

IN THE TRENCHES

FEBRUARY 2022

FROM THE COMMANDER

Edward Campbell

Dear Compatriots:

As we enter the end of the first month of this New Year, I would like to ask a personal request of all of you. I know that you do not personally know my best friend, Dr. Cecil Ferguson of Brandon but he is in St. Dominic's covid Positive fighting for his life. He has pneumonia and kidney issues. When I couldn't get him to answer the phone, I got a friend who lives closer to check on him last Saturday and they had to break the door down to rescue him, he was so sick that he was unable to answer the door. Cecil is an avid Civil War buff, a friend of the SCV and has toured many battlefields taking walking tours of Shiloh, Chickamauga, Sharpsburg and others around the country. He is a devout Christian who has taken many mission trips to Poland over the last several years. He was best man at my wedding in 2008. He attended a Camp meeting in September of 2020 when Dan Duggan spoke to us. Even though you don't personally know him, please remember him in your prayers and me also as I struggle with the possible loss of a dear friend.

Our next meeting will be on Tuesday February 1 at the DAV building. Our own Larry Holman will do the program titled, "Railroads during the War." This will be an excellent program, please come and bring a friend. Our Lee-Jackson Dinner last Saturday night was a great success and we had a wonderful speaker in our friend Sandy Mitcham. Thanks to all who braved the cold weather to attend, I know that you were not disappointed. After the next meeting, we will have a table at the Civil War Relic Show, at the Outlet Mall here in Vicksburg. That is the weekend of February 18th and 19th. Unfortunately, that event conflicts with the Stephen D. Lee Institute, which is being held at Beauvoir for the first time that I can remember. If you wish to go to the Institute, I know that you will be encouraged by the experience. For those who do not choose to go, we could use your help at the Relic Show manning the table and helping out for whatever hour you could give that weekend, or two hours. Mr. Charles would like a headcount for Friday because his church is feeding those who stay until closing on Friday, at 7 PM. If you are able to help out, anytime 2 to 7 on Friday or 9 to 5 on Saturday, please let me know, it would be greatly appreciated.

I am now in need of Speakers for March, as Sandy Mitcham needs to reschedule until after his new book is published. In April we have Forrest Daws, who will be speaking on the Tombstone Cleaning Project and in May, we will have Terry Arthur from the Calhoun Avengers Camp. I need speakers for June and then for August thru December.

(Continued on next page)



*John Clifford Pemberton
Lt. General, CSA.*

UPCOMING EVENTS:

- *February Meeting—
Tuesday February 1—
Speaker: Larry Holman*
- *Civil War Relic Show—
Friday-Saturday February
18 and 19—Vicksburg
Outlet Mall.*
- *Spring Flea Market—
Saturday April 30th,
8am til 5pm.*



Please also continue to remember Bart Bell in your Prayers. The last I heard from his father, there had been little change in his condition. The entire Bell family needs our prayers and support.

I hope that everyone is staying well this cold winter. If anyone gets sick and needs anything please call on your SCV Brothers at anytime to help you. Please come next Tuesday, Feb. 1 and bring a friend.

God Bless each of you and God Bless the South,

Edward Campbell
Commander

ORPHANS OF THE STORM

John Marquardt, The Abbeville Institute

There once were more than fifteen hundred Confederate memorials, including over seven hundred major monuments and statues, erected all across the United States and Canada, as well as in such far-flung locations as Brazil, Ireland and Scotland. These memorials were erected from 1867 to 2017, and during the first century and a half of their existence, only five of them were ever removed for one reason or another. However, beginning with the 2015 controversy over the Confederate Battle Flag in Columbia, South Carolina, a veritable firestorm has arisen that seeks to do away with everything related to the Confederacy. Since that year, over a hundred and fifty of these memorials have been removed by law or destroyed by vandals. The Confederate memorials that still remain in place, as well as the new targets that are now being added to the list of objectionable images, have all become orphans of this raging storm.

The anti-Confederate activists make the false claim that all such memorials were put in place from the post Reconstruction era through the period of de jure segregation in the South and were erected merely as a political paean to systemic racism and white supremacy. Actually, the first such memorial was erected at the Indian Mound Cemetery in Romney, West Virginia, in September of 1867 to honor those from Hampshire County who had fallen fighting for the Confederacy. The last Confederate memorial, the Unknown Alabama Confederate Soldiers Monument, was dedicated in August of 2017 in the privately-owned Confederate Veterans Memorial Park near the small city of Brantley. Both of these memorials, as well as virtually all the others, were dedicated to honor those who fought and died defending their homes and their county, rather than the disingenuous charge that the individuals they represent served only the cause of slavery and racism.

Fortunately, one Confederate memorial that made its appearance just prior to the current delusional deluge has for the most part escaped the attention of the howling mob. This statue is unique, however, as it is the only one which honors a Jewish Confederate, David Levy Yulee of Florida. The bronze statue that was dedicated in June of 2014 depicts Yulee seated on a bench in front of the reconstructed train depot in Fernandina Beach, Florida. The site is the original eastern terminus of Yulee's Florida Railroad Company, the rail line that operated from 1853 to 1866 between Amelia Island and Cedar Key on the Gulf of Mexico. While being a supporter of Florida's secession, Yulee served in neither the Confederate government nor its military. His real fame was as one of the founders of both Florida statehood and its railroad network.

Yulee was born in the Danish West Indies in 1810 and his parents, Sephardic Jews from Morocco and Spain, immigrated to the territory of Florida nine years later. Yulee first attended a private school in Virginia and then returned to Florida where he studied law in St. Augustine. An ardent proponent of Florida statehood, Yulee served as its Territorial delegate in Congress from 1841 until Florida's admission to the Union in 1845 and was then elected as one of the State's first U. S. senators . . . also becoming America's first Jewish senator. He was reelected to the Senate in 1855 but when Florida seceded in 1861, he, along with his cousin and co-religionist Senator Judah P. Benjamin of Louisiana, resigned their seats.

Unlike Benjamin, who was initially appointed as attorney general in the new Confederate government and later became its secretaries of war and state, Yulee returned to his plantations and railroad ventures. In 1853, Yulee had founded the state's first train line, the Florida Railroad Company, and later three more companies, Tropical Florida Railway, Fernandina & Jacksonville Railroad and Peninsular Railroad, and was called the "Father of Florida's Railroads." In addition, Yulee also owned large sugar, cotton and citrus plantations all across northern Florida. These were located at Cedar Key and Homosassa on the Gulf of Mexico and his Cotton Wood plantation near Jacksonville, as well as two others around his home in Fernandina Beach on Amelia

Island. The nearby town of Yulee was later named in his honor, as was Levy County on the Gulf coast.

Even though he was a strong supporter of the Confederacy, Yulee clashed with President Davis during the War over the matter of his rail lines. Davis had decided that the lines in Florida were less essential to the war effort than those elsewhere and ordered that parts of the Florida tracks be torn up and shipped to other areas in the South. Yulee defied the order, and it was said that Davis had even considered placing him under arrest for treason. At the end of the War, however, Yulee was arrested by Union troops and imprisoned for almost a year in Fort Pulaski near Savannah, Georgia, on the charge of having given aid to President Davis. This involved an incident that took place at Yulee's Cotton Wood plantation on May 22, 1865.

On that date, the Confederate military detachment carrying President Davis' baggage and personal papers, as well as the million dollar's in gold and silver remaining in the Confederate treasury, arrived at the Yulee plantation. Yulee himself was not there but his wife Nancy was and after the group learned that President Davis had been captured near Irwinville, Georgia, on May 10th, Mrs. Yulee helped them secrete the chests containing the papers and personal belongings in various out-buildings. When Yulee returned to Cotton Wood a few days later, he tried to have the chests relocated to the train depot at the nearby town of Waldo but he was arrested by Union troops under the command of Captain O. E. Bryant while passing through the city of Gainesville.

Yulee himself had owned no property in the town now named in his honor, but there was another rice plantation in Yulee called White Oak. However, if any statue of its actual antebellum owner had ever been erected, it would certainly create somewhat of a paradoxical problem for today's social justice warriors. The plantation had been purchased by Zephaniah Kingsley, an English-born Quaker and land baron from South Carolina. Both he and his father were also slave owners and traders, but the younger Kingsley was a noted exponent of interracial marriage and believed that mixed-race children would create a stronger society. Kingsley was a polygamist as well, marrying one of his black slaves named Anna, with three other slaves living with him as common-law wives and all having several children with him. When Kingsley was away on business, he left his wife Anna in full charge of the plantation and its more than a hundred slaves. Kingsley also allowed his slaves to purchase their freedom and firmly believed that once freed they, as well as all the offsprings of mixed marriages, should have definite legal rights. Kingsley was certainly not a man of his times.

A century later, the several thousand acre White Oak plantation was purchased by Isaac Gilman, a Russian Jew who had immigrated to New York City in the 1880s and worked there as an itinerant street peddler. By 1907, Gilman had managed to accumulate enough money to purchase a failed paper mill in Fitzdale, Vermont, that became so prosperous they changed the town's name to Gilman in 1921. In 1939, he moved his paper business to the town of St. Mary's on the Georgia-Florida border just north of Jacksonville where it became the largest privately-owned paper company in America. During this period, Gilman also purchased the White Oak site in Yulee and turned it into both a conference center that hosted a number of U. S. presidents and world dignitaries and a refuge for endangered animal species. The property is now a wild-life sanctuary, as well as a veterinary training center and a home for retired circus elephants.

Returning to the matter of David Yulee's statue and the more than a thousand other Confederate memorials that still remain in place, we should also take a closer look at the actual motivation of those who now demand their removal. On the surface, activist movements such as the 1619 Project and Black Lives Matter would have the public believe their actions are only in retaliation for past wrongs perpetrated against people of color. The true rationale for the firestorm created by today's counter-culture revolutionaries, however, runs far deeper and is much more ancient.

Its roots can be traced back two and a half millennia to the time when Philip of Macedon devised the concept of divide and rule. The system was later described in detail during the Sixteenth Century in Machiavelli's "The Art of War" and has been used effectively down through the ages by such tyrants as Julius Caesar, Napoleon and Hitler. Today, this same concept is embodied in the critical race theory which seeks to divide society by creating the illusion of racist oppressors versus racial victims. Those who wish to gain and retain power constantly remind the supposed victims that they must be protected from those who have been branded as racists or white supremacists. Furthermore, memorials to such individuals from the past are portrayed as false idols of oppression that must be cast down.

While the initial firestorm sought to consume only the symbols and statues of the Confederacy, the raging flames have now begun to engulf anyone who is made to fit the systemic racist or white supremacist mantra. Even a Boston statue of Lincoln

seated before a kneeling emancipated slave or an equestrian statue in New York City of Theodore Roosevelt with an African native and a Native American walking beside him have now been considered as symbols of white supremacy that must be removed.

There will be no end to the ever-growing list of these orphans of the storm until enough of the general public becomes fully disgusted with the current madness. So much so that they will finally rise up in opposition against all those in government, academia, the media, social network platforms and major corporations who seek to further the erosion of American history and culture for their own political agendas or personal gain....

John Marquardt is a native of Connecticut but a Southerner at heart. After attending the University of Georgia, Marquardt realized the truth and the value of the Southern tradition. He served in World War II and spent his career in international trade. He currently resides in Tokyo, Japan. His Japanese wife loves Charleston and Savannah and admires Southern culture.

DEFENDING OUR CONFEDERATE ANCESTORS

Rev. Bryan Dabney

St. John the Divine was the author of the gospel which bears his name as well as three letters and the Book of the Apocalypse or Revelation. In its very first chapter we read, Write the things which thou hast seen, and the things which are, and the things which shall be hereafter (v.1). While the apostle was commissioned to write per the influence of the Holy Ghost, the parameters for his message covered quite a bit of ground. There are sixty six books in the Bible and all are to be regarded as true. Consider the words of St. Paul in II St. Timothy 3:16-17, wherein he noted that, All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works. And so the book of Revelation needs to be read and understood in relation to the other books of the Bible as none should be seen as isolated because they form a whole message about the goodness and righteousness of the Godhead.

In a similar fashion as guardians of our ancestors' virtue, we sons of Confederate veterans ought to tell of their true character as witnessed in history, and how it has been tortured so as to condemn them for attempting to establish an independent South. When we write about the character of our ancestors, it is fair to report that they were bible-believing Christians because they prayed, formed bible groups and attended local worship services wherever they were stationed.

They were courageous in their stand for liberty. The courage of the Confederate soldier has been well documented from the early battles of Manassas, Shiloh, and Sharpsburg as well as those such as Chancellorsville, Vicksburg, Pea Ridge, and Port Hudson, to the finale at Atlanta, Franklin, Petersburg and Appomattox Courthouse.

It has been often said that history is written by the victors. No doubt you are all aware of numerous examples of such even in today's world. Yankee historians over the years have attempted to denigrate the cause of the Confederacy by shifting the nature of the struggle from one of independence for the Southern States to one of perpetuating the institution of chattel slavery. Jefferson Davis believed that slavery would be abolished in a peaceful manner rather than by violence. The Confederate Constitution maintained a ban on the importation of slaves. Many high ranking Confederate officers freed their slaves prior to the commencement of hostilities. Few people in the South owned even a single slave much less a host. The men of the South joined the Confederate Army to defend their states from an invasion not to defend slavery. Unfortunately for the South, abolition and the forced reunification with the North was accomplished in a sea of blood and violence resulting in the deaths of some 260,000 Confederate soldiers (approximately 25 percent)—not counting the untold numbers of Southern civilians who died as a result of battle, murder, starvation, and disease. As historian Gary Gallagher observed, the war "cost the Confederacy two-thirds of its assessed wealth... killed 40 percent of its livestock, destroyed more than half its farm machinery, and left levees, railroads, bridges, industry, and other parts of the economic infrastructure severely damaged or ruined."

Confederate General Richard Taylor said the people of the South, "struggled in all honorable ways and for what? For their slaves? Regret for their loss has neither been felt nor expressed. But they have striven for that which brought our forefathers to Runnymede, the privilege of exercising some influence in their own government."

Even the famous observer of American life, Alexis de Tocqueville noted that, "The confederation [the Union] was formed by the free will of the states; these, by uniting, did not lose their nationality or become fused in one single nation. If today (circa 1830) one of those same states wished to withdraw its name from the contract, it would be hard to prove that it could not do so." That is why it is doubly important for us to tell the whole story and not just accept the Yankee pablum that our ancestors had no justification for secession and all the blame should be borne by the South for causing the conflict.

While the future has not been written, it is nevertheless known to our good and gracious God. Just as with the Book of Revelation, God has seen what is to come and has informed us so that we might be prepared and not deceived by the lies of the Antichrist and his disciples. As Christians, we know the truth and we are expected to proclaim it to others. I should think that as we know the truth about our Confederate forebears, we should also proclaim that truth concerning their struggles. Did they have shortcomings? no doubt. Did they err at times? of course. Were they perfect in every state or condition? no they weren't. Do any of these questions change their nature or impeach their testimony? not at all.

As long as there is life in each of us who are descended from those men in grey, we need to be about the business of defending them before others. May our heavenly Father bless each of you in your efforts to speak for those whose voice has been stilled by death and whose sacrifice we honor with our defense of their good names.

Let us pray,

Father, as we enter this new year, give us courage to stand up for the true history of our Confederate ancestors, that others may come to know of their courage and sacrifice on behalf of the Southern people; for this we ask in the name of our Saviour, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

...

THIS MONTH DURING THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

1861

This month in North Carolina former governor William Alexander Graham is a candidate for election to the state convention to consider secession. He makes notes for himself on 5 points to use in his speeches. Points 1 and 5 are especially interesting. "1st. If slavery is concerned, if we fail, it will certainly be abolished. ... 5. The idea that there will be no war because the Northern people will not fight is absurd. The North Western men [he means Indiana, Illinois, etc.] are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, their ancestors in many cases having gone from the old Southern States, and in all our wars have proved themselves worthy soldiers."

4 February - Delegates from the six seceded states meet in Montgomery, Alabama to form the Confederate States of America. The North Carolinians who attend (Matt W. Ransom, David L. Swain, and John L. Bridgers) are designated as "observers" since North Carolina has not yet withdrawn from the United States. Montgomery becomes the capital of the Confederacy.

4 February - While the secession convention is meeting in Alabama, another group meets in Washington. This is the Peace Conference or Convention with more than 130 delegates who hope that they can forge a compromise and "adjust the pre-

sent unhappy controversies". North Carolina sends 5 delegates headed by former governor John Motley Morehead. The other members are Thomas Ruffin, George Davis, Daniel Barringer, and David S. Reid. The conference does offer a proposed constitutional amendment, but it pleases neither pro- nor anti-slavery supporters.

7 February - The Choctaw Nation votes to ally itself with the Confederacy.

9 February - Jefferson Davis of Mississippi is elected president of the Confederacy; Alexander Stephens of Georgia is vice-president. Their inauguration is on the 18th. Since the Confederate constitution provides for one 6-year term for the president, Davis will be the Confederacy's only chief executive.

18 February - In Texas General David Twiggs surrenders all U. S. military posts in the state to the Confederacy.

23 February - Texas secedes from the Union.

November 24 - Skirmish at Columbia, Tennessee

November 25 - Confederates fail at attempt to set fire to New York City hotels and Barnum's Museum

November 28 - Rosser's Raid on New Creek near Keyser, West Virginia

November 29 - Colonel J.M. Chivington leads Sand Creek Massacre in the Colorado Territory

November 29 - Battle of Spring Hill, Tennessee

November 30 - Battle of Franklin, Tennessee

November 30 - Engagement at Honey Hill, South Carolina

BEAUVIOR NEWS

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Fall Musters

Looking for old Fall Muster posters. If you have any, we don't want to take them but we would like to make copies.

Please email: kstevens@beauvior.org

Friends of Beauvior

For as little as \$25 annually, you can become a member of the Friends of Beauvior. Membership includes tour admission and a 10% discount at the Beauvior gift shop.

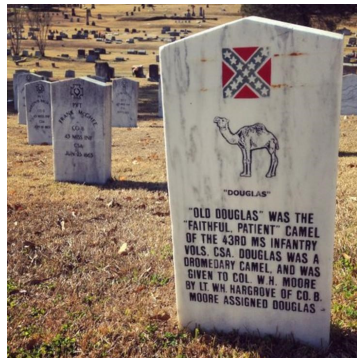
Bricks for Beauvior

Honor your Confederate ancestors while supporting Beauvior. Each brick that you purchase will be engraved with your ancestors rank, name, unit, and company. The memorial bricks will be laid creating a sidewalk from the UDC Arch to

the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate soldier.

For more information on these or other opportunities, please visit www.visitbeauvior.org or contact Beauvior directly at (228) 388-4400

SOLDIERS REST CONFEDERATE CEMETERY



*"Old Douglas"
Lies Near Soldiers Rest
Vicksburg, Mississippi*

Due to the disappearance of Mr. Arnold's records, only a few private headstones marked the plot until 1893. On April 26 of that year, the ladies of the Confederate Memorial Association dedicated a beautiful stone monument featuring the standing figure of a Confederate Soldier. It was not until the early 1980s, following the discovery of the partial list, that the headstones were erected through the combined effort of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Veterans' Administration. The stones were arranged with military precision and placed in state groupings. In 1998, an additional 72 headstones were erected by the Sons of Confederate Veterans to honor soldiers whose identities were established on a second list which surfaced in the collection of the Old Courthouse Museum.

Soldiers Rest also contains memorial markers for those who died at Cooper's Wells in Hinds County, and an effort is being made to honor the lives lost on the CSS Arkansas. Unfortunately, stones could not be placed at the actual resting places for the soldiers in both of these groups, so a decision was made to honor their memory by placing memorials for them in Soldier's Rest.

Discoveries continue to be made about the history of Soldier's Rest. As recently as August 2018, a new list of more than 150 previously unknown soldier and widow burials was discovered and is in the process of being added to the records. Ms. Anna Fuller, in cooperation with several other volunteers, researches and maintains the information about those Confederate heroes who are interred there.

The information that has been collected can be viewed online at soldiersrestvicksburg.com and on Facebook by searching for "Soldiers Rest Confederate Cemetery Vicksburg MS." Soldiers Rest is located inside Cedar Hill Cemetery, 326 Lovers Lane, Vicksburg, MS.

The city of Vicksburg served as a major hospital center in the early years of the Civil War. A section in the Cedar Hill Cemetery was set aside to provide a fitting burial place for Confederate soldiers who died of sickness or wounds. Known as "Soldiers' Rest," the plot in Cedar Hill Cemetery is the final resting place for an estimated 5,000 Confederate soldiers.

A local undertaker, Mr. J.Q. Arnold, was hired by the Confederate government to bury Southern soldiers, and carried out those duties throughout the siege of Vicksburg. Mr. Arnold meticulously maintained records of the soldiers he buried, assigning each one a grave number. Regrettably, his list and map of the cemetery disappeared after the siege, although a portion of his list was re-discovered in the early 1960s, giving the name, rank, company, unit, and date of death for 1,600 soldiers.

Approximate-ly 3,500 names are unknown. The document is now part of the archival records at the Old Courthouse Museum in Vicksburg, MS.



*A soldier of stone stands guard over the resting place of
Confederate Heroes.*

Soldiers Rest - Vicksburg, Mississippi

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE: A REMEMBRANCE

Alitheia—The Reckonin.com

It has now been 215 winters since Robert E. Lee first saw light of cold January day, at Stratford Hall, ancestral home of the Lees in Westmoreland County, VA. They had existed, in Virginia, for more than 200 years before he had been born. The founding of the larger United States had only come into existence just 31 before he was born. This country of sovereign, independent states led by many of his kinsmen with pen (Richard Henry Lee – signer of the Declaration of Independence and first Senator of the Commonwealth of Virginia) and with sword (his own father Henry “Lighthorse Harry” Lee). The presence of this newest son of the renown Revolutionary War hero belied the future of a man whose life and accomplishments would eclipse those of his father by the time of his passing 63 Autumns later in 1870.

We all know of the life this mortal man lived who seemed to be larger in fame and character than even the heroes of Ancient Greece and Rome. His broken childhood, his growth into being a young man, his skills as a military officer and engineer during nearly 40 years of service in peace time. The loneliness of distance assignments from home, border fights with Indians, engineering skills, in projects, still seen today in many parts of the country, and during service to his two counties in two wars.

He never set himself higher than his soldiers to not share gifts presented to him then passed to his ragged men. He always thought of them and their needs before his own. He shared in the privations of those who served under his leadership and authority. The sharing of a pauper’s rations predominately of parched or ground corn and pork for the most part, not a feast delicacies and bounty as others thought officers’ positions required. He slept in the elements as his men, in a captured enemy tent not the warm hearth of a commandeered house but less than a hand full of times; at the behest or offering of the owner in all his time in the field. He pressed the government petitioning, demanding, and pressing always for food, blankets, socks, clothes, hats, anything to ensure his men had their needs met and small comforts that he felt they were afforded for the sacrifices that they were enduring for their country.

In orders and recognitions shared with his men, for their courage, valor, resilience, and fortitude though battle, marches, and all manner of hardships endured for their cause. Lee always openly thanked God for the blessing of His shield and buckler in victories won on the battlefield. Lee’s active fanning the flames of revival when the Spirit of the Lord swept through his army from late 1862 on. Lee praise of the Lord’s provision and shelter when disaster befell his army and humbly yield, to His will, when the contest was decided.

The devastation of Appomattox; of how it tore at his heart and soul to yield to those people after the long struggle and losses in the attempt to wrest their freedom from a country they wanted to peacefully separate from to the bloodletting of 4 long years of war. The desire for restored peace and to rebuild his beloved Southland for a better future for those to follow.

His post war career as an educator and president of a small, financial destitute college in far off Lexington to aid in rebuilding of his devastated homeland and her shattered sons broken in defense of home and hearth. His molding of men all the while by his vigor of mind in self-denial and self-control, high intelligence, unblemished unassailable moral character, personal example as a humble servant of the living God and of his personal knowledge of and trust in his Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ as living out the Lord’s will and seeking his guidance in word and prayer. He molded hearts by honor ingrained by personal example before their eyes and in the education befitting those future leaders and teachers to untold generations out into the future.

His submission to the end of life and eternity that awaited in those shorting days of early Autumn in the sleepy mountains that was his final earthly home. His personal example of courage and fortitude, his desire to make others better and yield to the highest eternal authority by trusting and knowing that all will be made right in the end.

His overarching love of his family all his life. His mother Ann Carter Lee, his siblings Henry IV, Charles Carter, Sydney Smith, Algernon, Anne, Philip, Catherine, and Lucy. His wife Mary and their 3 sons (Wash, Rooney, Robert, Jr.) and 4 daughters

(Anne, Agnes, Mary, and Mildred). His acceptance of duty as husband, father, and man with all that entailed these roles. Honor demanded the highest of personal character and morals both in public before all eyes and especially in private when God alone may see and know the thoughts and feelings of his mind, soul, and flesh.

Acclaimed for most of the intervening years, since 1870, as among the greatest of Americans and Christians. He was revered by men and women. Their children bearing his name as an honor to him. Towns, counties, streets, memorials raised, ships named, and many other memorials offered and created to remember him and call to mind his place in the pantheon of history not only the United States or the American South, but in the entire world.

Now our countrymen have turned on him. He whose character and life are there for the world to see and know mocks him, laughs at his name, foams at the mouth to tear down his memory, and erase him from time and history...but we all know that cannot be done. He whose name is written in the Lamb's Book of Life and is in glory before his Lord and King is now beyond ridicule. He lives where moth cannot eat, nor time rust away he who is now eternal with his God!

His memory will never die! We read of his exploits. We know of his triumphs, his glory, his sorrow, and his tragedy. We are obligated to pass this knowledge on to the next generation beyond our own and speak aloud of who he was and is even now; for the written Word of God speaks of what becomes of those who trust in the Lord for their atonement and salvation alone.

It is because of these things that the enemy of all our eternal souls makes war on the likes of Robert Edward Lee; because he reflected the Lord in all he did both flawed and well before the Lord. Those people do not want any of that seen, heard, or learned of because light is greater than darkness, good greater than evil, humility greater than pride, honor greater than disgrace, virtue greater than iniquity, and life greater than death. We remember these things about General Lee who he was here in his time and his place in the consciousness of the present hedonistic age in which we live. The world would do well to follow suit to reflect on this man and what he can teach us to the betterment of our society and humanity.

The words of that fellow, native North Carolinian, Richard M. Weaver, wrote clearly and succinctly spells out these truths regarding the memory of the past, those who lived there, and a warning to, we, the living, to remember the past and learn from those, like R. E. Lee, who came before us:

"...society is a mysterious incorporation, which includes the past, the present, and the future generations in one whole. Recollections of the example of those who have departed this life influence our daily action just as certainly as do our present concerns and our speculation about the future. Only a fool tells himself that the past is dead...The words that we speak here about the departed are tribute in return for what they have given."

It is all these things that drew a little boy (me) over 40 years ago to the deeds and life of this flawed, yet great man of Christ. The learning of a life where a father was absent, and Lee knew of his mother's love and the embrace of family to save his gentle spirit as a child. The desire to do right for the sake of it and being pleasing to God. His letters, deeds, and full life all have inspired me since to cling to this manly example and to strive for a life well lived as he did using his example to build on to better myself and develop into this, my ideal of what a Christian, Southern man should strive to be for himself and others every single day of my life.

Alitheia is a native North Carolinian and a proud direct descendant of Confederate and Revolutionary War soldiers. He passionately reads and studies the histories, literature, and poetry of his home state and the American South. He enjoys fishing, nature walks, and spending time with his wife and children.

“The press has been looked to as the safe guardian of popular institutions. It has been called by an English Whig ‘the fourth estate of the realm.’ But the influences under which the political press in America operates constitute... one of the fatal hindrances to the subsistence of wise and free institutions. The powerful journals must be also the creatures of money. The conditions of journalism are such that only a vast capital can float a journal into a safe and permanent haven of success. Literature is a commodity and money buys and sells it. Let the genius of an Addison, a Bolingbrooke, a Junius, a Macaulay all be combined on the one side, with all the richest resources of historical learning to publish the political truths which happen to be unpopular without a great capital; and let commercial capital give its support to the pen of the most ignorant demagogue to propagate the crudest absurdities in which capital supposes it has a selfish and corrupt interest. You shall see the wisdom of true statesmanship, embellished by all the graces of scholarship, consigned to an unread obscurity in this country while the vulgar stupidities of error shall visit every table and claim every eye. Mammon wills it so, and Mammon rules.”

Rev. Robert Lewis Dabney— 19th century American theologian and Confederate officer (excerpt taken from a commencement address in 1882 entitled, *The New South*, republished on 11-28-20 on www.abbevilleinstitute.org and edited by Robert Hoyle)



MEMORIALS of STONE

Eddy Cresap
Joel T. Bailey

**Across the great Southland
Are many memorials of stone
For the confederate soldiers
Who fought and died unknown**

**They make not a sound
Their names known only to God
They have left the battlefield
To lay under this hallowed sod**

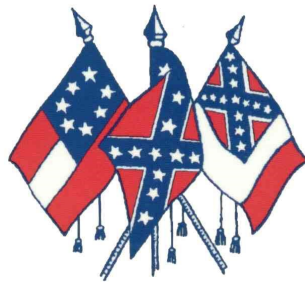
**Who will remember their fame
These great warriors of old
Their names are lost to history
But their stories should be told**

**Some want to destroy their stones
They hate all that was good
Their memory should be respected
And their story be understood**



CONFEDERATE BIRTHDAYS

General Albert Sidney Johnston - 2 Feb. 1803 - Madison Co., KY
General Joseph Eggleston Johnston - 3 Feb. 1807 - Farmville, VA
Lt. General Richard Stoddert Ewell - 8 Feb. 1817 - Georgetown, DC
Maj. General James Patton Anderson - 16 Feb. 1822 - Franklin Co., TN
Maj. General Joseph Reid Anderson - 16 Feb. 1813 - Botetourt Co., VA
Maj. General Jeremy Francis Gilmer - 23 Feb. 1818 - Guilford Co., NC
Maj. General John Brown Gordon - 6 Feb. 1832 - Upson Co., GA
Maj. General William Dorsey Pender - 6 Feb. 1834 - Edgecombe Co., NC
Maj. General Robert Ransom Jr. - 12 Feb. 1828 - Warren Co., NC
Maj. General James Ewell Brown Stuart - 6 Feb. 1833 - Patrick Co., VA
Brig. General George Thomas "Tige" Anderson - 3 Feb. 1824 - Covington, GA
Brig. General Samuel Read Anderson - 17 Feb. 1804 - Bedford Co., VA
Brig. General Lewis Addison Armistead - 18 Feb. 1817 - New Bern, NC
Brig. General Barnard Elliott Bee - 8 Feb. 1824 - Charleston, SC
Brig. General Robert Hall Chilton - 25 Feb. 1815 - Loudoun Co., VA
Brig. General James Deshler - 18 Feb. 1833 - Tuscumbia, AL
Brig. General Matthew Duncan Ector - 28 Feb. 1822 - Putman Co., GA
Brig. General Clement Anselm Evans - 25 Feb. 1833 - Stewart Co., GA
Brig. General Nathan George Evans - 3 Feb. 1824 - Marion, SC
Brig. General Johnson Hagood - 21 Feb. 1829 - Barnwell Co., SC
Brig. General John Daniel Imboden - 16 Feb. 1823 - Staunton, VA
Brig. General Alfred Iverson Jr. - 14 Feb. 1829 - Clinton, GA
Brig. General John King Jackson - 8 Feb. 1828 - Augusta, GA
Brig. General William Lowther "Mudwall" Jackson - 3 Feb. 1825 - Clarksburg, VA
Brig. General Adam Rankin Johnson - 8 Feb. 1834 - Henderson, KY
Brig. General Hylan Benton Lyon - 22 Feb. 1836 - Caldwell, KY
Brig. General James Green Martin - 14 Feb. 1819 - Elizabeth City, NC
Brig. General John Creed Moore - 28 Feb. 1824 - Redbridge, Hawkins Co., TN
Brig. General Jean Jacques Alfred Alexander Mouton - 18 Feb. 1829 - Opelousas, LA
Brig. General Abner Monroe Perrin - 2 Feb. 1827 - Edgefield Dist., SC
Brig. General William Read Scurry - 10 Feb. 1821 - Gallatin, TN
Brig. General Thomas Benton Smith - 24 Feb. 1838 - Mechanicsville, TN
Brig. General Gilbert Moxley Sorrell - 23 Feb. 1838 - Savannah, GA
Brig. General James Barbour Terrill - 20 Feb. 1838 - Bath Co., VA
Brig. General John Crawford Vaughn - 24 Feb. 1824 - Roane Co., TN
Brig. General Leroy Pope Walker - 7 Feb. 1817 - Huntsville, AL
Brig. General John Henry Winder - 21 Feb. 1800 - Somerset Co., MD





JOHN C. PEMBERTON
CAMP 1354

216 Miller Street
Vicksburg, MS 39180

<http://www.scv-camp-1354.com>

FIND US ON FACEBOOK AT
WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/SCVCAMP1354

DEFENDING HISTORY SINCE 1896
WWW.SCV.ORG

The Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) is a hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate veterans. It was formed in 1896 as the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans and serves to preserve the history and legacy of the Confederate soldier. There are ongoing programs at the local, state and national levels in the form of preservation work, marking Confederate soldiers' graves, historical re-enactments, scholarly publications, and regular meetings to discuss the military and political history of the War Between the States and the colorful and heroic men who fought it.

Membership is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces, and can be obtained through direct or collateral family lines which must be documented genealogically.

For more information, please visit www.scv.org

Edward Campbell

Commander

Larry Holman

Adjutant / Membership

UPCOMING MEETINGS

Tuesday February 1st —Larry Holman, "Railroads During the War"—6PM at 216 Miller Street
Friday February 18th 2pm til 7pm & Saturday 9am to 5pm—Relic Show—Vicksburg Outlet Mall
Saturday April 30th —Spring Flea Market—8am til 5pm—Old Courthouse

If you are interested in presenting, please contact Commander Edward Campbell : ewccrystalsprings@yahoo.com

To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit 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. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.

From the stirring speech delivered by Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General of the United Confederate Veterans at the New Orleans, Louisiana

UCV Convention of 1906.