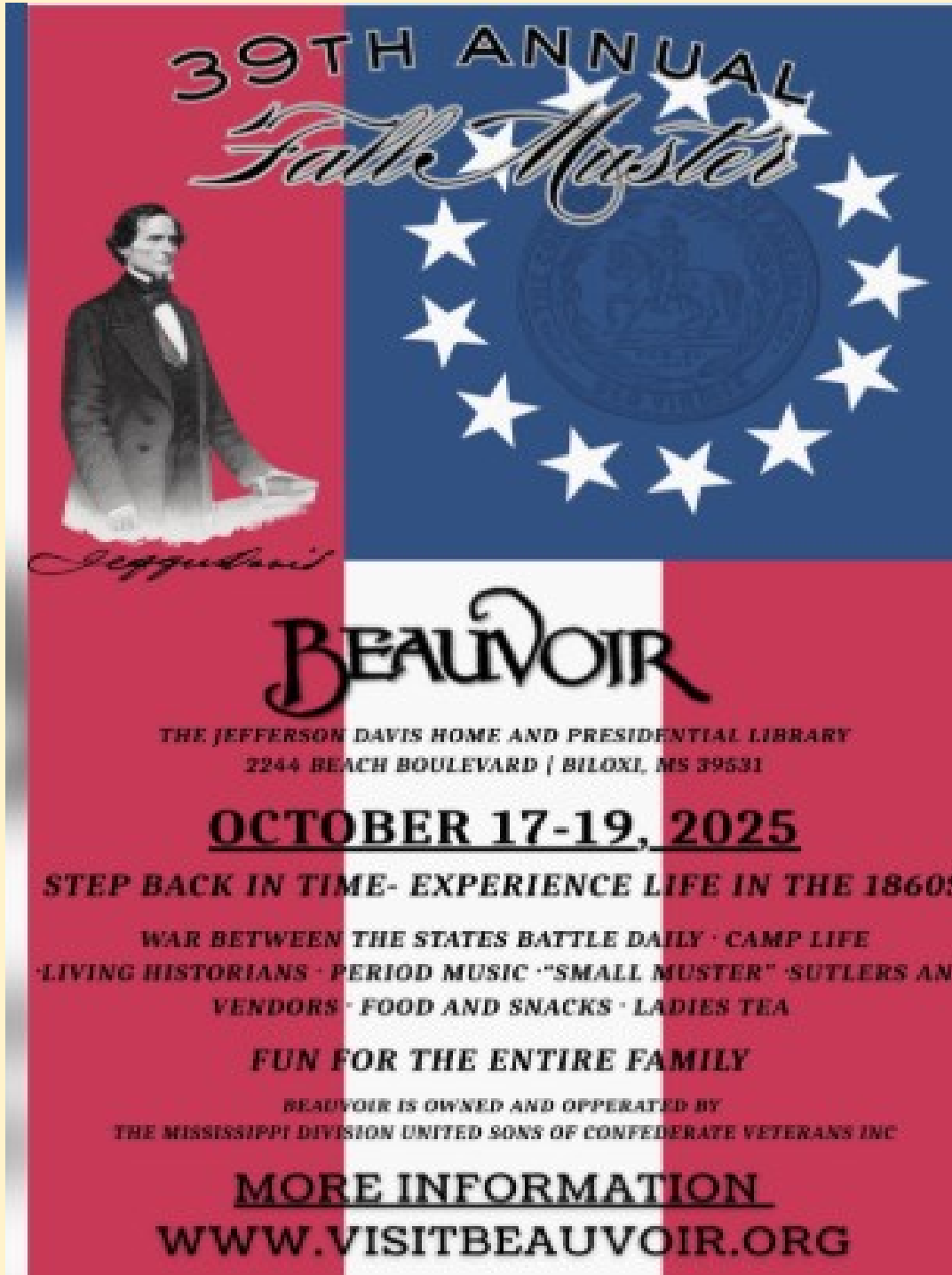


The Delta General

Camp Website: www.humphreys1625.com



39TH ANNUAL
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October 2025, Volume 28, Issue 10

Dedicated to the Memory of Brigadier General Benjamin G. Humphreys

Commander's Comments — Michael Anthony

Greetings men and ladies of the Benjamin G Humphreys Camp, the Brigadier General Charles Clark Chapter of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, the Ella Palmer Chapter of the Order of the Confederate Rose, and our friends and followers who read this newsletter. The untimely death of Charlie Kirk on September 10 was an unacceptable tragedy. Whether you saw the video of his assassination or not, all true Americans are physically and emotionally sick about this cowardly, despicable act. It was a graphic, violent reminder of the physical danger public figures face in America; but more than that, it was proof that American values, traditions and our entire culture is under attack.

It began in the early 1990's with the Battle Flag of the Army of Northern Virginia, more commonly known as the Confederate Flag. "Take down this flag, it is a visual symbol of racism" they said. So we took down our flags, some of us out of courtesy for our neighbors but more often out of fear of being called racist and insensitive. So off the top of the South Carolina Statehouse the Flag came, and out of Vaught-Hemmingway Stadium the flag came and banned from the campus of most colleges the Flag was. But it wasn't enough because then it was Confederate holidays. So no longer do we publicly celebrate the birthdays of Robert E Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and Jefferson Davis, or Confederate Memorial Day. But still, it wasn't enough. So then they came for our memorials and monuments. But still, it wasn't enough. Then they came for anything named after anything Confederate, including birds! But STILL, it wasn't enough. For they came for any White, Christian male who had anything to do with American greatness and exceptionalism. Columbus, DeSoto, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson; and yes shockingly, even Abraham Lincoln. And now there is an attack on Jesus Christ himself and his values of grace, mercy, kindness, humility, and love.

For it was never about the Confederate flag, Confederate heritage, or even our monuments; it is about something much larger. It is about us. Our American, Western, Judeo-Christian values, morals, ethics, and ideas. They hate everything about who we are and what our society represents: success, individualism, liberty, and freedom. They want to replace us with a big-government socialistic state where everybody is "equal" and religion is banned and we are forced to accept whatever the government tells us we must accept. It is already happening, and because Charlie Kirk was fighting for us: our values, our moral code, and our country as envisioned by our Continental founders and then our Confederate ancestors, he paid the ultimate price.

I was taught the following tale as a child. In Nazi Germany, a German said, "First they came for the Jews, but I wasn't Jewish, so I didn't care. Then they came for the gays, but I wasn't homosexual, so I didn't care. Then they came for the slow and the handicapped, but I was neither so I didn't care. Then they came for the Poles and the Gypsies, but I was German, so I didn't care. Then they came for the Communists, but I wasn't Communist, so I didn't care. Then they came for me, because there was no one left".

Our time for renew the fight is NOW! If the shocking death of Charlie Kirk isn't a clarion call to fight for our Confederate heritage and our American values (which are one in the same and that has to be clearly understood and taught to everybody) than nothing will be. When the proverbial Nazis come for the first (the Jews), as the American socialists come for our Flag, we need to say "NO" as loud and forcefully as we can. We are not taking up guns against our enemies as our Confederate ancestors did, but we need to use our minds, our voices, and our keyboards to stop this madness. The American socialistic left can NOT win. Charlie Kirk's life will not be in vain and his death will not be without reason. It is our fight: let's go.

Deo Vindice,
Michael

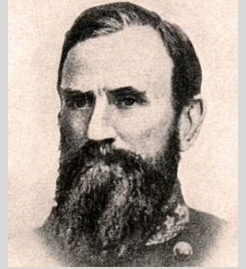
Camp Meeting Saturday, October 11, 2025

The guest speaker is Larry McCluney presenting a program on his latest book, Paradox of Freedom: A History of Free Blacks Who Owned Slaves. The ladies of the OCR would also like that if any camp members like to donate items for the silent auction for the Lee/Jackson Banquet in January please see Annette McCluney or contact her at 662-444-0262.

Camp Meeting Dinner Menu provided by the OCR:

- ◆ Grilled hotdogs, buns and fixings, chips
- ◆ Drinks
- ◆ Dessert
- ◆ For those who cannot eat pork hotdogs beef ones will be grilled as well

Come prepared to enjoy a good ole fashion cook out dinner and create your own hotdog with the fixings.



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- ◆ Emancipation as a War Measure
- ◆ Lincoln's Confusion about Slavery and States' Rights

Larry McCluney, Editor:
Confederate @suddenlink.net

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Adjutant's Report—Dan McCaskill

September 13, 2025

Call to Order: At 6:00 PM CDT by Commander Michael Anthony
Opening Prayer and Blessing: Compatriot Mark Hathaway
Pledge and Salutes: Camp Color Sergeant Earl Allen, Jr.
Reading of The Charge: Camp Color Sergeant Earl Allen, Jr.

Commander Michael Anthony welcomed everyone to our monthly Camp Meeting. While the ladies prepared the evening meal, Commander Anthony moved on Officer Reports.

Officer Reports: Commander: Michael Anthony deferred his report to the Camp Business Session. 1st Lt. Commander Larry McCluney reported by phone that he is searching for a speaker for our October Camp Meeting. Adjutant Dan McCaskill reported we started the membership renewal season with 47 members. At the end of the Grace Period, the Camp lost one member, Jack Suddoth. However, we had two past members re-join the Camp which brought our membership up to 48. With the increase in membership, this keeps the Camp in the running for the Superior Camp Award. The Camp's Optional Giving was \$430 from eleven Camp members. All new membership cards have been mailed to the members. Financially, the Camp has a checking account balance of \$2,331 with all dues and optional giving monies dispersed to National and Division. Our biggest expenses since last Camp meeting were the website and the 6 months donation to the church. At this point, 39.3% of the Annual Budget has been spent. Newsletter Editor: Larry McCluney was absent. MOSB: Commander Earl McCown was absent OCR: Chapter President Sandra Stillman no report.

Old Business: **1) Camp Canopy:** the canopy has been received and was paid for with a donation. Ann McCaskill put the Camp's name on the canopy and is asking to be reimbursed \$30 for materials needed. Gator Stillman made a motion to reimburse Ann McCaskill the requested \$30. The motion was seconded by David Floyd and passed without objection. **2) Betsy Ross Flag:** the flag was purchased by Dan McCaskill at a cost of \$46.10 and was presented to the Camp. Dan asked to be reimbursed for his expenses. Mark Hathaway made a motion to re-imburse Dan McCaskill \$46 for the Flag. The motion was seconded by Gator Stillman and passed without objection. **3) Confederate Headstones:** the two Confederate Headstones that were ordered are now in our possession and Dan will place them in the Greenville Cemetery when conditions permit. **4) Carrollton Pioneer Days:** Dan reported he has received the application for a Vendor Spot at the Pioneer Days which will cost \$30. Dan asked for authorization from the Camp to pay said fee. A motion was made by Gator Stillman to pay said fee. The motion was seconded by Dan McCaskill and passed without objection. Dan also reported he had purchased at a cost of \$22.50 and donated fifty 1894 Mississippi Flags to the Camp for the Carrollton event. It was discussed and Dan was authorized to explore and purchase an additional 50 Flags. Volunteers for the event are Michael Anthony, David Floyd and Ann & Dan McCaskill.

New Camp Business: **1) Purchase a Confederate Headstone:** Dan McCaskill reported he has received a request and funds from the Captain Moses S. Bradford Camp #2344, Missouri Division to purchase a Confederate Headstone for Private Joseph A. Hope, Missouri Cavalry who died in Greenville, MS January 1, 1863 to be placed in the Greenville Cemetery. The Bradford Camp requested a dedication date the first week of March. After a discussion, the Camp voted to offer the dates of March 28th and April 18th for their consideration.

Commander's Report: Michael Anthony attended his first meeting of the MS Division Executive Council as our 1st Brigade Councilman. Michael presented the highlights of the meeting as follows: **1)** Confirmed that the Lee-Jackson Banquet will be January 17, 2026 with Past-CIC Jason Boshers as our speaker. **2)** Division Commander developed an event calendar showing all SCV related events occurring in the State so when a new event is scheduled it will not interfere with another event already scheduled. **3)** The re-dedication of the Grenada County Confederate Monument tentatively set for March 2026. **4)** Social media Policy is no member of the Division can put anything on a Social Media platform on behalf of or in the name of the Mississippi Division, SCV. **5)** A Division Workshop is scheduled for November 8th at the War Memorial Building. Doors open at 8:00 AM and start at 9:00 AM. More information will be coming. **6)** The Executive Council created a program to recognize anyone who flies the 1894 Mississippi Flag. Send the persons name and address to the Camp Commander. **7)** The Brandon City Council is studying its options on what they can do with the Confederate Memorial Monument. It will be hard for them to do anything because the it sits on is owned by Rankin County and the monument is owned by Rankin County. At present, the County has a 73% white population. **8)** A new Camp was chartered in Water Valley. **9)** The Executive Council has initiated a program to

raise money for a monument to Black Confederate Soldier's to be erected at Beauvoir. After a brief discussion, a motion was made by Dan McCaskill to set a goal for the Camp to raise \$500 for the monument by the next Division Reunion. The motion was seconded by David Floyd and passed without objection. **10)** Camp Elections are in December. Michael announced he will be running for a second term as Camp Commander.

Upcoming Event: 2025 Fall Muster at Beauvoir October 17-19.

With no other business coming before the Camp, Gator Stillman made a motion to adjourn, seconded by Kenneth Ray and the motion passed without objection. Attendance for the meeting was 12. Next Camp Meeting will be October 11, 2025.

The Camp Meeting was closed with a prayer by Mark Hathaway and the singing of Dixie.

The Chaplain's Pen — Earl McCown

Put Away Evil

"So you shall put away the evil from among you"
Deuteronomy 22:21



It is a dangerous and costly mistake not to take temptation seriously. The sad testimony of many who have succumbed to sin's enticements is that they thought they were strong enough to remain in the midst of temptation and resist it. God requires that His people remove evil from their midst (Deuteronomy 22:21). One way to do this is to remove anything in your environment that may tempt you to sin. When wickedness surrounds you, you are in danger of becoming anesthetized to its destructive potential. Never assume that you are immune to temptation. Do not underestimate the craftiness of the evil one.

God does not tolerate evil, for evil cost the death of His Son. Sin causes untold pain and destruction to everyone it touches. Treating evil lightly shows foolish disregard for God's redemptive work. An honest evaluation of your life will reveal temptations that you should remove, such as some forms of entertainment or ungodly relationships. When God convicts you of evil in your midst, remove it immediately.

There are times, however, when you are powerless to remove ungodly influences, so you must remove yourself from the temptation. Paul urges us to avoid every kind of evil (1 Thessalonians 5:22). When Joseph was enticed to commit adultery by his master's wife, he fled immediately (Genesis 39:12).

Do not lose your abhorrence of sin. Be diligent to keep any form of temptation out of your home, out of your relationships, out of your mind. You will not be able to walk closely with God unless you see sin as He sees it. Darkness and light cannot coexist. Run from darkness to the light!

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*

Confederate Flag Quiz, by Bruce Dodd.

The purpose of this quiz is, as always, to test and expand your general knowledge on the "Civil War". This quiz is confined to the Confederate Army's Flags. (Answers page 15 -Bruce Dodd (President ACWRTQ)).

The First National Flag.

Question 1:- When and where was the first official Confederate Flag raised?

Question 2:- Why there?

Question 3:- Who is given credit as the first to design this flag?

Question 4:- What was the popular name given to this flag?

Question 5:- How many stars were on this flag?

Question 6:- Which States did they represent?

Question 7:- How many times was the First flag altered and why?



2025 Carrollton Pilgrimage and Pioneer Days

For the past several years, our Camp has manned a Recruitment Table on the Square at the Pilgrimage Days. It was a great event on a beautiful day. The investment we made in a canopy was worth every penny. Under the canopy was cool, out in the sun it was just like the peak heat of summer. The first to man the table were David Floyd and Ann & Dan McCaskill. We were helped during the day by Michael Anthony, Gator Stillman, Mark Hathaway, Mitch Costilow, Maranda Haik and Thomas "Squeaky" Haik.

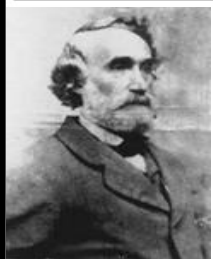
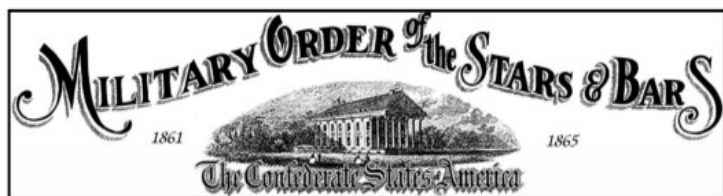


We had a large and busy crowd from 9 am to 1 pm but died afterwards. I am guessing football

was the reason. We had a very successful day. A Friends of the SCV was signed up and we have seven very good potential members most of whom David knew and his persuasion was key to getting these. We had a young Black gentleman from Brandon who wanted to join. He told us he had an Ancestor who fought with the 19th MS Infantry and was surrendered at Appomattox. We will have to wait and see how these play out. We also had a nice conversion with a couple from New Zealand. He is taking a 1894 MS Flag back to New Zealand.



We were hoping for more but after 1 o'clock, it was dead. But being in Carrollton was very successful. We have a new Friends of the SCV, one very, very good prospect and six more good prospects so, next we will be back next year.



Brig/General Charles Clark **Chapter 253, MOS&B**

Greetings:

When we think of the War and Mississippi, we always think of Vicksburg, Corinth, Edwards, and Jackson. I would like to introduce a local Mississippi town that was involved in the War, that is never mentioned as being of any importance.

Let's look at our neighbor Greenville, Mississippi. Greenville was a pivotal village for Grant's northern operations in Mississippi during the Vicksburg campaign. The area of the Delta surrounding Greenville was considered the "breadbasket" for providing Vicksburg's military with corn, hogs, mules and horses. Beginning at the end of March 1863, Greenville was the target of General Frederick Steele's Expedition. The design of this expedition was to reconnoiter Deer Creek as a possible route to Vicksburg and to create havoc and cause damage to Confederate soldiers, guerrillas, and loyal (Confederate) landowners. Highly successful, Steele's men seized almost 1,000 head of livestock (horses, mules, and cattle) and burned 500,000 bushels of corn during their foray. In addition to the damage done, Union soldiers also acquired several hundred slaves, who, wishing to escape the bonds of slavery left their plantations and followed the troops from Rolling Fork back to Greenville. It was at this time that General Ulysses S. Grant determined that if any slaves chose to do so, they could cross the Union lines and become U.S. soldiers. The first black regiments were formed during the Greenville expedition, and by the end of the expedition nearly 500 ex-slaves were learning the "school of soldier." General Steele's activity in the delta around Greenville pulled the attention of the Confederate leaders away from Union activities on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi River as they moved on Vicksburg. More importantly, it had serious consequences for the people and soldiers of Vicksburg who were now deprived of a most important source of supplies, food, and animals. In early May, as retaliation for Confederate artillery firing on shipping on the Mississippi River, Commander Selfridge of the U.S. Navy ordered ashore 67 marines and 30 sailors, landing near Chicot Island. Their orders were to "put to the torch" all homes and buildings of those citizens guilty of aiding and abetting Confederate forces. By the end of the day of May 9, the large and imposing mansions, barns, stables, cotton gins, overseer dwellings and slave quarters of the Blanton and Roach plantations were in ruins. Additional damage was done to Argyle Landing and Chicot Island and other houses, barns and outbuildings. The destruction of Greenville was completed when a number of Union infantrymen slipped ashore from their boats and burned every building in the village but two (a house and a church).

And now, you know the rest of the story (according to Wikipedia).

DEBUNKING THE LIES AND HALF TRUTHS— **THE CONFEDERATE FLAG**

Lola Sanchez—The Abbeville Institute

THEY SAY:

"The flag we now call the Confederate battle flag was one of many battle flags used by the Confederate forces during the Civil War. It largely disappeared after the war and was not commonly seen again until the 1950s, when white supremacists resurrected it as a clear symbol of their opposition to integration and the Civil Rights Movement. Since then, hate groups have continued to use this flag as a symbol of white supremacy, hatred and violence. A white supremacist proudly posed with it before murdering nine people at Emanuel AME Church in Charleston, South Carolina in 2015, and some insurrectionists carried the flag into the U.S. Capitol building on Jan. 6, 2021."—www.splc.org

THE TRUTH

This is another example of lies and half-truths that have made the SPLC famous and resulted in Dr. James Dobson's petition to terminate their relationship with the United States Government. [i]

First and foremost, the origin of the flag was a symbol of protection. Rejected as a national flag design by the Provisional Confederate Congress' Committee on the Flag and Seal, because it looked like 'suspenders', it was adopted by battlefield generals to differentiate the similar designs of the Stars and Bars and the Stars and Stripes, which resulted in friendly fire incidents on early fields of battle.

The flag was in the minds of Americans over the years, as Confederate Memorial Day services and veterans day parades, where the old veterans were honored. Over the years, the ranks thinned but American pride in the symbol was buoyed when headlines announced "Death Leaves Only Four Living Civil War Veterans" when Confederate Veteran Timothy Evans Riddle died in Texas in 1943 at age 108.

The resurgence of the use of the Battle flag was ignited by an other war involving the spilling American blood, the Korean Conflict. The US Military operated under the command of the United Nations Command beginning in 1951 and concluding in 1953, which authorized the use of the UN flag. The substitute for Americans...the Confederate Battle Flag. Those who knew, knew. One newspaper in 1951 proclaimed that "Rebel Flags are Everywhere" in Korea[i]. It was code for "American." Soldiers would write home asking for a flag for their unit to proudly fly. The flag of protection for Southern troops 90 years earlier would again fly again as a symbol of protection for Americans in Korea.

The flag got another lift only a few years later, in the lead up to the centennial of the War's beginning in 1961 and secession (in 1960). Congress (in 1957) and later President Eisenhower (1960)[iii] expressed the importance of commemorating the conflict that resulted in more American war deaths.

During the Centennial, the most iconic symbol of the old veterans was used as part of the commemoration exercises. Southern states passed laws requiring the display of their state veterans' honored flag on capitol domes. Georgia went farther, adopting a State flag which included the Army of Northern Virginia's square design of the flag.

It is deplorable that in the aftermath of the Union victory and domination it took 100 years under the government of the United States for Americans with black skin to finally obtain their civil rights. But sadly, that was the case, and the fight for civil rights overlapped the Centennial, merging the two indelibly into American memory.

Later, after US President Ronald Reagan's tough stance against Communist Russia resulted in the breakup of the Soviet Union [iv], many of the separatist states used the Confederate flag, punctuating its meaning as an international symbol of resistance to tyranny.

It is not surprising that the SPLC would use the term "insurrectionist" in referring to individuals concerned about a free and fair election in America, their modus operandi of defamation over the years. There were many flags displayed representing the diverse people who make up the fabric of America that day. The flags of India, South Korea, the Republic of Georgia, Vietnam and even Australia and Canada flew, but the SPLC chose to denounce just one. [v]

No, this criticism is invalid, and thinking people, armed with a few rudimentary historical facts, will see it as what is, is... nothing more than war propaganda in the cultural Marxist revolution.

[i] <https://www.frc.org/get.cfm?c=CHECKOUT&dmy=38AE585C-00BC-99FD6F77D396CD947507&srcltem=PT25D01&fromItem=AL25D11&x=0>

[ii] www.pennsylvania.com/2015/06/rebel-flags-in-korea-confederate.html

[iii] www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/proclamation-3382-civil-war-centennial

[iv] <https://reason.com/2014/06/11/pro-russian-separatists-are-flying-the-c/>

[v] The Many Flags That Flew During the US Capitol's Storming and What They Represent – The Wire



Mississippi Division News:

ANNOUNCEMENT: Forrest S. Daws for Army of Tennessee Councilman in 2026



Gentlemen of the Army of Tennessee,

If I have not yet had the honor of meeting you, my name is Forrest S. Daws and I am the current Commander of the Mississippi Division and Historian-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. I am from and currently live in Wayne County, Mississippi. If you don't know where that is, it's about 90 miles up from the Gulf Coast right on the Alabama/Mississippi state line.

After graduating from high school, I attended Jones County Junior College for a year before I enlisted in the United States Navy. After my brief time in the Navy, I was blessed to attend several colleges and universities during my formal educational journey. Some of those schools were The University of Mississippi, William Carey University, Duke University, The University of Texas, and the University of West Florida. I have an AA degree in General Studies, a BS degree in Social Science, a second BS degree in Communications with an emphasis in Public Relations, a MEd degree in the Art of Teaching, and various post graduate studies and certificates in multiple areas such as land management, archaeology, and non-profit management.

I am currently the Athletic Director at Wayne Academy, a small private school in Waynesboro, Mississippi. I previously taught AP U.S. History and AP U.S. Government and Politics, in addition to spending 22 seasons as a high school basketball coach. I am also a third generation Petroleum Landman and I currently manage our family's petroleum land management business, and industry we've been involved with since 1939. My son and I also own and operate a small farm in Wayne County, where we raise Texas Longhorn Cattle, American Quarter Horses, and British Labs, in addition to growing and managing timber.

As you can probably ascertain from my brief biographical background, my life has provided me with numerous experiences that have helped prepare me for my various positions in the SCV. A Coach is the leader of a team, teaching and strengthening the skills of the players, formulating strategies to best help the team win, managing egos, and putting the right people in the right positions to best maximize your strengths and limit your weaknesses. As a Coach, I compiled a winning record over my 22 years on the bench, winning multiple district and regional state championships along the way. I mentored young men and women who went on to sign college scholarships, furthering their education and bettering their lives. As a Landman, I spent countless hours in courthouses, reading legal documents to determine ownership of both surface land and mineral and royalty rights. Once ownership was determined, I would then negotiate leases or sales with owners on behalf of various individuals or companies who hired me. This experience has been invaluable to me in the SCV. My time in education has provided obvious benefits, while my time in sports administration has seen me juggle the scheduling and managing of almost 20 different sports teams. The additional responsibilities of planning security, coordinating EMS services, assigning concession duties, handling finances, etc. have all be beneficial.

However, as helpful as my real-world experience has been, nothing has prepared me more than the various positions I've held in the SCV. I can honestly say I have learned something in every position I have held thus far. Whether it be spending 20 years as a Camp Commander leading a small, rural Camp to a 264 percent growth in membership, serving on the Mississippi Division Executive Council for the first time and working to improve communications between Camps as a Brigade Councilman, fighting to protect Confederate Monuments as Chairman of the Mississippi Division Monuments Committee, working at the National level as Historian-in-Chief to document and preserve the history of the SCV, or taking the reins of the Mississippi Division as Division Commander, it has shaped me into a better member and a better, more qualified leader. I have been blessed to receive additional experience by serving as the Secretary and Treasurer of the Combined Boards of Beauvoir, the Jefferson Davis Home and Presidential Library, for the last two years. During that time, I helped guide the corporation through a successful external audit while working with the Executive Director to cut spending, eliminate debt, and improve facilities. We have completed a completely new website, which is much more informative and user friendly than the previous site. We are in the middle of a massive overhaul of the museum in the Jefferson Davis Presidential Library, presenting more engaging and historically accurate exhibits.

When Past Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers was elected CiC in 2022, he said something that stuck with me. He said that some people seek titles, but all aren't willing to do the job. He assured the membership that he was there to do the job. I echo that sentiment. While I would be absolutely honored to be awarded the privilege of carrying the title of Army of Tennessee Councilman, what I really want is the opportunity to do the job. If given the opportunity, I will put both my real world and my SCV experience to work for the members of the AoT and the organization as a whole.

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.



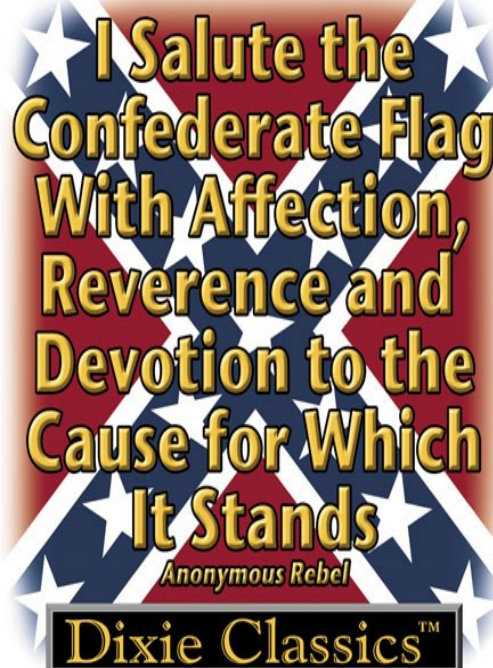
*Beauvoir - Post-war home of Jefferson Davis.
Biloxi, Mississippi*

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.



The Jefferson Davis Presidential Library located on the grounds of Beauvoir in Biloxi, Mississippi.



Gentlemen, I truly believe we are at a crossroads in our organization. It's time. Time to go on the offensive. Time to be proud of our past, while embracing new and fresh ideas for the future. Time to reenergize our membership and build our organization into something the enemy will fear. I don't do this for me. I do this for our ancestors and I do this for my son and the next generation. Since 1896 (and even before) The Sons of Confederate Veterans have been the guardians of Southern History. During that time, we have achieved some pretty remarkable things. However, our work is far from finished. The world has changed, and while we should never compromise our values, we must adjust our strategies in our fight. Next year, we will elect the leadership that will take us into the future. Next Summer in Kentucky, I humbly ask for your vote and your support in my bid to become the next Army of Tennessee Councilman. I ask you to join me in working together to honor our ancestors and securing the future of the SCV. I ask you to Ride with Forrest. #ridewithforrest

For the Cause,
Forrest S. Daws
Commander
Mississippi Division
Historian-in-Chief, SCV

SCV National News



21st Century Confederate Heroes

The National Sons of Confederate Veterans welcomes you to the 21st-Century Confederate Heroes. Your generous donation will serve to remember and honor our Confederate Heroes and our beloved Southland. The program comes with many perks.

- 1) Flag streamer or Neck Ribbon a. If you submit as an individual, you will receive a neck ribbon with a 21st Century Confederate Heroes medal on the ribbon. b. If you submitted as a camp, division or organization, you will receive a 21st Century Confederate Heroes streamer for your flag.
- 2) Paver – a paver placed on the Walkway of Confederate Heroes from the Museum to the Forrest Plaza
- 3) Certificate – A certificate documenting for future generations your membership as a Confederate Hero
- 4) A copy of the hardcover book 21st Century Confederate Heroes with a page dedicated to the information provided by you that details the individual or camp, etc. you wish to memorialize. Up to three photos may be included
- 5) Donor recognition in the National Confederate Museum – A Television will be placed inside the Museum's gift shop. This TV will display PowerPoint slides of the information 21st Century Confederate Heroes members provide. It can be you, your family, your ancestor, your camp, etc.
- 6) A Flag flown from the Forrest Plaza – One of the purposes of the 21st Century Confederate Heroes is to restore the Forrest Plaza. Once the plaza has been rebuilt and the flagpole is placed, every month for a year a donor will be drawn to receive the flag flown the previous month.
- 7) A QR Code on a sign will be placed near the Forrest Plaza identifying all those who donated \$1,000 or more to the restoration of the Forrest Plaza prior to the 21st Century Confederate Heroes campaign.

Notes:

Make checks out to the Sons of Confederate Veterans and note 21st CCH in the memo line of your check.

For more information contact Commander-in-Chief Walter D. Kennedy at: CiC@scv.org



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

National News

Lt Commander-in-Chief Candidacy Announcement Roy P. Hudson

It is with immense pride and a deep sense of purpose that I announce my intent to run for the esteemed office of Lieutenant Commander-in Chief of The Sons of Confederate Veterans in 2026. My journey as your AOT Councilman has allowed me the privilege of traveling extensively throughout our Confederation, meeting so many of you and, most importantly, truly listening to your concerns. I am now ready, more than ever, to act decisively on those insights.



This decision to seek higher office was affirmed by the unwavering encouragement of compatriots from all three armies. I eagerly anticipate making formal announcements at our reunion in Houston, where I look forward to engaging in meaningful conversations with many of you.

We are part of a truly great organization, and I firmly believe we possess the potential not just to survive, but to truly thrive and grow even stronger! It's time for the SCV to boldly go on the offensive to attract new members and expand our reach, and I have a clear plan to accomplish just that. My vision for our future is rooted in a fundamental truth: the undeniable strength and vitality of the SCV lie within our local Camps. Therefore, I commit to dedicating every ounce of my authority and effort at the National Level to ensuring that all our actions and initiatives are squarely focused on empowering and supporting our Camps, providing them with the resources and guidance they need to succeed and flourish.

With your steadfast support and the help of God, I am confident that we will achieve remarkable success together.

I invite you to reach out to me directly at scvroynudson@gmail.com with any questions or thoughts you may have. I look forward to hearing from you!

Deo Vindice
Roy P. Hudson

Candidate Announcement - Charles Lauret for Lt. CiC, 2026

"I, Charles E. Lauret, am officially announcing my candidacy for the position of Lieutenant Commander in Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans at the 131st Annual Reunion which will be held next year in Lexington, Kentucky. I am excited at the prospect of serving you and the Charge on the SCV national level and at a time when the man in charge of recruiting and retention is so vitally important in the face of dwindling numbers. Stepping up to take charge in these times when many historical and genealogical organizations are suffering similar membership issues is no small task. I am eager and excited to take on this challenge. I am asking you to put my experience and knowledge to work toward this goal as your Lt. CiC. I feel confident that with the men and tal-



ent we have, that working together we can not only stop this trend, but grow instead.

I am married to my wife of 33 years, Amy and we have three grown children and two grandchildren. I am a member of St. Peter's Catholic Church and serve as Deputy Grand Knight in our Knights of Columbus Council. I am a Marine Corps Veteran, a retired law enforcement officer with over 28 years of service. I am a 2009 graduate of the University of Louisiana at Lafayette, having obtained a B.S. degree in Behavioral Science.

I have been a member of the SCV since 2000 and have since become a life member of both the SCV and the Louisiana Division. I originally joined as a member of the Bernard Eble HQ Camp in Louisiana and went straight to work helping to form the Gen. Alfred Mouton Camp #778 of Opelousas, La. Upon chartering, I served as 1st Lt. Commander and subsequently Commander, an office which I am currently acting in until elections in the fall. In addition to serving my Camp, I have also served the Louisiana Division. I have served as Commander of the Southwest Brigade, 1st Lt. Commander and then Commander 2008 to 2010. In 2010, I was appointed Chief Aide de Camp serving on CiC Givens's staff. From 2012 to 2016, I served as Councilman and Commander of the Army of Trans Mississippi. From 2016 to 2020, I had the distinct honor and privilege to serve in the appointed position of National Chief of Staff for Commanders in Chief Tom Strain and Paul Gramling. I also served as Chief of Staff of the Louisiana Division from 2018 to 2022. I served again as ATM Councilman from 2022 to 2024. My previous service on the General Executive Council for ten years was enriching and provided me with vast experience in the operation of our organization. I am proud to say that during my tenures in all of the aforementioned positions, I have cultivated and always had positive working relationships with fellow GEC members and members across the Confederation.

In choosing to run, I want to bring to the table a positive solutions-based approach to challenges we face, develop plans to continue the making of a larger footprint in the digital landscape, improve upon the efforts that increase visibility and fundraising for the Southern Heritage Center and all of its facilities. I have some great ideas that I look forward to sharing with you in the coming months. Just remember, the Lt. CiC is one person and one person cannot and should not fight this fight alone. It's going to take all of us and I want to be the man in that position to work with you and for you to capitalize on the promotional successes and programs we have seen over the last few years and to implement new and more successful ones. If you want someone with the success of the SCV and its future in mind, someone with a proven resume of dedication to service on all levels and someone ever mindful that all we do is for the honor of our illustrious Ancestors, I ask for your support in electing me as Lt. Commander in Chief in 2026." Charles Lauret Website: www.LAURET4DIXIE.com Contact: clauret.scv@gmail.com Facebook: Charles "SCV" Lauret/Instagram: @LAURET4DIXIE/X: @Lauret4Dixie



Monday and Thursday Nights @7:00 PM CT. Go to Facebook and look it up.

SOUVENIR

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131st Sons of Confederate Veterans



National Reunion
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JULY 16-19
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*We have reserved a select number of rooms - Monday & Tuesday nights are already near capacity. Consider staying at **The Beaumont Inn** in Harrodsburg, Kentucky (same group rates) and touring the nearby Perryville Battlefield early in the week.*

Still plenty of available rooms - Thursday thru Saturday, but they are filling quickly. Reserve your rooms early.

If the hotel site will not easily accept your reservation - call 502-229-2925 and we will increase the number of available rooms.

131st Sons of Confederate Veterans National Reunion

Griffin Gate Resort and Conference Center Lexington, Kentucky

July 15-19, 2026



REGISTRATION FORM

Name _____ Member # _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Email _____ Phone _____

SVC Camp Name _____ Camp # _____ State _____

Your Rank, Title or Position _____

Spouse Name (for name badge) _____

DATE:	TIME:	EVENT:	PRICE	QTY	TOTAL
ALL		SCV Only Reunion Registration includes 1 Medal (All SCV Members must pay for Registration.) Early Registration at: Houston \$90/After Houston \$110) Registration Ends June 20, 2026	\$90.		
Sat July 11, 2026	5:00 pm	"Welcome to Kentucky!" BBQ No Charge . Please check for attending/how many			
Tues July 14, 2026	6:00 pm	Dinner- Battle of Richmond - Phil Seyfrit	\$85.		
Wed July 15, 2026	9am-5pm	Richmond Battlefield Tour - Lunch included	\$90.		
Thurs July 16, 2026	6:45-7:45	Chaplain's Breakfast	\$55.		
Thurs July 16, 2026	12:30-1:30	Heritage Luncheon	\$65.		
Thurs July 16, 2026	1:45-6 pm	Kentucky Military Museum Tour and Bourbon Tour	\$85.		
Fri July 17, 2026	6:45-7:45	History Breakfast	\$55.		
Fri July 17, 2026	12:15-1:30	SCV Awards Luncheon	\$65.		
Fri July 17, 2026	6:45-7:45	Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast	\$55.		
Sat July 18, 2026	6-7 pm	SCV Awards Banquet and Ball	\$130.		
		EXTRA Ancestor Memorial Ad (1 free with registration) to submit extra ancestor use the back of this form or separate sheet	\$10.		
		EXTRA Reunion Medal (note: 1 medal is included with registration)	\$35.		
		2026 Numbered (1-25) Reunion Medal (This medal is NOT included with registration)	\$110.		
		FINAL TOTAL - Registration Only _____ PAID _____ CHECK _____ <i>Prices for Tours and Meals will be determined at a later date.</i>			

Make Check Payable to : 2026 SCV Reunion
Mail to: Kentucky Bluegrass 2026 / Kris Hawkins
P.O. Box 122 Harrodsburg, KY 40330

LINCOLN'S CONFUSION OVER SLAVERY AND STATES' RIGHTS

Jeb Smith—The Abbeville Institute

"There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by national or by State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done."

—Abraham Lincoln's First Inaugural Address

There is no doubt that Lincoln spent a good deal of time in his inaugural responding to the slavery issue, attempting to address Southern concerns over his intentions for the institution. Lincoln's advocacy for the Corwin Amendment in this speech is further evidence that he believed the Cotton States were upset and concerned over the slavery issue, and that secession was related to it.

Now, ignoring the causes that led to the secession of the Upper South, the Cotton States left the Union for multiple reasons, one of which was indeed slavery. However, it was not simply a matter of preserving something that, as Lincoln spent much time assuring them, was constitutionally protected and could not be touched; it was legally protected. Instead, it was the real cause, the maintenance of states' rights, that could not be disconnected from the occasion, slavery.

This stance was misunderstood by Lincoln, the nationalist, the politician, a believer in the will of the majority and man as his authority, rather than God and law, as the South maintained. To Lincoln, politics was a political war to be won by the majority; you utilize power to your advantage to get what you want and thus benefit yourself and your backers. He was not a principled man who believed wholeheartedly in the Constitution or the Union; he did so only so insofar as it was advantageous to himself. David Donald wrote of "Lincoln, whose one dogma was an absence of dogma." The 16th President was, as libertarian Murray Rothbard wrote, "a master politician, which means he was a consummate conniver, manipulator, and liar."

Additionally, historian Lerone Bennett Jr. observes, "There is a grand canyon between what Lincoln said and what he did... He ignored the Constitution when he wanted to and hid behind it when he wanted to." Scholar David Donald quotes a neighbor of Lincoln's calling him, "The craftiest and most dishonest politician that ever disgraced an office in America."

Both sides of the conflict knew Lincoln was a politician. Southerner Benjamin Palmer said, "He is nothing more than a figure upon the political chessboard... moved by the hands of the unseen player. That player is the party to which he owes his elevation." Likewise, abolitionist Wendell Phillips stated "Lincoln is a pawn on the political chessboard. With fair effort, we may soon change him for a knight, bishop, or queen and sweep the board." Lincoln was the opposite of the Southern tradition of aristocratic gentlemen. These local public servants were appointed to perform the unpalatable task of politics for the sake of their people and the nation; men like Madison, Jefferson, and John Taylor of Caroline.

Thomas Jefferson said that slavery was the "exclusive right of every state." Meaning it was up to each state to decide whether to have slavery or abolish it. Essential to the Constitution, and to the Union, is that the states make this choice, as the Tenth Amendment declares. Their right is not to be usurped by a central government. Were the federal government to decide on an issue related to slavery and go past its constitutional limits, that would, in effect, make the document meaningless and drift us into a limitless, all-powerful central autocracy.

"The Constitution... contains no grant of power to the Federal Government to interfere with this species of property... slave property rests upon the same basis, and is entitled to the same protection, as every other description of property."

—Isham G. Harris, Call for a Referendum on a Tennessee Secession Convention January 7, 1861

The Republicans violated the Constitution and the Dred Scott v. Sandford 1857 Supreme Court ruling by trying to decide the fate of slavery by federal rather than state and individual control. Democratic plank 9 of the 1852 elections plainly stated that an attack on slavery was an attack on states' rights; you cannot separate the two issues. You cannot have the federal government decide on slavery without it greatly exceeding its original intent and purpose.

That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

Democratic Plank 1 1852

That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences.

Democrat Plank 9 1852

The South viewed slaves as legal property. If the Government interfered with slaves, what would stop them from doing the same with any other property? The Rev. J.H. Thornwell in *The Rights and the Duties of Masters* said the issue was “not simply whether we shall emancipate our Negroes or not, the real question is the relations of man to society, of states to the individual, and of individuals to states.” If this violation by the federal government were allowed to happen, no rights would be safe: the Constitution would then be of no value. The union of states that delegated certain limited powers to the federal government would be destroyed. And finally the government would become limitless in power.

To many Southerners, the fight was to maintain states’ authority in the Union and to preserve the Constitution and people’s self-government.

That when the settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by an admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States; and that a State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its Constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

-Southern Democrat Party Platform 1860

In 1864, Rev. William A. Hall wrote, “That institution is not a cause of this war, but simply an occasion of it.” In 1862 Rose Greenhow had similarly written, “Slavery, although the occasion, was not the producing cause of the dissolution.” And R.L. Dabney also wrote that, “African slavery was not the cause, but the occasion of the strife... All our statesmen, of all parties, had taught us, not only that the reserved rights of the states were the bulwarks of the liberties of the people, but that emancipation by federal aggression would lead to the destruction of all other rights.”

It was perfectly understood by Southerners and antebellum Americans that to preserve the Union and states’ rights and the Constitution one must reject abolition by federal edict; which is why many anti-slavery men, both North and South, rejected federal involvement with slavery or any other issue, because they valued decentralization and diverse sovereign states above their own political desires.

From Lincoln’s and that of a great many Republicans’ perspective, besides the Bill of Rights, the Constitution did not tell them the limits of Government; instead, it was a diving board to jump off of to discover, or interpret what the Government could or could not do, this is to be accomplished at the federal level. Whereas for the Antebellum South, the Constitution was merely the delegated areas of authority that the states had entrusted but not surrendered to them, all

else, as the Tenth Amendment dictates, belongs solely to the states. So, the Constitution contains all powers of the federal Government and only those clearly specified by the states; it is to go no further. This is the view of a limited government, whereas Lincoln’s is of an unlimited government, besides a few specified areas.

These are two worlds apart, and the fact that Lincoln did not, or could not see this, is telling. And this is why, in 1861, in the Report on the Committee of Foreign Affairs C.S.A., they stated of the North, “They appear to have no idea of free Government.” As a Vermonter, I can say with confidence that Vermonter’s do not understand liberty; they believe themselves free, but at the same time vote for, and demand totalitarianism. Aimed in the direction they must desire, the right or the left. However, true, genuine liberty and limited government are only allowed in talk and thought, not in practice. Anytime any issue arises, it needs government interaction, and any ideas about a limited government go out the window.

Also, in his inaugural address, Lincoln stated that the Constitution does not say one way or the other if the federal government can interfere with slavery in the western territories. This is a view of a limitless state authority. In his mind, unless the Constitution states that the federal government cannot, it can, or at least so long as the majority in the federal government or courts decides it can. The government then becomes limitless and authoritarian, with few checks on its power. And this is why Georgia Commissioner A.R. Wright Esq said, “Even if the slavery question were now settled to the entire satisfaction of her people, Georgia would be unwilling again to confederate with a people whose views of the power of the Federal Government are so entirely different from her own. The power of the Federal Government, she has always contended was restricted, limited and confined within the letter of that instrument... The doctrine of State Rights and State Sovereignty, as enunciated and declared in the “Virginia-Kentucky” resolutions of ’79, we have held to be the chief safeguards of the liberties of the American people. For the first time in our national history this doctrine has been ignored and denied by a commanding majority of the States of the Union.”

Modern nationalistic, power-hungry politicians, as well as historians who are disciples of Lincoln, still confuse slavery and states’ rights, believing the latter is used as a cloak for the former. But when Lincoln stated, “There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by national or by State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one,” he was severely mistaken; it made all the difference in the world, and the bloated, tyrannical government we endure today is the result of Lincoln having his way.

EMANCIPATION AS A WAR MEASURE

John M. Taylor

Originally Published in The Alabama Gazette

Although not an “abolitionist” in the strict sense, Abraham Lincoln opposed the expansion of slavery. Lincoln’s view was common within the Republican Party. Abolitionists were generally despised in both North and South—many would be considered radical even by today’s abysmal moral standards. Abolitionists, e.g., Wendell Phillips and Lysander Spooner routinely criticized Lincoln for his tepid anti-slavery views. Lincoln’s focus was on maintaining the geographical Union—slavery was a secondary matter.

Lincoln was widely known for making “racial” comments that would now be career-destroying. For example, in his September 18, 1858, debate with Stephen Douglas in Charleston, Illinois, Lincoln said: “I will say, then, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in anyway the social and political equality of the white and black races—that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races...I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race.”

Furthermore, Lincoln felt the ideal way to diffuse racial issues was to send Blacks to other areas of the world. In the same Douglas debate, Lincoln said: “Such separation if effected at all, must be effected by colonization: what colonization most needs is a hearty will...Let us be brought to believe that it is morally right, and at the same time favorable to, or at least not against, our interests to transfer the African to his native clime, and we shall find a way to do it, however great the task may be.” Lincoln also wondered if he could “get a number of able-bodied men, with their wives and children, who are willing to go to Central America.”

After over a year of fighting, the North was unable to subdue the Southern States. This, despite overwhelming advantages in virtually every measurable element of power, e.g., number of men, weapons, an established military, a large industrial base, an already functioning government, a developed transportation network, etc. Frustrated by being unable to force the Southern States back in the Union and, amid hints the South was surreptitiously working on its own form of gradual emancipation, Lincoln devised another strategy that might be construed as a “moral” boost—the Emancipation Proclamation.

Under federalism, the President generally lacks authority to interfere in State matters (including slavery). Lincoln apparently cared little for the constitution and, at times, his knowledge of the document was questionable. He did, however, seek a propaganda advantage, regardless of how spurious it was.

A cursory reading of the Emancipation Proclamation reveals the stratagem. In September 1862, Lincoln said slaves held in the seceded States would be freed on January 1, 1863, unless those States rejoined the Union. If they returned within that 100-day period, it would be “business as usual.” The proclamation clearly affirmed that the Slave States that fought for the Union and areas in the South occupied by Union troops were excluded. Multiple critics lambasted this sleight of hand. This included England’s Lord Palmerston, Goldwyn Smith, and Earl Russell, along with New England historian Edward Channing. Even Secretary of State Seward said: “We show our sympathy with slavery by emancipating slaves where we cannot reach them and holding them in bondage where we can set them free.” Once the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, Union soldiers deserted in droves—they “signed up” to keep the Union intact, not to free slaves.

Lincoln understood the dubious nature of the proclamation: “Liberation of slaves is purely political and not within the range of military law or necessity... Can there be a pretense that the Constitution and laws govern... when a general, or a president, may make permanent rules of property by proclamation? I, as a president, shall expressly or impliedly seize and exercise the permanent legislative functions of the government.”

During earlier times, Great Britain dominated the slave trade. Lincoln was aware of Britain’s about-face regarding slavery. Lincoln saw the Emancipation Proclamation as a propaganda tool to discourage both Britain and France from officially aligning with the Confederate States (with some success). He also understood that such a proclamation could disrupt the Southern war effort as the Blacks that were slaves might seek to leave the farms and plantations and/or react violently against the slave owners. Although some did leave, violent reactions were extremely rare.

Regarding the Emancipation Proclamation, thanks to a concerted effort to elevate “Yankee history,” Lincoln appears to have successfully fooled most of the people most of the time. However, some are able to see through the chicanery and are not fooled at any time.



Confederate Flags Quiz.

By Bruce Dodd. President ACWRTQ.

(Answers from Page 11).



Question 1: When and where was the first National Flag of the Confederacy raised?

Answer: The first national flag was raised in Montgomery, Alabama on the 4th March, 1861.

Question 2: Why there?

Answer: The first Confederate Assembly was being held there because it was a central location of the then seceded states.

Question 3: Who is given credit for designing this first National Flag?

Answer: Prussian-American artist Nicola Marschall in Marion, Alabama. It's been said to resemble the Flag of Austria, of which Marschall would have been familiar.

Question 4: What was the popular name given to this flag and still used to this day?

Answer: The popular name was the "Stars and Bars".

Question 5: How many stars were on this flag?

Answer: There were seven, mostly five pointed, white stars in a circle in the navy-blue canton.

Question 6: The 7 stars represented States, which ones did they represent?

Answer: These represented the seven states of the South that originally formed the Confederacy: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas.



by an 11 star version from 2 July to 28 November 1861 with Tennessee and North Carolina joining the Confederacy. Finally another two stars were added to make 13, including the much contested States of Missouri and Kentucky where the populations had divided loyalties but where the Union had occupied the States, the South hoped to free them and bring them back into the fold. This 13 Star flag on the right was flown by the Army of Northern Virginia. Of course, the "Bonnie Blue Flag", while not a National Flag, was loved by Southerners and immortalised in popular song...but that's another story-Bruce Dodd.

Question 7: How many times was the first National Flag altered and why?

Answer: The First National Flag underwent numerous changes until 1863. Adding to the confusion was that various States and military units adopted their own version of the National Flag. Then a new flag was adopted that included the popular Battle Flag that became the Second National Flag with a white canton. But the First National Flag with its 7 stars was implemented 4 March until 18 May 1861.

The 9 star version was adopted 18 May to July 1861. Two stars had been added to represent Virginia and Arkansas. This was then replaced



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Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

LT. GENERAL STEPHEN DILL LEE, COMMANDER GENERAL,
UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, APRIL 25, 1906.