA

Brigadier General Douglas Hancock Cooper Camp 2361
Clinton
Cooper Jones

SOUTH CAROLINA

Palmetto Camp 22
Cayce
Jacob Harvey Wise

16th South Carolina Regiment Camp 36
Greenville
James Dlyle Sample

Olde Abbeville Camp 39
Iva
Edward Robert Carmody, Jr.

H. L. Hunley Camp 143
Summerville
Byron Douglas Upchurch

Palmetto Sharp Shooters Camp 1428
Anderson
Michael Heath Osborne
Michael David Shepherd

Gen. States Rights Gist Camp 1451
Bogansville
Danny Ray Erskine

Battery White Camp 1568
Georgetown
William Bennett Atwater, III
Thomas Woodson Kelley
E. Michael Morris

Sgt. Berry Benson Camp 1672
North Augusta
Kenneth W. Gray, Sr.
Roger D. Hambrick

Rebels In Grey Camp 2027
Westminster
Jody Ray Capps

SC 17th Regiment Camp 2069
Hilda
Andrew L. McCaskill

TENNESSEE

James Keeling Camp 52
Bristol
Terry Wayne Feagins
Landon Reese Presley
Matthew Reagan Presley
John Albert Sullivan, III

John R. Massey Camp 152
Fayetteville/Lincoln Co.
Heath Gardner Jacks
Matthew Joel Swann

Otho French Strahl Camp 176
Union City
Stephen L. Parmenter

Capt. William H. McCauley Camp 260
Dickson County
Will Darrow Dobson

Pvt. Ike Stone Camp 564
Henderson
Jason Alan Kreutzman

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain HQ Camp 584
Columbia
Chad Lee Cosby
Nicholas Tyler Cutright
Kristian Erik Grimland, Jr.
Benjamin Alan Hendrix
Colton Wayne Lauffer
Larry Norman Tarkington
James Mark Wilemon
Donn Sterling Williams

Sam Davis Camp 1293
Brentwood
Alan C. Clark

Lt. Robert D. Powell Camp 1817
Blountville
Devin Michael Steven Robinette

Lt. Robert J. Tipton Camp 2083
Elizabethton
Aaron Clay Osborne
Mark Ervin Watkins

Rawdon-Spears Camp 2113
Summertown
Donald Alan Dolly

Maj. James T. Huff Camp 2243
Newport
Conner Linten Atkins

Huddleston Poore Camp 2359
Byrdstown
Waylon Eugene Bond
David Collins

Colonel Andrew Neal Wilson Camp 2364
Bethel Springs
Casey Stephen Reed
John Murray Webb, Jr.

Wartrace Creek Camp 2365
Wartrace
Easton Tucker Arms
Bob Bonds
Roy G. Dugdale
Caleb McCoy Farrar
Mason Gabriel Farrar
Christopher Don Hendrix
Blake Hill
Coleby Oakley
Troy Lee Oakley
E. J. (Eddie) Young, Jr.
Jonathan Young

Julius Franklin Howell TN Div. HQ Camp 2400
Mt. Pleasant
Ryne C. Bonn

TEXAS

John B. Hood Camp 50
Galveston
John Arlen Driskell
Gregory Scott Van Wey

W. W. Heartsill Camp 314
Marshall
William Dair "Buddy" Power
Joshua Kyle Ready

Williamson County Grays Camp 502
Georgetown
Carl Dean Smith

Col. A. M. Hobby Camp 713
Corpus Christi
Joseph Frank Padilla, III

Kaufman Guards Camp 965
Terrell
David Wayne Seay, Sr.

Dick Dowling Camp 1295
Beaumont
Anthony Charles Quebodeaux

Alamo City Guards Camp 1325
San Antonio
Steven McGrath, II

Col. Thomas S. Lubbock Camp 1352
Lubbock
Toby Shane Scott

Dunn-Holt-Midkiff Camp 1441
Midland
Michael Lon Pardue

Sul Ross Camp 1457
Bryan
Silas Ray Garrett, Jr.

13th Texas Infantry Camp 1565
Angleton
Eddie Daniel Stiles, Jr.

General Tom Green Camp 1613
San Angelo
Patrick Scott Buren
Travis Howard White

2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904
De Leon
James Richard Randolph

Waul's Texas Legion Camp 2103
Katy
Mark Randall Landt

Red Diamond Camp 2193
Texarkana
James Vernon Cooley, Jr.

Judge Roy Bean Camp 2298
Iraan
Joshua Kenneth Hankins

Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 2313
Whitney
Tommy Jo Brown
Gary Eugene Thornhill

Salt Works Camp 2353
Lampasas
James Dennis Russo, Jr.

4th Texas Field Battery Camp 2358
Tomball
Glen Gutierrez

Gen. Adam "Stovepipe" Johnson Camp 2366
Burnett
David Cauthen Case
George Raymond Hisler
Ceferino Randall Allan Lamb
Charles Stuart Parker
Russell Alan Tutor

VIRGINIA

Kemper-Fry-Strother Camp 19
Madison
Thomas Edward McDaniel, Jr.

Clinton Hatcher Camp 21
Leesburg
James Ashby Cromer
Marco Disandro
Ronald L. Jones

The Old Brunswick Camp 512
Lawrenceville
Ronald Warren Clary

R. E. Lee Camp 726
Alexandria
Mann Page Ciesemier
Kyle Manuel Conrad
Jason Ronald Flowers
Bruce C. Townes
Harrison Weinhold

The Hanover Dragoons Camp 827
Hanover
Ralph Bennett
John Courtlandt Maxwell, III

Captain John F. McElhenny Camp 840
Lebanon
John Franklin Berger, Jr.
Darrell Alan Goodman

The Bedford Rifle Grays Camp 1475
Bedford
Joshua Brandon Dickerson

High Bridge Camp 1581
Farmville
Jon Charlton Lowry

Appomattox Rangers Court House Camp 1733
Appomattox
Benjamin Alan Farley

Stuart's Horse Artillery Camp 1784
Floyd
James Willard Felts
Jesse McCoy Felts

Captain Jack Adams Camp 1951
Edinburg
Aubrey Scott Richey

Charlotte County Grays Camp 1964
Charlotte Court House
Kirk Douglas Garnett
Marvin Bruce Wagner

Reverend Beverly Tucker Lacy Camp 2141
Locust Grove
Jayce Brooks Wade
Tayt Jefferson Wade

WEST VIRGINIA

Berkeley Border Guards Camp 199
Martinsburg
Charles A. Arena, Capt. USN (Ret)

A. G. Jenkins Camp 628
Guyandotte
Thomas James Foster, Jr.
Robert M. Fuller
James Yancy Perry

Brig. Gen. James Boggs Camp 1706
Franklin
Allen Gail Wilfong

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If so, please contact General Headquarters 1-800-380-1896

Continued from page 21

In Defense of Henry Wirz

they never saw Wirz kill any prisoners.[5] Of the murder charges brought against Wirz, not a single victim was named. In early November 1865, a military commission sentenced Wirz to death. The night before his execution, Wirz's attorney Louis Schade came to him with word from an emissary of a high-ranking cabinet official, saying that if Wirz implicated Confederate President Jeff Davis for the atrocities at Andersonville, his sentence may be commuted.

At 10:32 a.m. on November 10, 1865, at the Old Capitol Prison, Henry Wirz was hanged. In 1915, Henry C. Bell wrote an article which was published in the *Marshall Herald* in which he interviewed Moses M. Swan, a friend of his who had witnessed the execution at the age of twelve. Bell explains Swan recalled standing beneath the platform beside the soldier whose duty it was to knock out the prop holding up the trapdoor on which Wirz was to stand. Swan recounts that when the soldier was given the order to knock out the post with a large piece of wood, that he not only knocked out the post from under the trapdoor, allowing it to fall, but that he hit it so hard that the post shattered into pieces. The soldier then proclaimed, "Now, Wirz, you damned villain, I've got you." On top of that, Swan says just as the body dropped, a soldier from the crowd rushed up and tried to jump onto Wirz with his weight, as if to ensure the strangling man an even sooner death, to which he was pulled away by doctors.[6] After a few minutes the body was pulled down and eventually an autopsy was performed by US Army surgeons at the Old Capitol Prison in which the body was mutilated. Wirz was initially buried at the Arsenal Penitentiary beside those convicted in the assassination of Lincoln, as if to hide the desecration of the Wirz's remains. That area of the prison is now the Fort McNair tennis court.[7] In 1869, the bodies of both the Lincoln conspirators and Wirz were released to their respective families.

Wirz's attorney, Louis Schade paid for a plot at Mount Olivet Cemetery. When the body was interred, it was discovered the head, neck, and right



arm had been removed during the autopsy. The neck had two vertebrae removed, showing that the neck had not been broken and he did indeed strangle to death. The right arm had been fully removed to examine if Wirz's claim that combat injuries to his arm rendered it useless, and therefore unable to execute prisoners. The neck and arm had been removed by surgeons and displayed at the National Medical Museum. Most grotesquely, the skin had been peeled off the skull, the skull removed, and the skin sewn up. It is unknown who removed the skull, but it was said by Schade that a soldier at the Old Capitol Prison had the skull and would charge

people to look at it. Many of the claims surrounding the autopsy of Wirz are disputable; however, it is factual that the National Museum of Health and Medicine does still have the arm and vertebrae of Wirz.

The autopsy should have been properly documented so it could be used to exonerate him, but of course it was not. Therefore, the brutal autopsy served no real medical purpose but rather was an excuse to mutilate his body, embarrass his family, and create a display for a freak show which continues today. The display of identifiable human remains in any museum, especially one managed by the United States Army, is disgusting and should be reprimanded and outlawed. The fact Wirz could not even be respected in the final moments of his life or before his burial further shows how he became a scapegoat for the atrocities that occurred at Andersonville and for the broader brutality of the war. The desire for bloodshed, regardless of the circumstances, was sufficient to satisfy those seeking vengeance. The Wirz trial reminds us we cannot fight darkness by becoming part of it, but rather only with the revelation of light. In the face of suffering, our greatest triumph is found in choosing integrity even when retribution feels easiest.

Romans 12:19–21: Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath: for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord. Therefore if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head. Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.

1 James Madison Page, *The True Story of Andersonville Prison: A Defense of Major Henry Wirz* (Confederate Reprint Company, 2015), 13.

2 James Madison Page, *The True Story of Andersonville Prison: A Defense of Major Henry Wirz* (Confederate Reprint Company, 2015), 18.

3 James Madison Page, *The True Story of Andersonville Prison: A Defense of Major Henry Wirz* (Confederate Reprint Company, 2015), 69.

4 James Madison Page, *The True Story of Andersonville Prison: A Defense of Major Henry Wirz* (Confederate Reprint Company, 2015), 9.

5 James Madison Page, *The True Story of Andersonville Prison: A Defense of Major Henry Wirz* (Confederate Reprint Company, 2015), 144-152.

6 Henry C. Bell, "The Execution of Henry Wirz Revisited by a Federal Soldier," The Western Theater in the Civil War, September 17, 2024, www.westerntheatercivilwar.com/post/the-execution-of-henry-wirz-revisited-by-a-federal-soldier.

7 Kees, "Graves of the Conspirators," The Lincoln Conspirators, August 13, 2014, https://lincolnconspirators.com/2014/08/13/graves-of-the-conspirators/.

Do you need subscription information or have a question? Are you moving? If so, please contact

General Headquarters
1-800-380-1896

THE SOCIETY OF THE
ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Financial Assistance for Preservation Projects

The Order of the Southern Cross, founded in 1863 by Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne, Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk, and Rev. Charles Quintard, was originally created to foster brotherhood and to provide financial assistance to the families of soldiers who had lost their lives in the service of the Confederacy.

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

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

Deo Vindice

www.orderofsoutherncross.com

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

End of year giving to the SCV

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

To make gifts of stock to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, please contact Executive Director Adam Southern at our Headquarters.

IRS 990N Submissions

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

Stephen D. Lee Institute announced for 2027

Our 2027 Stephen D. Lee Institute is scheduled for February 20, 2027 in Columbia, TN.

Friday night, February 19, activities will be at the National Confederate Museum at Elm Springs with Saturday's Institute held in downtown Columbia. The subject is "Voices From the Past."

More details will be in the next issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine, but mark your calendars now!

Supplemental Membership Certificates

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

All, please take note the GEC at its March Meeting voted to raise the cost of supplemental certificates to $35. This was due to the increased cost of producing and mailing these. All supplemental certificate applications submitted on and after this date 6-May-2026 need to include the correct payment to be processed. Please note two things. These applications MUST be approved by your camp committee on applications or they will be returned. Also note, no supplemental certificate will be processed after June 30 every year as HQ is preparing for reunion and renewals. Processing will resume November 1st after all renewals are processed. Please e-mail membership@scv.org if you have any questions

Eric Previti
National Membership Coordinator

Constitutional Amendments Deadline

The deadline for those wishing to submit proposed amendments to the SCV Constitution or the Standing Orders, to be considered at the national Reunion in July 2027, is March 1, 2027. Amendments must be submitted to Executive Director Adam Southern at General Headquarters (GHQ). They can be sent either by US Mail to Sons of Confederate Veterans, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 or e-mail to exedir@scv.org. E-mail submissions must bear a date stamp on or before March 1, 2027 and those sent by US Mail must be postmarked no later than February 25, 2027.

Those submitting proposed amendments should include their name, camp name and number and complete contact information, including name, mailing address, e-mail address and telephone numbers. Please also send a brief statement as to the purpose of the amendment and the reasons it should be adopted. This will help camps and Compatriots understand the purpose and advantage of the proposed amendment. Executive Director Southern will acknowledge receipt of the amendment; however, it is the responsibility of the sender to confirm with Executive Director Southern that any amendment was received at GHQ.

Please contact Executive Director Southern at the e-mail address listed above, or call 800-380-1896.

Online training now available for commanders and adjutants

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

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

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

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

Deo Vindice!
Adam Southern
Executive Director

Headquarters needs more e-mail addresses

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

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

Eric Previti
National Membership Coordinator

William D. McCain Research Library and Education Center

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

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

Our New Southern Heritage Center

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

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

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

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

Museum artifact donations and Confederate images

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

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

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

Greetings, Compatriots!

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

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

Deo Vindice!

Adam Southern, Executive Director

Estate Planning

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

Change of Address Needed

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

Shipping address for Elm Springs has changed

Compatriots,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you,
Adam Southern
Executive Director

New system for contacting US Congress members

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

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

Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

Why we fly the Confederate Flag?

To the Editor:

It is not just I, there are many of us who fly the Confederate Flag. I am sure I'm not the only one who gets the questions, are you racist? Do you fly it to stand out or you just don't like other people?

Well the answer is always no to all above questions. We fly the Confederate Flag for the past, present and future. We fly it for the past to honor our ancestors who created the flag and our culture and way of life to begin with. Those men and women were so gallant in doing so and deserve to be remembered and honored. We fly it for the present to let the world know we are still here along with our culture and way of life.

We may have lost the war but we did not lose our flag, culture and way of life. We are still our own country, I mean no one else on this planet has the Southern accent, not even close. We fly it for the future so we teach our children and grandchildren all the values, culture and way of life as to what it means to be southern and to be a proud Southerner so all of our ancestors and our work is not all for naught.

In short, keep it flying proudly, my fellow Southerners!

Deo Vindice,

Ray Teems
General Stand Watie Camp 915
Calhoun, Georgia

Lincoln article is a must read for all members

To the Editor:

In the September/October 2026 issue of *Confederate Veteran*, is an article by Scott Barker, who is with the MG William D. McCain Camp 584 in Columbia, Tennessee. This writing is a must read for every member of the SCV and would be an eye-opener to those outside of the SCV, especially the Lincoln admirers.

The author takes us through the entire unfortunate life of the country's worst president and exposes the corruption which has been hidden for more than 160 years! Mr. Barker presents detailed facts as to why many Americans erroneously think Lincoln was a patriot who is held in high esteem. Barker implies but falls short of using what I feel is Lincoln's proper description of being a lying, anti-American murderer.

We who know the story will glorify this article for the truthfulness and the detailed proof it provides. However, those who really need to hear the unchallenged truth about "honest Abe" will not likely have access to it and thus continue to hail Lincoln as some sort of political and military hero.

I've come to the conclusion that, if we are to effectively refute the lies and expose the true Lincoln, it must be done in grand fashion in order to reach the masses. With the unbridled popularity of our vast media, what I feel is needed is a well-produced movie/documentary using well known actors and written in a way the non-believers will unwittingly be exposed to the facts. It's an enormous undertaking but unfortunately the only way to clear the stench and provide us, and future generations, a true picture of the events of the 19th century and our struggle for freedom, exposing "the great emancipator."

Thank you, Mr. Scott Barker for an incredible job!

Brian Weber
Brigadier General E. Porter Alexander
Camp 158
Augusta, Georgia

The Long March

To the Editor:

Marxists are marching on. I wonder how long before their useful idiots remove George Washington and his coterie of White supremacist slaveholders from Capitol Square?

Memo to useful idiots: read history and learn what Marxists do with their useful idiots when they are done with them.

H. V. Traywick, Jr.
Garland-Rodes Camp 409
Richmond, Virginia

Reaching our Nation's Youth

To the Editor:

As an organization, we continually talk about reaching out to the youth across our nation, but we have fallen short in our aspirations to accomplish this lofty goal. We do provide good outreach programs for our youth, but they are limited in number and scope, and it seems the primary participants of these programs are the younger generations of our own members. We are not reaching the younger generations across our nation.

In recent years there has been a mass exodus of students from public education due to families joining home school associations and other private institutions of learning. These groups are more receptive to new curriculum studies and ideas which are acceptable to them and assist them in meeting their educational goals. These parents have given up the public systems for many reasons including educational prejudice and bias.

These home school families and tutorial groups are searching for short, focused history units they can include in their regular US History study groups. As we all know, historical studies, especially in our public schools, have all but disappeared with only a cursory study with a partisan political bias. If the era of the War Between the States is taught, we know the topic of discussion regarding the conflict is all about slavery and nothing but slavery. Until we begin replacing the ingrained political bias now published in all educational materials with the true history of our nation we are going to continue fighting a steep uphill battle.

Our organization must consider developing a supplemental curriculum specifically covering the years leading up to the war, the war itself, and the years of reconstruction in a truthful and straightforward approach based on primary sources. The curriculum should be written and presented in a truthful and fair manner as to not be offensive in the way it is presented. We must be smart in our approach as we are entering a new arena with educators and parents who have been ingrained over the years

with historical bias. The truth of history can be told in a bold, meaningful and positive way without creating a negative image with parents, private institutions and other educators.

This well-organized, source-based War Between the States era history unit could easily include the following:

Lesson Plans
Selected primary documents
Discussion questions
Suggested projects
Student workbook and printable materials

In preparing such curriculum, we also have the added advantage of providing a living history component through our local SCV camps which can provide hands-on experiences for these students, parents and educators such as school presentations including:

Period dress presentations
Artifact displays
Soldiers' daily life
Visits to historic sites

That live personal interaction allows history to come alive for the students in a way that books do not provide. I have personally made many of these presentations as many of you have. I think we have all benefited from such efforts and I know the students and teachers have always appreciated such programs. I have spoken with many home school groups and associations over the years and found them to be very receptive to the truth, they simply had never heard the truth before.

The goal of the program is to present the history of this era in a thoughtful, document-based approach that encourages students to read additional sources, understand the constitutional and political debates of the time and examine the reconstruction period and its long-term impacts on our nation. A short-term educational unit keeps it manageable and makes it acceptable to co-ops and tutorial groups to adopt.

A well-developed curriculum could be made available at homeschool curriculum fairs held across the country and other private institutions outside of the public systems. This is a great opportunity for the SCV not only to expand our educational mission to our youth but also to the parents and teachers who are teaching our youth as they are also learning along with their students.

The SCV has the added advantage of members with historical and educational backgrounds and those familiar with curriculum development to guide the program through its developmental stages. We cannot fail to miss the marketing opportunities and the proper approach in the establishment of such a program. Within the structure and control of the SCV a separate publishing organization or foundation should be established as the marketing agent for this curriculum to present it to the organizations as a fair and unbiased curriculum not associated with any particular group. This program can be initiated in a test market perhaps at a state level, and if successful to a regional level and eventually to expand across the nation.

Yes, it will take time, energy and financing to develop and market this "Truth in History" approach to begin to affect our educational system in a positive way, but how much money, time and energy is it worth to bring such a constructive and positive change to our future.

Tom Wood, Commander
General Robert H. Hatton Camp 723
Lebanon, Tennessee

Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue	Deadline for submissions
January/February 2027	Nov. 1
March/April 2027	January 1
May/June 2027	March 1
July/August 2027	May 1
September/October 2027	July 1
November/December 2027	Sept. 1

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One year, six issues, delivered to your home for $35.00. Overseas, $50.00. Mail this form and your check, made payable to Sons of Confederate Veterans, to *Confederate Veteran* Subscription Department, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

Continued from page 31

Books in Print

quite humorous while reading this was since the beginning and formation of armies up to today someone will always steal from the army. There are a couple of incidents in this book that will make you shake your head.

Coastal fortifications served our country for 140 years, from log forts during the American Revolution to the masonry forts of the War of 1812, to fighting off ironclads and protecting blockade runners during the War Between the States, and ultimately using them to watch for German U-Boats in World War II. This book is well worth your time.

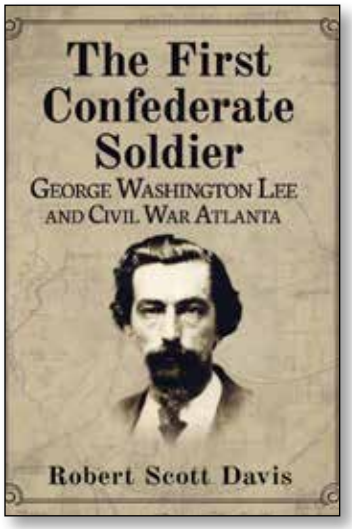
Authors: W. Clifford Roberts Jr. and Matthew A. M. Locke
Publisher: Savas Beatie
savasbeatie.com
Hardback $32.95

Reviewed by Barney W. Roberts, III

The First Confederate Soldier George Washington Lee and Civil War Atlanta

George Washington Lee's service to the South began before the War and lasted until the final moments of the struggle. His story was unknown to me and I found it very interesting. His career had four parts. He began by rallying middle class artisans of Atlanta to the cause of the new Southern nation. He became the first official Confederate soldier at the inauguration of Jefferson Davis in Montgomery, Alabama.

Throughout the War, he suffered from poor health, crippling tuberculosis, having to quit several times, but he always came back.



He and his ad hoc company served in the Confederacy's failed siege of Pensacola, FL. Resigning because of poor health, he was back in Atlanta, he enlisted as a private but soon rose to the rank of colonel and commanded enough men at Savannah and Richmond for a brigade and then a division in the second period of his career.

With his health failing him again, he resigned and retired back to Atlanta. Feeling better, he began his third phase by raising companies for the army, serving as the city's provost marshal and personally leading entire campaigns against draft dodgers, deserters, and all threats to Atlanta's civilians and the War effort.

Finally, as yankee forces overran Georgia, he defended his state, led troops into battle and saved the state archives. He helped to restore Confederate authority in Atlanta and North Georgia after both armies had abandoned the city and the region.

Crippling tuberculosis would have exempted Lee from military service. He resigned when his health would fail him, but he always came back, literally to the end of the War. You will read about the various positions he held, sometimes fulfilling the responsibilities of a general without the rank.

Lee succeeded in his responsibilities so well the Confederate government added more tasks, but not the resources, to his work load as the War progressed as they were short on men. The owners of Atlanta's four railroads petitioned the Confederate government to put Lee in charge of the management of their lines, but they were not successful.

Of course Lee made enemies in doing his duties. Some claimed he worked for the Union and they branded him as an outlaw, traitor or war criminal. However, many prominent people endorsed Lee as a competent and honest administrator in a time of civil unrest and he was described as a devoted Confederate officer defending the home front. He survived the War and passed in 1879.

I found the story of George Washington Lee to be very interesting and an untold story. However, the author seemed to have a guilt complex about slavery and focused too much on this subject. I recommend this book to our readers.

Author: Robert Scott Davis
Publisher: McFarland & Company, Inc.
mcfarlandpub.com
Paperback $39.95

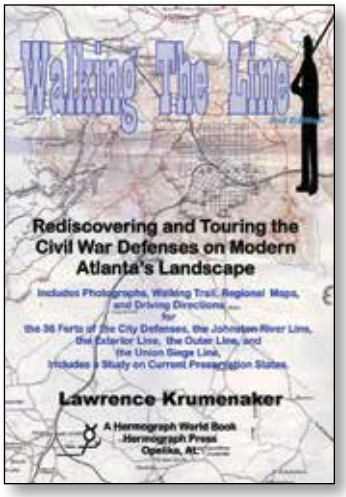
Reviewed by Frank Powell

Walking The Line Rediscovering and Touring the Civil War Defenses on Modern Atlanta's Landscape

This is the second edition, but is essentially a new book telling the story of the defense lines around Atlanta built in 1864. First published in 2014, this edition is greatly enlarged with the inclusion of four other semi-permanent lines, a complete update of the defense line and

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

an end chapter with preservation aspects discussed for both the past ten years and recommendations for the future.



Long before I-285 surrounded the city, Atlanta had a perimeter 10 miles around. The first defensive line built by the Confederate Army protected Atlanta from the attacking yankee forces. It was a ring of 36 forts and was never broken or defeated. They held the yankees back for six weeks before the Southern forces were forced to abandon them.

The additional lines now include the Johnston River Line, the Outer Line which defended the city on the north side before the battles of Peachtree Creek and Atlanta, the Union Cannon Siege Line and the Exterior Line which unsuccessfully defended the railroad lifelines to the south and southwest.

Like the first edition, the text is not just a minutia of history but, unlike many other War Guides, it is also a tour using modern maps, photographs of the sites as they are now and directions to find each site. This edition is two-thirds larger than the first!

The book includes what Atlantans can do to make sure the Atlanta defense lines don't get lost again. It includes a study of preservation changes in the 11 years since the first edition and what some groups are doing to preserve what is left today.

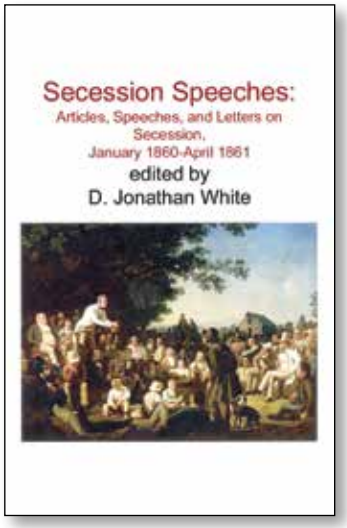
All the photos and illustrations are in color. This is a valuable resource and I recommend it to our readers.

Author: Lawrence Krumenaker
Publisher: Hermograph Press
www.hermograph.com
Paperback $24.99

Reviewed by Frank Powell

Secession Speeches: Articles, Speeches, and Letters on Secession, January 1860 – April 1861

The speeches in this work are transcriptions of speeches in newspapers and pamphlets. These political speeches frequently were delivered from prepared notes which were provided to newspaper editors for publication.



Between January 1860 and April 1861, Southerners discussed the political situation in the United States. This book presents speeches, articles and personal letters from Southerners on the subject of Secession as a remedy.

In studying history, there is nothing like first-hand accounts of any event. This compilation presents one item per month from authors across the South from Virginia to Texas, and the political spectrum from fire-earters to reluctant secessionists driven to embrace secession by "the madness of the hour."

In the period of October 1859 to April 1861, Southern citizens came to a variety of conclusions about the political situation of the United States, but most came to favor leaving the Union. You will find some favored immediate secession. Others were more cautious, favored leaving the Union but did not wish their state to secede alone, only to find out here sister states would not leave the Union. Also, there was a group of Southerners who believed the Southern States should hold a convention of the Southern States and define what problems the South had and recommend solutions, including constitution amendments, if passed, secession would not be necessary.

As you will read, there were many different ways the Southern people felt they could go. Most of these views have been lost to history and author White has preserved them for future readers.

Most of these have not been published in more than 160 years. At the time of their delivery, they helped shape options of the Southern people. Most of them came from South Carolina with Virginia coming in second.

This book has extensive footnotes pointing you to all the sources. All serious students of history will find this to be a valuable reference in studying the War for Southern Independence, I know I did. This book should be in everyone's library.

Edited by: D. Jonathan White
Publisher: Lord Bedford Publishing
amazon.com
Paperback $12.00

Reviewed by Frank Powell

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Origin of Slavery in the South

deep into debt to English investors. Resentment grew over the next decade so that on the eve of the Revolution great plantation owners generally joined the patriot cause. There were Tories in the South, but in the North Tories tended to be wealthy.

The Atlantic Coastal Plain was ideal for exportable crops. From the southern tip of Florida it extends up the South's coast into little New Jersey, and Long Island, New York. Connecticut is north of Long Island. There and northward across Massachusetts is a land region called Coastal Lowland. It is narrow in comparison to the Atlantic Coastal Plain, and its beaches may be rocky. It was not suited to the great harvests of exportable crops from the South. It was in the great mass of land in the South, where the tedious cultivation of tobacco was possible with slave labor. Whites were not going to work in tobacco fields and won't to this day. Migrants of illegals may be seen working in fields just outside of Nashville, late summer into fall.

The northeastern colonies, known as New England, are north of the great Atlantic Coastal Plain. Their coast may even be rocky, unlike anything in the South. Slaves were used for house servants rather than large Southern-style plantation settlements. Their barren soil led settlers to look at fishing. Little fishing settlements sprung up from Maine, through New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Fishing led them to use their timber resources in ship building. Ships led them into the slave trade, competing with Europeans. It would become an essential source of wealth in their economy until the trade was outlawed by the US Constitution. They ended slavery as too expensive in their own economies, and launched slavery abolitionists.

The *National Geographic* (September 1992) has a photo of rice farmers in Sierra Leone harvesting their staple. Historians believe these farmers are directly related to slaves who worked in the rice regions of the coastal Carolinas and Georgia. Tobacco cultivation would not attract white labor and rice even less.

The swampy coastal areas suitable for rice led to malaria and high death rates. South Carolina found its early prosperity relied on slave labor in the rice swamps. Rice was first raised there successfully in 1685. A storm damaged ship, sailing from Madagascar, had taken port in Charleston. The captain gave rice seeds to the colonial governor, and rice became another Southern commodity demanded by Britain.

Later Virginia and Maryland would find they could phase out importation of slave labour, while the age-40s death rates in the rice swamps required a continuing supply. Narrowly focused historians see this as an extreme evil, while ignoring the 21st century death rates in the same range in Central African Republic, Chad, and Sierra Leone. Jealousy may also be an ingredient. South Carolina planters formed a wealthy and cultivated class. They sent their sons to be educated in England. My grandmother's 1871 *Condensed U.S. History* says, "Thus a large number of young men of fine education and chivalric spirit grew up, and were ready to take an important part in the struggle with the mother country." Planters built elegant residences in Charleston and by the eve of the Revolution the flourishing urban culture there was the most affluent in the colonies. Of course their descendants would push for secession from the 1830s to the 1860s.

North Carolina had some rice and also had naval stores; specifically tar pitch and turpentine from long leaf pine trees. They were needed by the Royal Navy for maintaining ships. The port for export was Brunswick, founded in 1716 on the Cape Fear River, just upstream from Wilmington. This is another example of the mercantile system of wanting commodities or resources from the colonies. It was a viable system until North Carolinians tired of paying tax stamps to the crown. In 1765 they refused. This was eight years before the Boston Tea Party. These issues would continue after Britain granted their 13 colonies independence.

The South's agricultural economy continued, and became overtaxed by Yankee tariffs. The South lost a tax cold-war during the 19th century, and the

solution was secession. The result was a hateful conquest by the United States, forcing economic dominance on all of the South's people. The roots of this sadness began with Africans enslaving their own race, and selling them to Europeans. We don't find attacks on African and European flags. Those pointing at the Confederacy don't have the courage to see their other fingers pointing at themselves.

Florida was the only part of Spain's empire in the Americas near bordering English claims, though Georgia was not established until 1732. A certain part in its establishment was England's desire for a buffer to Spanish Florida. Spain might have been more of a threat there, but really wasn't. They started the first permanent white settlement at Saint Augustine in 1565. Then they introduced the culture of citrus fruits in Florida, though it was not to be a major export item.

PART 2: Random Notes

Jefferson's thoughts on farming

Alexander Hamilton proved to be an enemy to the South, first with assumption of state debts.

Next he was for a protective tariff, as proposed in his *Report of Manufactures*. The first revenue act in 1789 placed taxes or duties on imported goods. Hamilton said it was to fund the US treasury, that it would protect American manufacturers against foreign competitors, and encourage building more American factories. Many members of Congress, especially from the South, declared this was just another scheme for making farmers and planters pay more for the manufactured goods they bought. It was making agriculture support the US treasury and benefit manufacturers. They were correct and after long arguments Congress responded with a mild protective tariff tax law in 1792.

J. Mason: "Slavery discourages manufactures. The poor despise labour when performed by Slaves. They prevent the migration of whites who really strengthen and enrich the country."

1831 death of Edmiston, and Liberia (story below in Wills's F. Pike book, page 227).

Powhatan Perkins was a planter out the Franklin Turnpike, which connects Nashville to Franklin. He inherited land from Thomas Edmiston, an uncle. His will instructed his executor to give slaves two choices. They could be sold to a master of their choice, or be taken by ship to Liberia, where they would be free. They chose to go to Liberia. The ship which took them remained in the harbor for several weeks loading. During that time they saw enough of Liberia, and decided to return to Tennessee and find new masters. This story is from Perkins family history.

Bibliotheca Sacra was a Yankee theological journal. An 1862 issue mocked Confederate attitudes: "The rich and influential planters set the example of despising and dishonoring mechanical trades, as something beneath the dignity of southern chivalry. They speak contemptuously of the 'greasy mechanics' and 'mud sills' of the North. How can it be expected, then, that the poor whites should willingly take up these employments? Poverty is not incompatible with pride. They are too proud to devote themselves to pursuits which their superiors regard with contempt, and too poor to be the owners of fertile soil. Hence they settle down in in indolent and spiritless poverty. Their sluggishness, and thriftlessness, present a sharp contrast to the enterprise, versatile industry, and comfort of the laboring classes of the Northern states (a.k.a. the US).

Stereotypes of wealthy planters doing little manual labour, was not applicable to all planters. Emily Burke, raised in New England, recorded some of her finding in 1850 Georgia. She wrote those who "live in the northern part of the State differ much in their manners and customs from the people in the low country. They have no idea of style and refinement in living; a great many of them own slaves and they all work in the field together, white men and black men, white women and black women, without distinction. I have been told it is not an uncommon occurrence to see a white woman holding the plough."

The historian Ludwell Johnson pointed out (1988 issue of *Southern Partisan* magazine) that our loss of independence gave the Yankees almost total control of our lives.

Continued from page 23

Samuel A. Hughey

cherubic face. They were buddies and beloved partners.

A part of his busy life was the small store he opened to serve his neighbors and his own needs. This was an "open-when-someone-comes" store. A swinging, mounted plow hung in the air with a heavy metal rod nearby for sounding the gong with the necessary whack any would-be customer announced his presence by banging on the plow to indicate that he needed to stop.

"GrandDaddy and I would go to the store when we heard the gong and knew a customer had come. The store just stocked basic items — groceries that required no refrigeration, and farm supplies, but he had candy," commended Mary. "I'll always remember that!"

The business of going to school interfered with the blissful days of being GrandDaddy's helper, so Mary Elizabeth, with her long curls, was among the students who heard OLD HUGHEY tell his stories of the War for Southern Independence . She had known him as an affectionate, hardworking storekeeper and farmer, a neighborhood leader, and an advisor filled with wisdom and guidance for family and friends. For that matter, all DeSoto County knew and loved him for his weekly column in *The Times Promoter*, forerunner of today's *DeSoto Times*. Readers eagerly watched for "Poplar Corner Items" reported by OLD HUGHEY and filled with his thoughts and observations, his comments on the weather, crop conditions, and activities around his corner of the country.

His colorful life came to an end in 1933, but OLD HUGHEY lives on in the records of this county, in the memories of a generation of school children, and in the thoughts and affections of those who knew him.

— submitted by Compatriot Allen B. Latimer,
his letter continues below

Mr. Hughey served as a Confederate soldier in the 34th Mississippi Infantry. For the remainder of his life he was proud of the Confederacy and did his most to protect and preserve the memory of that nation and its citizens and soldiers. He served in several battles and was captured and sent to a Northern prison camp but managed to survive. After the war he became one of DeSoto County Mississippi's most beloved figures. He was a successful businessman and, after reconstruction, wrote a column for the county paper. In his writing, Old Hughey was definitely not politically correct. He always defended the South and its people in no uncertain terms.

Enclosed is an article from our local genealogical society featuring this true Southern patriot and gentleman. Both of the ladies who wrote the articles have now "crossed over the river and rest in the shade of the trees." Both of them were the epitome of a Southern lady.

Also enclosed is a copy of a picture of Old Hughey. To me, he seems to project the image of a Confederate veteran.

In one of his columns, Old Hughey wrote of a time when he and Mrs. Hughey were awaken by a crowd of their neighbors and friends serenading them with *Dixie*. He remarked of how they enjoyed that sweetest of songs. He passed in the 1930s, and they are both buried in New Bethlehem Cemetery in Horn Lake, Mississippi. Their tombstone has a Confederate Battle Flag etched on it. New Bethlehem Presbyterian Church was established in the 1840s, and the daughter of one of its early ministers was Miss Mary Montgomery. She became Mrs. Nathan Bedford Forrest. (I am fortunate to live only about a quarter of a mile from this church).

A few years ago, at its annual homecoming, the church honored Private and Mrs. Samuel A. Hughey with their program. At the conclusion of the ceremony in the church, the congregation walked to the gravesite of the Hugheys. On hand were a Confederate reenactment band and an honor guard of Confederate reenactors. Several songs and hymns were sung, and the service concluded with nearly two hundred people serenading the Hugheys with, of course, *Dixie*.

Continued from page 15

Generals Miller and Gorgas

including Alabama where he met and married the daughter of ex-Governor Gayle of Alabama. They had six children together. The eldest son would eventually help eradicate Yellow Fever and help build the Panama Canal.

Because of his intense dislike of abolitionists and his wife's sympathies, he chose to side with the Confederacy after Alabama seceded. He resigned from the US Army, with rank of captain, on April 3, 1861. Five days later he was commissioned major of ordnance in the Confederate Army. His responsibilities included keeping the armies supplied with powder, caps, bullets and arms. With little manufacturing capabilities, the Union blockade and the lack of materials for weapons, he was amazingly successful in supplying the armies.

Knowing foreign material was essential to the war effort, he resorted to blockade-running. He bought a small fleet of five ships on his own authority to run the blockade. He became Chief of the Ordnance Bureau with promotion to lieutenant colonel in March 1862, colonel in 1863, and brigadier general in November 1864. From 1861 to 1865 about 600,000 small arms were imported from abroad. He laid the groundwork for internal munitions production and raw materials supplies. Finally in 1865 when Richmond fell, he fled the city with the Confederate government.

After the war, he went to Brierfield, Alabama where he served as superintendent of the iron works there. In 1868 he became vice-chancellor of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. Then in July 1878 he was appointed president of the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa. In September 1879 illness forced him to resign this post.

However, he was appointed librarian of the university and lived on campus until his death on May 15, 1883 and was buried there.

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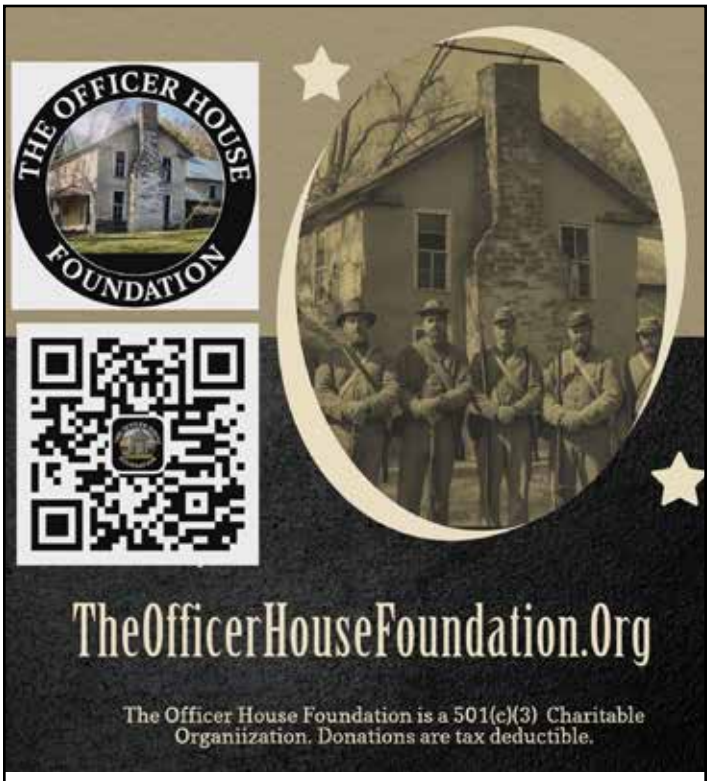

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Event Calendar 2026 ~ 2027 (partial)

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



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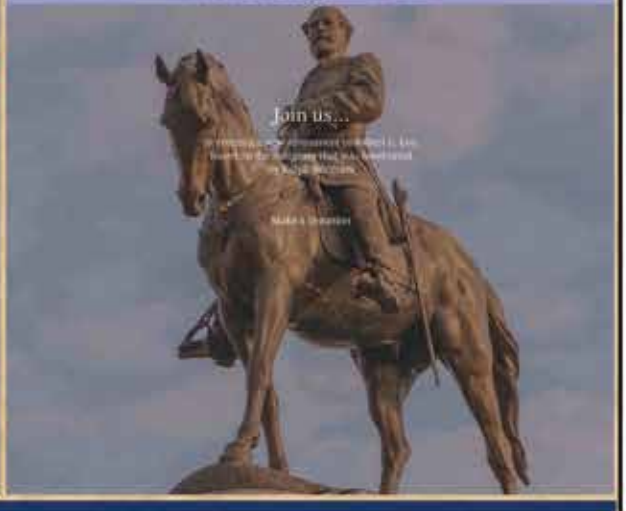

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Forward the Colors

exemption, and a headquarters becomes harder to keep. Kill a specialty plate, and a circulating emblem disappears from a thousand bumpers. Redefine "war memorial" so a city that could not touch a statue last year may move it this year. Transfer custody from a state agency that must answer to the legislature to a locality, a university board, or a commission which already wants the pin off the map. Order a "study" due in October whose membership guarantees the conclusion. Fund "landscape improvements" for the ground after the pedestal is empty. None of those measures look like a wrecking ball. All of them clear the ground for one.

The sixth method is relocation dressed as mercy. "We are not destroying history; we are putting it in context." "We are not erasing; we are moving it to a battlefield." Sometimes the bronze is preserved. Sometimes it goes into a warehouse and never comes out. Either way, the public square is cleared, and the playbook marks another success. Be clear-eyed without being small. A battlefield foundation is a better steward than a scrapyard. Bronze which still exists can still teach. We can say that and still refuse the lie that emptying the civic landscape is neutral. The point of the method is not storage. The point is absence. Absence trains the next generation to believe our fathers were never there.

The seventh method is the soft target. Whose Heritage? has always counted more than monuments. Schools, roads, parks, buildings, holidays, and plaques are in the same ledger. A school board can rename a campus faster than a legislature can move a capitol statue. A highway honor can vanish with less noise than a figure on a courthouse lawn. If our camps only form a line around bronze, the playbook will go around us and take the names. Names are heritage. Maps are heritage. The child who never sees his ancestor on a sign is being taught that the ancestor is not fit to be seen.

The eighth method is exhaustion. They do not need every Compatriot to convert. They need enough of us to get tired. File the bill every year. Hold the hearing every year. Win one session, lose the caption the next. Move the fight from the capitol to the county to the school board to the budget subcommittee. Keep the list alive so even a quiet year feels like retreat. Tired men miss line items. Tired camps stop assigning a watcher. That is the harvest the playbook is planted for.

Now the answer — and it is not despair. It is better drill.

We are not a scattering of hobbyists. We are a Confederation. We have camps in the counties where the markers stand. We have men who can read a bill. We have allies who have kept the records longer than any database in Montgomery. We have the *Charge*, which is not a eulogy. It is marching orders. Guardianship is a process word. It means presence in committee, in markup, and in the appropriations footnote. It means reading the list they already keep on us and keeping a better one on them.

Assign the watch. Every Division and every serious camp needs at least one Compatriot whose legislative session job is not oratory but reading. Follow the legislative information system. Track not only "monument" and "memorial," but the agencies that hold the ground, the budget articles which move money, "tax exemption," "specialty plate," "historic resources," "war memorial," "rename," and every name Whose Heritage? has already circled in your county. When a bill dies, do not close the folder. Follow the language. Ask whether it has been offered as an amendment. Ask whether it has been dropped into the budget. That one habit will save more granite than a hundred speeches after the fact.

Learn the calendar. The fight is decided before the public hears the name of the bill. Winter and early spring are when the text is written. Summer is when the photograph is taken. Be the men of the calendar, not the men of the crane.

Show up where the text is written. Call before the subcommittee. Request the amendment. Sit in the room. Record the vote. Thank the member who stands in the open and give him something useful — facts, a camp resolution, constituent letters that talk about veterans and lawful process, not

volume. Give the cautious member cover. Do not waste powder on those who will never vote with us; watch what they insert when the chamber is thin.

Share the intelligence across state lines. If a tactic works in one legislature, send the language to the next Division before their session opens. If a friendly amendment saves a memorial in one county, share the text. We already know how to pass news of a reunion. Pass news of a clause the same way. Their playbook is centralized. Our strength is distributed — if we use it.

Tell the truth without flinching and without hanging our heads. We are still here. We still dedicate. We still mark graves. We still teach our children the difference between a soldier and a slogan. Every camp who holds a memorial service, every Division who kills a bad bill, every Compatriot who reads a budget footnote is living the *Charge* in the present tense. That is occupation of the field they told us we had vacated.

Ben Jones looked like Cooter on television, not like a man who would spend his later years in congressional committee rooms and heritage fights. Then he went to Congress, took the heritage post, and stood in 2015 when the country was being told to be ashamed of our dead. Cheerful, stubborn, and present — that is the temperament the work requires, and it already lives in this Confederation's camps if we will put it to work.

Do not wait for the next crane. Be in the room when the item number is written. Do not wait for someone else to read their playbook. Answer it first, county by county, with better knowledge than they have. We are the descendants. They are the cataloguers. The headline is not a national broadcast. The headline is the camp that shows up.

Watch everything. Get in the process. Stay there after the news fades. Know their method well enough to break it. That is how we keep the promise we made to the men whose shoes we fill and names we wear.

Forward the Colors,

George Conor Bond
Chief-of-Heritage Operations

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Continued from page 5

Report of the Commander-in-Chief

That is not responsible leadership.

The General Executive Council has a fiduciary responsibility to protect this organization — not merely for today, but for the generations of SCV members who will follow us.

If You Want to Fight, Help Fund the Fight

None of this means that we should surrender.

Quite the opposite.

If our membership believes the SCV needs a greater capacity to respond to monument removals and other threats, then let us build that capacity.

Raise the money.

If you believe a particular legal case deserves to be pursued, help identify qualified attorneys and develop a realistic strategy.

Bring us solutions.

If you know of land where a threatened monument could be relocated, make the introduction.

Find a solution.

If you know of a preservation organization, museum, historical society, private landowner, legislator, attorney, or other potential ally who can help, bring them to the table.

Build relationships.

And if you believe the SCV needs a substantial dedicated legal-defense fund, then help create one.

I would much rather receive an offer from a member saying, " I have found an attorney willing to help, I have identified a potential location, and I have raised $25,000 toward the effort," than receive a hundred messages demanding to know why the SCV has not spent money we do not have.

That is the kind of membership we need.

We Must Be Strategic

There is another reality our membership must recognize.

The words "Sons of Confederate Veterans" can cause some politicians, government officials, institutions and organizations to immediately close the door.

That is a reality we must work around.

There are people who may be willing to help preserve a historic object, cemetery, battlefield or monument but who would be unwilling to publicly associate themselves with the SCV.

That does not mean we abandon our identity or our principles.

It means we use good judgment.

We should never be ashamed of who we are. But neither should we make it unnecessarily difficult for someone who is willing to help us preserve history.

There are times when a quiet conversation accomplishes more than a public confrontation.

There are times when a relationship built over months accomplishes more than a press release issued in an afternoon.

There are times when discretion is not weakness, it is strategy.

The Time for Complaining Is Over

I am not asking our membership to stop caring. I am asking our membership to turn that concern into action.

We need fewer complaints about what someone else should be doing and more members asking:

What can I do?

Can you raise money?

Can you locate property?

Can you identify an attorney?

Can you research a monument's history?

Can you help preserve photographs and records?

Can you establish relationships with local preservation groups?

Can you help educate your community?

Can you recruit new members?

Can you support your Division and Camp financially?

Can you help build a dedicated fund for future legal battles?

If the answer to any of those questions is yes, then we need you.

The SCV will continue to defend our history and heritage. The General Executive Council and Division leadership will continue to evaluate legal, political, preservation and other options available to us.

But we must do so intelligently.

We must protect the financial stability of this organization.

We must protect our headquarters and museum.

We must protect the resources which allow us to carry out our mission.

And we must make decisions based upon what will actually accomplish something — not simply what will make us feel like we have done something.

The men who came before us left us an enormous responsibility.

They did not ask us merely to be angry.
They asked us to remember.
They asked us to preserve.
They asked us to educate.

And they asked us to ensure the history of their generation was not erased.

That responsibility belongs to every member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

So let us be angry when history is attacked.

Let us be determined when our heritage is threatened.

Let us fight when there is a fight worth winning.

But let us also be patient when patience is necessary, strategic when strategy is required, and responsible with the resources entrusted to us.

I was elected to lead this organization, and I intend to do that job.

My obligation is not to any particular faction, personality, Division, camp or group of voices. My obligation is to the Sons of Confederate Veterans as a whole, to protect the organization we have inherited and to leave it stronger, more capable and better prepared for the future.

We cannot preserve our history if we destroy the organization entrusted with preserving it.

We cannot win tomorrow's battles if we bankrupt ourselves fighting today's battles.

And we cannot fulfill our mission if we spend more time fighting among ourselves than fighting for the history we were organized to preserve.

The SCV has survived for more than a century because generations before us understood that preservation requires perseverance, sacrifice, discipline and wisdom.

Now it is our turn.

The monuments may come down. Our determination does not.

The work continues.

Stand ready. Stay engaged. Bring solutions. Support your organization.

And when the time comes to act, we will act.

Deo Vindice

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



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp
Richard Collier	AL	1921
Scott F. Uzzell	CA	1804
William Lewis	FL	1315
Tally M. Wisenbaker, Jr.	GA	680
Timothy Sowell	GA	2039
Keith Pate	KY	1744
Byron Ainsworth	LA	133
Terry Lee Comia	MO	2300
Maury L. Schuh	MS	645
Christopher Bartlett	OH	1536
Douglas Freeman	OH	628
Tucker Little	SC	2362
Wayne Jackson	TX	2020

Continued from page 27

Asian Confederates

from Los Angeles, CA, stumble upon him. In a 2007 *Williamson Herald* article states,

"The discovery gave Martin Chang a new purpose, and an understanding of the direction he been led. He now wanted to know and understand his ancestor. … To do so, he needed to do some walking in Charles Chon's shoes, so he joined the Sons of Confederate Veterans, became a Confederate reenactor and a detective unraveling the story of his mysterious uncle who was a stone mason in Guangdong Province but landed in Shanghai where he disappeared. … The disappearance was around the time of the Taiping rebellion. … The next place he showed up was South Texas."[11]

In New Orleans, LA, there was a woman by the name of Shaie Mei Temple, who emigrated from Taiwan. She did a lot of research on Asian culture in Louisiana before her death in 2002. One of her accomplishments was going through Civil War Muster Rolls and seeing how many Asians served and she made sure they were of Asian descent. She had come across about eighteen Asian Confederates.[12]

The racial diversity of the Confederate ranks is truly impressive. It is not the cut and dry righteous white and black Northerners fighting against the evil white Southerners, as we are taught in our school textbooks. Both sides were racially diverse.

For example, you had more than one-hundred Hawaiians serve in the Union ranks.[13] When I have talked to people about this they tend to get a really confused and puzzled look on their face. They have a hard time understanding why they would serve a government dedicated to white supremacy and slavery, which is what is being forced down people's throats everywhere you look nowadays. It is very important for us to help keep the memory of these Asian Confederates alive because they fought, bled, and died for the sake of the Confederacy.

If we do not help keep their memory alive, who will?



Charles Chon's grave at McGavock Confederate Cemetery, Franklin, Tennessee. Photo by Robert Heyward.

11 www.williamsonherald.com/news/californian-finds-chinese-relative-buried-in-carnton-s-confederate-cemetery/article_b84082cf-716d-5109-99a5-b9e79317498b.html.

12 https://sites.google.com/site/accsacw/Home/sm-temple.

13 www.nps.gov/civilwar/upload/More-Info-on-Hawaiians-in-the-Civil-War-Alphabetically-by-Name.pdf. https://www.hawaiinewsnow.com/story/23490890/hawaii-and-the-civil-war/.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

2027 MID-SOUTH MILITARY HISTORY & CIVIL WAR SHOW. Our 60th show will open to the public on Friday, March 5 (1PM-5PM), Saturday, March 6 (9AM-5PM) NEW LOCATION in the Memphis suburb of Olive Branch, Mississippi. Whispering Woods Hotel & Conference Center, 7300 Hacks Cross Rd., Olive Branch, MS 38654. Vendors, Re-enactors, Historians, Music, Raffle; Buy/Sell/Trade quality items from the American Revolution-20th Century. Speaker Series Friday 3PM and Saturday (11AM-4PM). Adults $10 (2-day pass $15) 12 & under free. Free parking. Contact Don Harrison (901-832-4708) Dwharrison@aol.com

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR from Confederate Coffee Company! Celebrate the season with bold Southern flavor. Buy five bags and save 15% on your entire order. Stock the pantry, share a gift and secede from bad coffee at ConfederateCoffeeCompany.com

REMEMBER THE LEGACY! Honor Texas history and preserve Southern heritage. Support the Alamo City Guards' preservation campaign and receive a FREE miniature commemorative statue with your qualifying contribution. Learn more, contribute and claim yours today at AlamoCityGuards.com/Remember-the-Legacy

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

Confederate Gifts from GHQ

NEW ITEM! 2027 Commanders in Gray Calendar. This Confederate-themed calendar features the beautiful artwork of Mort Künstler. We have a limited supply so get yours before they are gone! #1271 **$24.99**





Metal Cannon Pin.
Measures 1 7/8" x 7/8."
#1283 **$7.00**



Brass CSA Wreath Belt Buckle.
Measures 2.75" x 2."
#1517 **$17.99**



National Confederate Museum Richardson Cap. Adjustable back.
#CM133 **$34.00**



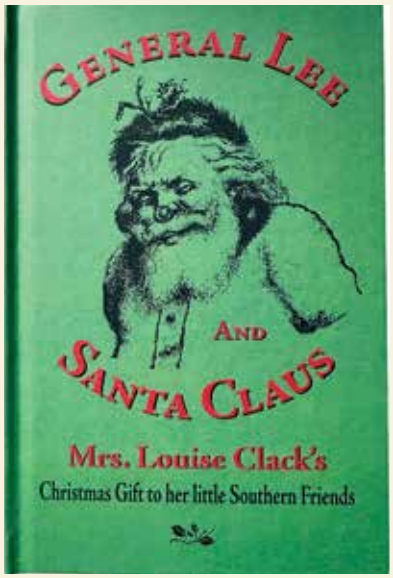
Pint Glassware.
Choose from National Confederate Museum (#1677-NCM) or 1896 logo (#1677-1896). Handwashing recommended.
$14.99 each.

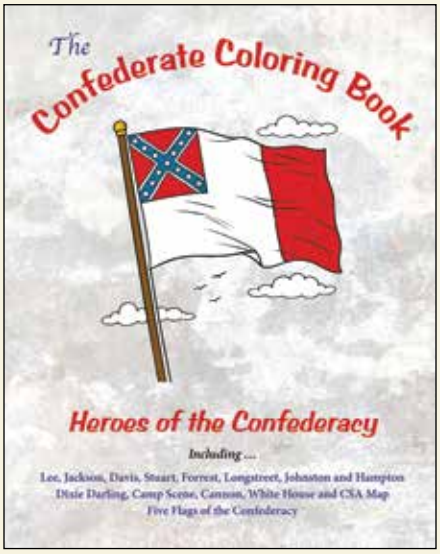


1896 Shot Glasses. Available in 1.75 oz. clear glass with red 1896 logo (#1682 $6.75) or the popular 2 oz. miniature blue ceramic stein. #1676 **$12.99**

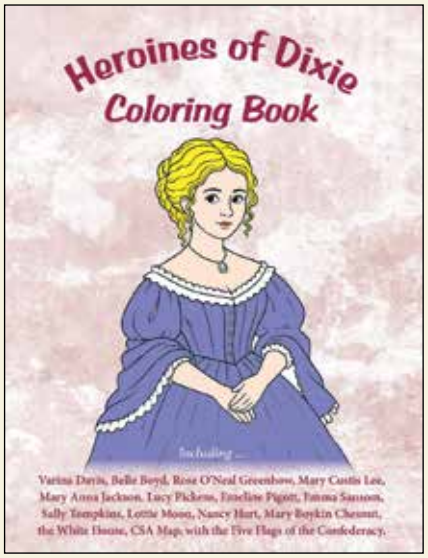


1896 Ceramic Coffee Mug.
Beautiful red & gray mug holds 16 oz. Dishwasher safe.
#1348 **$15.99**



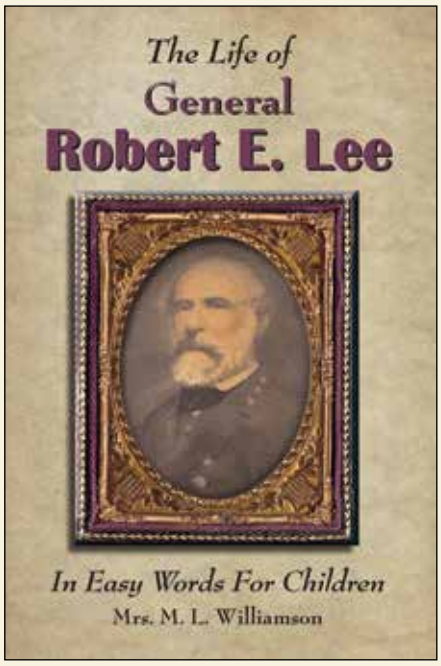


Confederate Coloring Books. We now have two fun coloring books for your children! Choose from Confederate Coloring Book (#739) or Heroines of Dixie (#739-HOD)**. $10.00 each**

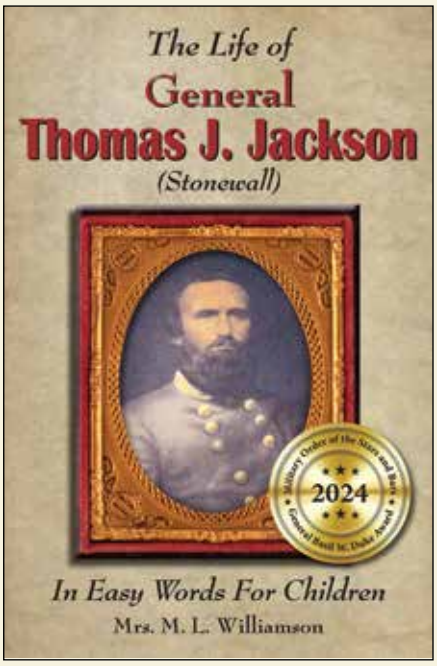


General Lee and Santa Claus Book (HB). This delightful hardbound children's book was originally published in 1867. This is the story of three young Southern girls trying to understand why Santa Claus didn't visit the little Southern children during the four Christmases of the War. With the help of their auntie, they ponder this question one afternoon and finally write a letter to General Robert E. Lee, knowing he would be able to answer their question. They decide to put his answer, along with their dreams and other stories, into a book and give it to Santa Claus, so he could sell it for the benefit of the little Confederate children who had lost everything by the War. **#1504 $14.00**

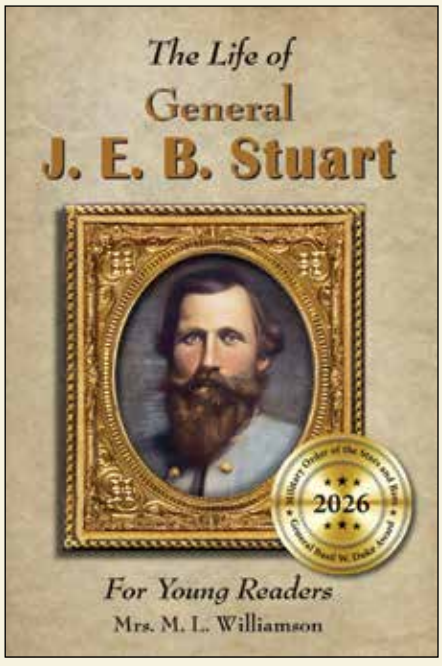
Children's Books. These three books were originally published 100+ years ago and were written with young readers in mind. They are the perfect addition to your child's home library. **$12.00** each.



The Life of Robert E. Lee #1511



The Life of Stonewall Jackson #1523 *2024 MOS&B Award Winner



The Life of J.E.B. Stuart #1687 *2026 MOS&B Award Winner





Corn Cob Pipes. The simple design of these pipes is reminiscent of the corn cob pipes enjoyed in the 1890s. Whether it's the smooth golden bowl of the Shenandoah (#1296S) or the natural bowl of the Chesapeake (#1296CH) along with a hardwood plug insert and bamboo shank, either pipe is perfect for enjoying with your favorite tobacco. MADE IN THE USA since 1869! **$17.99 each**



Historic Elm Springs Wooden Pens LIMITED SUPPLY! These pens were hand-turned by a local artisan here in Columbia, TN using the wood from an elm tree felled at Historic Elm Springs. Choose from silver, gold or gunmetal. Available boxed **$45.00** or unboxed for **$40.00**. All proceeds go towards the preservation of Elm Springs.

SCV Logo Refillable Butane Lighter. Perfect for cigars! Measures 3.5″ x 1.5.″ #S015 **$16.75** **Member only purchase.*







Tow Hitch Covers – MADE IN USA. Manufactured in Texas out of ¼″ steel which has been laser cut and powder coated for durability. The decals are made from UV protected vinyl to protect against fading. Fits 2″ receiver. The Battle Flag hitch cover (#1685) measures 5 7/8″ x 4″ x 5.25.″ The logo hitch cover (#S1685) measures 5.5″ x 5.5″ x 5.25″ and is a member only purchase. **$90.00 each.**

Rare Virginia History: Three Dan Booton Monument Avenue Pewter Statues Centennial Edition







We recently had three vintage hand-cast pewter statues donated to us which celebrate Richmond's historic Monument Avenue landmarks. Each was sculpted by regional artisan Dan Booton back in 1988 - 1990 and features its original polished hardwood base. All three are approximately 7.5" tall and are in AS-IS condition. These statues are highly desirable, early-run castings.

General. Robert E. Lee (#0018) Missing his sword/scabbard unit and one scabbard strap. **$200** + shipping.

Matthew Fontaine Maury (#0012) Excellent vintage condition. **$200** + shipping.

General J.E.B. Stuart (#0039) Missing his sword/scabbard unit and one of the double reins on the left side is broken. **$125** + shipping.

All proceeds benefit the National Confederate Museum.

Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

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

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime Phone _____

SCV ID _____ Camp _____

Quantity Title Price

_____

_____

_____

Personal Check ❒ Visa ❒ Mastercard ❒ AMEX ❒

Card Number: _____ Exp: _____

Signature: _____ Security Code: _____

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

Shipping Chart:

Minimum Charge	$9.75
$20.01 – $35.00	$11.50
$35.01 – $50.00	$12.75
$50.01 – $65.00	$14.00
$65.01 – $80.00	$15.25
$80.01 – $95.00	$16.50
$95.01 – $100.00	$17.75

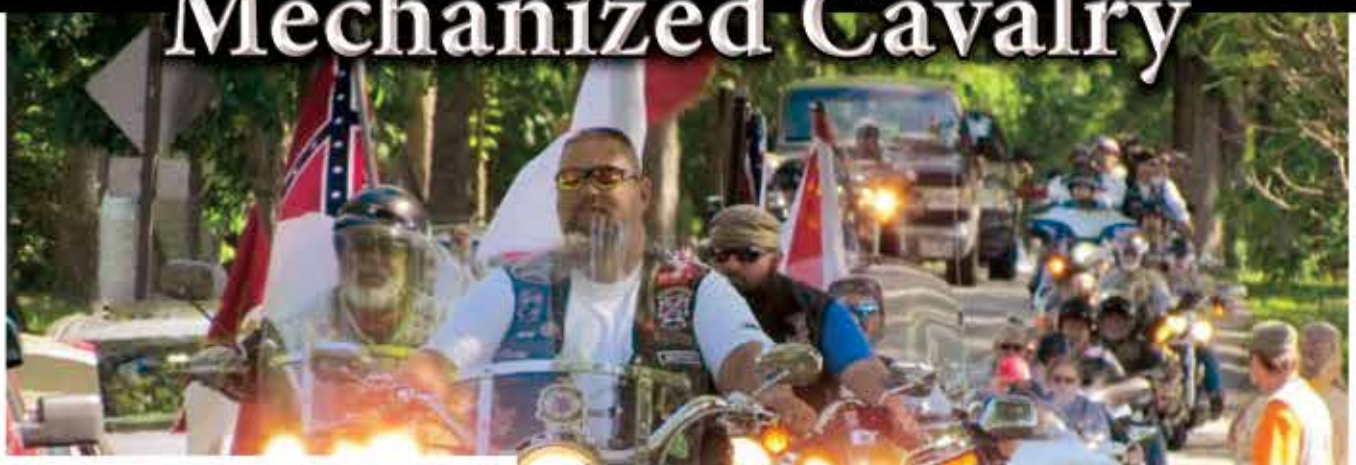
Add $2.25 extra for every $25 increment over $100

Tennessee Residents add 9.75% Sales Tax

Jine the Cavalry!

Join the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Mechanized Cavalry





★ Heritage Preservation ★ Group Rides

See YOU on the "Front Lines"!

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

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



www.csascvmc.org

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

Ride with the SCV Mech Cav!

Challenge To All Compatriots

There are more than 16,000 brave Confederate soldiers buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond Virginia with no headstones to honor their sacrifice.





Look at the progress over the last few years, all because of your support!

Hundreds have been installed, with hundreds more in the works!

The Virginia Division and its Oakwood Restoration Committee respectfully challenge all Divisions, Camps, and Compatriots to consider sponsoring a headstone or headstones for our brave "boys in gray." Many of you have already stepped up to honor our brave heroes by providing a headstone. We have negotiated very good pricing with Southern Heritage Products and are able to provide the headstones for $500 installed. These are Veterans Administration style upright granite headstones produced by a Veterans Administration supplier.

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

Donations for the upkeep of the cemetery are greatly appreciated as well. You can also support us by purchasing a Friends or Descendants medal. (Descendant of soldier buried in Oakwood medal shown, friend's medal is bronze) These medals are $40 which includes shipping.



The Confederate soldiers buried in Oakwood Cemetery deserve better.

Won't you help us?

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

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



"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.