

IN THE TRENCHES

OCTOBER 2024

FROM THE COMMANDER

Edward Campbell

Dear Compatriots:

In the afternoons, it is obvious that summer temps are still with us but in the morning, I can feel a hint of fall in the air. I like the change of seasons and I am looking forward to the fall and winter seasons. The next meeting of the Pemberton Camp will be on Tuesday, October 1 at Billy's Italian Restaurant at 6 PM. Our Speaker will be Jeff Giambrone with the Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History. Jeff will be speaking on the "Production of Cannon during the Civil War by the A. B. Reading Foundry in Vicksburg." I am sure that this will be an excellent program so please plan to come and bring a friend.

Until the end of the year, we will be alternating our monthly meetings between the two restaurants of Goldies and Billy's. At this month's meeting at Billy's, I plan to bring up the topic of a permanent meeting place starting in January. If you have a preference between the two restaurants, please speak up and let me know which you prefer. We will also be discussing other places in which to meet. Please be thinking about this and plan to put your "two cents" in at our October meeting.

October 5 will be our annual Fall Flea Market held twice a year at the Old Courthouse. We will be at our original location this year at the corner in front of the New Courthouse, directly across from the old one. I will be needing someone with a truck to help with gathering together our merchandise from the storage unit to bring down to the Flea Market on Saturday morning. Also,

if you are planning to help out on Saturday, please let me know as soon as you can. We need volunteers on Saturday to help man the booth. We will set up between 7:30 and 8 that morning and will stay until around 3 that afternoon. If you could help out for just an hour on that Saturday, that would be greatly appreciated. If you are able to work longer, that would also be a great help to us. It is always a good time of fellowship and a time in which we meet people in the community. We are a staple at the Flea Market now, many people look for us every year and we have a lot of great conversations as well as sell a few items.

Please also keep in mind that our November meeting will be a week late, we will meet at Goldies on November 12 due to the Presidential election on November 5. We do not want anyone to not be able to vote because of the meeting so we have decided to delay it for one week. I know that you have heard this a lot but I truly believe that this is the most crucial election of our time. The future of our country is at stake, not only do I urge you to vote but please Pray for our Country and for this election that God would have mercy on our nation. I truly believe that this is a fight between good and evil. Also, the issues need to be discussed with others in the community so it is imperative that we stand firm and fight until the very end. Pray and Fight. Get involved. If you have the time to be a Poll Watcher, please consider doing so.

Our final meeting of the year will be at Billy's on December 3. Hopefully by then we will have in mind a more permanent



*John Clifford Pemberton
Lt. General, CSA.*

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- *Camp Meeting—Tuesday
October 1st—Billy's
Italian Restaurant, Vicksburg, MS*
- *Fall Flea Market—
Saturday October 5th—
Old Courthouse, Vicksburg, MS.*



meeting place for the new year. A new meeting place has put a strain on everyone and we do appreciate everyone's patience. We value everyone's input as we work on this situation.

I'm sure that everyone is aware of the situation with the moving of the Confederate monument in Grenada. Forrest Dawes, 1st Lt. Commander is in charge of Heritage operations for the Division and he is working on this situation. We will keep everyone informed as more information comes available.

I look forward to seeing everyone on Tuesday October 1 at Billy's. Jeff Giambrone is a great speaker, please come and bring a friend.

God Bless everyone and God Bless the South,
Deo Vindice,

Edward Campbell
Commander
Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton Camp, 1354
Vicksburg, MS

SELECTED BITS OF WISDOM

Rev. Bryan Dabney

The Christian religion provides the very thing that man's soul and conscience require. It is the glory of God's Word that it reveals to man the very friend and mediator he needs—the God-man Christ Jesus. It tells us of the very Priest that meets our wants—even Jesus the Son of God. It sets him fully before us, in the Epistle of Hebrews, as the very person that our longing hearts could desire.

The Most Rev. J. C. Ryle— 19th century Anglican bishop and author.

Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God: for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man: but every man is tempted, when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed. Then when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin: and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death.

St. James 1:13-15

To strike at the symbols of the South is to strike at those things which are still held sacred and evoke the most tender responses. These are not symbols of ideas, these are reminders of people. Family members... who we love despite the

fact that we have never met. [They] are fundamental to who and what we are! ... They remind us that... we... have a duty to preserve and protect the traditions entrusted to our care and the responsibility to see that the true history of the South [is] transmitted to future generations. They remind us that we are descended from men and women who did not shrink from hardship... that material ruin and political subjugation did not rob them of their humanity, but made them better appreciate the things that really matter—kith and kin, blood and soil, hearth stones, head stones, and the faith of their fathers. They teach us that we can and must endure and overcome our own challenges... The sentinels, equestrians, and flags... were erected to watch over us and help us remember who we are, where we came from, and what we can and should be... [They] remind us that we are a unique and recognizable people that have the right to exist; a right to be who and what we are without molestation, apology, or shame...

Paul C. Graham— 20th and 21st century American historian and editor.

The Constitution is the supreme law and a statute must yield to it... But step back and think about this... If the Constitution doesn't say what you want, then either ignore it or lie and say that it says something completely different. This is what you get with a 'living' Constitution. This is really not out of the ordinary for liberal legal theology; it's pretty standard thinking.

J. Keith Gates— 21st century Louisiana attorney and political commentator.

Those that will not yield to the judgments of God's mouth shall be crushed by the judgments of his hands.

The Rev. Matthew Henry – 17th and 18th century English pastor and author.

If everyone is thinking alike, then somebody isn't thinking.

George S. Patton— 20th century American general officer and hero.

I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.

Philippians 4:13

Be still, and know that I am God: I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted in the earth. The LORD of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge.

Psalms 46:10-11

Our freedoms and liberties are guaranteed to us because the framers of our Constitution, through past experience and careful consideration, gave us a Constitutional Republic, not a Democracy . . . A governmental system based on the rule of law

and not the rule of the majority.

Dr. Dan Eichenbaum— 20th and 21st century American commentator.

Necessity is the plea for every infringement of human freedom. It is the argument of tyrants; it is the creed of slaves.

William Pitt— 18th century British statesman.

THE BATTLE OF THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS

Wanjiru Njoyay

Various justifications have been advanced by those removing or destroying Confederate monuments to explain why they deem it necessary to dismantle the Confederate heritage. For example, the memorial to Zebulon Vance in Asheville, North Carolina was demolished on grounds that it was “a painful symbol of racism.” In the tumult surrounding the Black Lives Matter riots, “168 Confederate symbols were removed across the United States.” In 2020 the Mississippi flag was changed to replace the Confederate “stars and bars” with a new symbol of a magnolia flower:

[Governor Tate Reeves] signed into law a measure that removes the flag that has flown over the state for 126 years and been at the heart of a conflict Mississippi has grappled with for generations: how to view a legacy that traces to the Civil War.

More recently, in February 2024 Mississippi legislators resolved to replace Confederate monuments on grounds that they “honor the legacy of two slave owners who actively worked to maintain the white power structure of their day.”

The question that arises is whether the justifications for erasing Confederate history from public view are coherent, and whether the reasons advanced have sufficient moral clarity. This question is important because, as Donald Livingston argues, “What it means to be an American, both for Americans and foreigners, is largely determined by one’s attitude toward the war to defeat Southern independence in 1861-65.” Livingston argues that, the 1860 dismemberment of the Union by peaceful secession was morally sound, and that the North’s invasion to prevent secession and to create a consolidated American state was morally unsound... Secession is not

always justified, but, for libertarians, it is presumed morally justified unless compelling reasons to the contrary exist.

What compelling reasons to the contrary exist? The reason usually offered is that slavery is wrong. It is of course true that slavery is wrong. No man can own another. But this does not address the issue in contention regarding destruction of Confederate memorials, as the institution of slavery was not confined to Confederate states. Livingston shows that this institution was a feature of the United States as well as the federal Constitution. When the thirteen colonies seceded from the British Empire slavery was an inherent part of their economic, social, and legal framework.

Livingston therefore points out that “we must acknowledge that slavery was a moral stain on the seceding American colonies, all of which allowed slavery in 1776, as well as on the seceding Southern states, all of which allowed slavery in 1861.” Livingston’s point is that slavery is to be seen as a moral stain wherever it may be, not as a peculiarity of the Confederate states. Moreover, as David Gordon observes, “Lincoln said in his first inaugural address that he didn’t intend to interfere with slavery in the states where it existed and that he believed he had no constitutional power to do so.”

While the various reasons for Southern secession are deeply contested and continue to be debated, it is clear that a preoccupation with slavery, by itself, cannot answer the question of whether to preserve historic monuments—unless it is proposed to wipe out America’s entire history going back to 1776 in order to eradicate any history tainted with slavery. While this may indeed be the dark goal of the 1619 project which seeks to rewrite US history from a critical race theory perspective, that worldview is rooted in guilt, shame, and notions of collective guilt that should be rejected by all who uphold the principles of individual liberty and the presumption of innocence.

Regardless of one’s views on the justifications for the war for Southern independence, it should concern everyone that the public discourse on destroying historic monuments makes no attempt to address the underlying moral debates. Instead, it is framed superficially as a debate about what President Biden refers to as “our shared values.” Framing the battle over historic monuments as one about “our shared values” is deeply misguided, because people strongly disagree on all the relevant values in this debate. In trying to understand such a deeply contested history, there are no “shared values.”

Despite the impression often given by liberals that we are all united in our core values and all that remains is to get the facts straight, the truth is that human beings do not and can-

not all share the same values. We have different priorities, different histories, different family traditions, and therefore different visions of the future. The challenge facing all sides is that they must co-exist peacefully with those with whom they strongly disagree; we must all live and let live.

Iconoclasts who destroy monuments argue that the Confederacy was against “our shared values,” but two opposing sides of a war patently do not have “shared values”—they are, by definition, at war over contested values. The truth about the war for Southern independence is, as General Forrest said in his Farewell Address on May 9, 1865, that the war “naturally engenders feelings of animosity, hatred, and revenge” on both sides. General Forrest understood the importance of peaceful co-existence even in circumstances where values differ strongly, and exhorted his men at the end of the war “to cultivate friendly feelings toward those with whom we have so long contended, and heretofore so widely, but honestly, differed.”

Legislation and the rule of law

With such sharp division of opinion today on how to remember the Confederate years, the question arises concerning the role of legislation and the rule of law in a contested national culture. In Virginia the legislative debate on protecting historic monuments has predictably devolved into a debate over slavery divided along party lines:

The Democratic-led House and Senate passed measures that would undo an existing state law that protects the monuments and instead let local governments decide their fate. The bill’s passage marks the latest turn in Virginia’s long-running debate over how its history should be told in public spaces.

The legislative debate on how to tell history in public spaces, when voters are divided on what is important about that history, has therefore arrived at an impasse. Whether the monuments stand or fall, half of the voters will feel that their history is not reflected in public spaces. As Mr. Reeves remarked when the Mississippi flag was replaced, “There are people on either side of the flag debate who may never understand the other.”

In Florida, Senate Bill 1122 the “Historic Florida Monuments and Memorials Protection Act” attempted to protect “historic monuments and memorials on public property” defined as:

...a permanent statue, marker, plaque, flag, banner, cenotaph, religious symbol, painting, seal, tombstone, or display constructed and located on public property which has been displayed for at least 25 years with the intent of being permanently displayed or perpetually maintained and which is dedicated to any persons, places, or events that were important in

the past or that are in remembrance or recognition of a significant person or event in state history.

The debate over that bill stalled yet again on the question of historical grievances about slavery. Republicans who supported the bill were, predictably, accused of being racists, owing to members of the public who aired “white supremacist” opinions when supporting the bill, resulting in the bill ultimately being abandoned.

The future of the legislation appears to be uncertain after Senate President Kathleen Passidomo, R-Naples, addressed the comments that were made in Tuesday’s meeting, which she called “abhorrent behavior.”

“There are problems with the bill. More than that, there are problems in perceptions among our caucus, on all sides. So, I’m going to take that into consideration. I’m not going to bring a bill to the floor that is so abhorrent to everybody,” said Passidomo.

The public debate has erred in focusing exclusively on legacies of slavery, primarily people’s feelings of personal and racial identity. This is a fruitless platform for debate about erasing parts of history from the public realm, because historical injustice cannot be undone by destroying historic monuments. Nor will the grieving iconoclasts “feel better” about history when all the monuments are gone. Far from being mollified and appeased, they will only gear themselves up for more destruction—after the monuments fall they will move on to disputes over the flags, the songs, the stories. This is the inexorable path of destructionism.

The monument-destroyers are now attempting to portray their cause as a matter concerning civil rights: a strategy designed to go beyond monuments or specific symbols by extending to whatever else they would argue needs to be reflected in the public space for “racial justice”:

Speaking about the Truth memorial, he said, “I really think this work is about civil rights in some way that preserving this tapestry of our shared culture, pride and heritage as an act of racial justice should be viewed as a civil right.”

This is yet another example of the challenge posed to the rule of law by the civil rights revolution. The rule of law is predicated on the idea that everyone respects the law, whether they agree with it or not. For this to pertain, the law must have integrity and must be perceived by all sides to be fair. This is only possible if the law treats everyone the same. When law becomes merely a partisan instrument, a political tool to be used by the majority in any political dispute to crush their opponents, then the predominant legal principle is debased to “might makes right,” a notion unworthy of respect.

In his essay “The nationalities question” Murray Rothbard criticizes “honest Abe” for attacking the South. He argues that “since the separate states voluntarily entered the Union they should be allowed to leave,” and from that perspective it could be argued that the Confederate cause was just. The destruction of Confederate symbols illustrates the enduring importance of this debate.

WHY MARYLAND DID NOT SECEDE

Phillip Leigh

After Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers on April 15, 1861, to force the seven cotton states back into the Union, four Upper South states—Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas—seceded and joined the Confederacy. They deemed Federal coercion against any state to be an unconstitutional abuse of power. Maryland’s experience underscores the point.

The first fatality of the Civil War was a Baltimore man, shot by Massachusetts soldiers during a confrontation as the soldiers marched through the city on April 19, 1861. Lincoln claimed they were on their way to Washington to rescue the Federal Government from potential Confederate invasion. Baltimoreans, however, regarded the soldiers as intruders come to interfere in the internal affairs of a sister state. Both were correct, but Lincoln’s version dominates the history books.

Attempting to prevent further incidents, on 20 April Maryland officials burned the railroad bridges on Baltimore’s North side, blocking easy access to the state from the North. On 22 April Governor Hicks announced that the legislature would convene on 26 April to address the secession crisis. Since Federal reinforcements occupied the state capital at Annapolis, he directed the General Assembly to gather at Frederick, about fifty miles northwest of the White House.

On 25 April Lincoln gave General of the Army Winfield Scott powers to secure a path through Baltimore. First was authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. He could impulsively arrest anyone he wanted. Second, he was to “watch” the General Assembly and oppose with military force any effort they might make to arm Maryland residents “against the people of the United States” . . . “even” . . . “to the bombardment of their cities.”

The Assembly did not attempt to secede over the summer. Members realized that Lincoln’s growing garrison would crush

any attempt, violently if necessary. Instead, they passed resolutions critical of Lincoln. One asked him to cease his “unholy” war against the Confederacy and recognize it as an independent nation. Another declared his “military occupation of Maryland a flagrant violation of the Constitution.

As Lincoln’s army grew, Hicks increasingly sided with him during a series of short assembly sessions. During June and July, he focused on getting the Maryland Militia to return their borrowed firearms to the state. The object was to remove the guns from Southern sympathizers and gain control of the Militia. Finally, on August 7, 1861, the Assembly ended a session and scheduled to reconvene it on September 17, 1861.

The General Assembly had a total of 74 members, 14 in the Senate and 60 in the House of Delegates. By suspending the writ of habeas corpus, Lincoln had 31 of them suspected of being Southern sympathizers imprisoned. Others were thereby intimidated into avoiding the 17 September session out of concern that they would be arrested if they showed up. While the number of intimidated is unknown, the official reason for not holding the 17 September session is that it did not have a quorum. If the 31 arrested were members of the House, their arrests alone would have blocked a quorum.

While it is impossible to know whether Lincoln’s usurpation prevented Maryland’s secession, at least one authoritative participant concluded that it did. Specifically, Assistant Secretary of State Fred Seward, who was the son of Secretary of State William H. Seward and involved in the arrests, wrote in his reminiscences after the war that he believed the session of the Maryland General Assembly scheduled for September 17 would have voted to secede, although they may have been required to first set-up a secession convention.



THE NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MUSEUM AT ELM SPRINGS



The truth about the South's struggle to form a new nation is under attack as never before. The National Battlefield Parks have been taken over by the "it's all about slavery" provocateurs. Museums have changed their collections and interpretations to present what they call the cultural history of the War for Southern Independence. In reality this new perspective is nothing more than South bashing. The forces of political correctness have gone into high gear. They attempt to ban any and all things Confederate through their ideological fascism.

There needs to be at least one place where the people of the South and others can go to learn an accurate account of why so many struggled so long in their attempt to reassert government by the consent of the governed in America!

The General Executive Council of the Sons of Confederate Veterans made the commitment in October of 2008 to start the process to erect a new building that will have two purposes. One of the uses of this new building will be to give us office space and return Elm Springs to its original grandeur. However the main function is to house The Confederate Museum. We are planning a museum that will tell the truth about what motivated the Southern people to struggle for many years to form a new nation. At the SCV Reunion in July of 2009 the GEC set up a building fund for this purpose. One of the goals is to provide an accurate portrayal of the common Confederate soldier, something that is currently absent in most museums and in the media.

These plans have now become a reality. The ground breaking has taken place and the museum is now open.

Take this journey with us and support the museum as a donor or join the Friends of the Museum today!

Send Donations to:

Sons of Confederate Veterans
Attn: National Confederate Museum
P.O. Box 59
Columbia, TN 38402

Or you can call 1-800-MY-DIXIE to pay by credit card.

www.theconfederatemuseum.com

BEAUVIOR

Beauvoir, the historic post-war home of President Jefferson Davis, is owned and operated by the Mississippi Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. There are several ways that you can participate in the continued preservation of this beloved landmark located in Biloxi, Mississippi.



*Beauvoir - Post-war home of Jefferson Davis.
Biloxi, Mississippi*

Friends of Beauvoir

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

Bricks for Beauvoir

Honor your Confederate ancestors while supporting

Beauvoir. 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 opportunities, please visit www.visitbeauvoir.org or contact Beauvoir directly at (228) 388-4400

SOLDIERS REST



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

Soldiers Rest - Vicksburg, Mississippi

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

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, as well as the sailors who perished 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.



The "Old Douglas" memorial at Cedar Hill Cemetery near Soldiers 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.

New Additions to Soldiers Rest

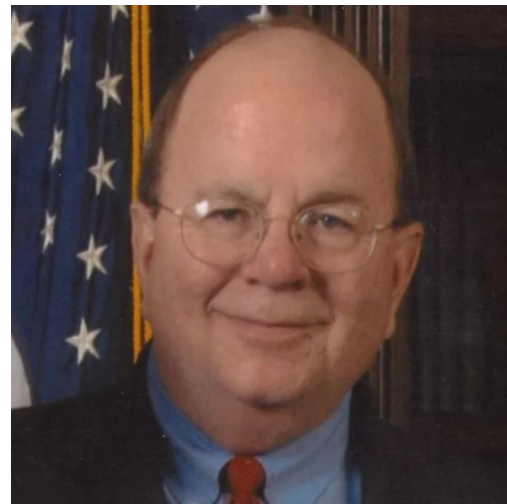
Pvt. Burrell Green Phillips
23 Alabama Inf. Co. D
Enlisted September 4, 1861
Died in General Hospital #1 at Vicksburg, March 22, 1863
Special Thanks to Mr. C. Phillips, the great-great-grandson of B.G. Philips for order and purchasing the new corrected marker. A dedication ceremony is scheduled for April 2025.



Pvt. George Washington Tuggle
46 Mississippi Inf. Co. H.
Enlisted at Raleigh, MS on April 4, 1862
Wounded action around May 31, died June 12, 1863.
Special thanks to Mr. Bradshaw, the great-great-grandson of G.W. Tuggle for ordering, purchasing and helping set this marker. Pvt. Tuggle's grave went unmarked for 161 years. A dedication ceremony is scheduled for April 2025.

More information about Soldiers Rest, as well as information about events and new memorials can be found at their website: <http://Soldiersrestvicksburg.com/> or on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/SoldiersRestCSA>

THE LAST ROLL



James Charles Pittman, 76, of Loudon, Tennessee, passed away on August 27, 2024. A former Mississippi State Senator and staff member for Governor Haley Barbour, he dedicated his life to public service and local missions. Born on July 6, 1948, in Knoxville, Pittman spent 64 years in Mississippi, where he was deeply involved in music, serving as a trombonist and founding "Mississippi's Original Singing Senators." He earned a degree from Delta State College and received numerous awards for his service, including the Distinguished Service Award and "Charles Pittman Day" in 2011. Known as "Grandpa Santa" after his retirement, he raised funds for his granddaughter's medical expenses while bringing joy to many during the Christmas season. Charles was a proud member of the The Order of the First Families of Mississippi, based in Natchez, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Lt. General John C. Pemberton Camp, based in Vicksburg, Mississippi and as a General in The Friends of Raymond, Mississippi, a Civil War Preservation Group where he and his wife, Kathy lived from 1988-2012.

He is survived by his wife, Kathy, two daughters, and numerous grandchildren.



JOHN C. PEMBERTON
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<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 October 1st—Camp Meeting at Billy's Italian Restaurant with Speaker Jeff Giambrone—Vicksburg, MS

If you are interested in presenting at future meetings,
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.

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.