

CONFEDERATE GAZETTE

AUGUST 2025

TEMPLE, TEXAS



**RECONCILIATION MONUMENT
ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY**

**MAJOR ROBERT M. WHITE CAMP #1250
CAMP OFFICERS**

CAMP COMMANDER

Jonathan Bozeman

FIRST LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

Jim Pederson

SECOND LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

John Larson III

ADJUTANT

James Bozeman

COLOR SERGEANT

Vacant

CHAPLAIN

James Bozeman

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

James Bozeman

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FROM THE EDITOR

Greetings,

Welcome to the August edition of the *Confederate Gazette*, our camp newsletter. There are several interesting articles in this issue, so I hope you will read it in its entirety. In this month's issue we have an article on Lieutenant General John Clifford Pemberton, and an article on the Battle of Wilson's Creek, which happened in August 1861.

On the cover of this edition, you will see a photo of the Reconciliation Monument in Arlington National Cemetery, which was removed by the Secretary of Defense in 2023. In this edition, you will find a great article on the monument and the wonderful news that it is being put back in its rightful place!

New to this edition is an article from our Heritage Defense Officer, First Lieutenant Commander Jim Pederson, titled "Know Your Enemy". This will be a recurring article in future articles of the newsletter, and will have a different slant on things than what we are used to.

Remember, this is YOUR camp newsletter. If you have any ideas, written presentations, photos, book reviews, etc., that you want included in the newsletter, please send them to me either by mail or email at the addresses below. I would be very happy to include your submissions into the newsletter.

James Bozeman
Editor, *Confederate Gazette*

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COMMANDER'S COMMENTS



Hello all,

A new month has come. I thank you all for what you do. There hasn't been a lot going on since our last meeting. Time seems to be flying by this year. I'm not sure of anything coming up for us as a camp, but there are a few things around state for us to participate in. We will have a few things to discuss at our meeting this month, one of which may turn into a call to action. I didn't get to make it to National Reunion, but a few of you did. I'm looking forward to hearing about how it went.

That's all I have this month. Our next meeting is Tuesday, August 12.

Hope to see you all there,

Jonathan Bozeman
Camp Commander
Major Robert M. White Camp #1250



HERITAGE DEFENSE REPORT



LOCAL

Our local monument in front of the courthouse building in Belton was vandalized and is being investigated. This will be discussed at our next camp meeting.

TEXAS

While monument protection in Texas is dead for the time being, the potential congressional district redistricting is somewhat encouraging, although the type of Republican that will fill these districts is critically important to establishing direction.

President Trump's endorsement of Corwin is discouraging to many who have followed his career, but may be seen as a political necessity.

In order to achieve monument protection at the state level, it appears that the establishment of neo-conservative Republicans who have betrayed us and many other true conservative causes and measures will have to be defeated in primary challenges, and that doesn't appear very likely at this point but we should endeavor to keep up the fight.

NATIONAL

From the American Heritage Association

In Charleston, the Robert E. Lee monument that was previously removed will be re-erected at a more prominent place within the city. This was based on the enforcement of a state Heritage Act in court (the attorney general didn't act independently), which we in Texas do not have thanks to our legislature.

The John C. Calhoun monument will also be re-erected just outside of the city limits.

If anyone is looking for something to donate to this is a good group to consider that has had real results.

H.K. Edgerton has expressed concern about future action of the governor in Virginia and is organizing a rally and has invited anyone interested to a rally in South Carolina to coincide with Governor Younkin's visit to that state.

From the Virginia Flaggers:

In 2013 there was a "mega-flag" raised in Florida in the vicinity of Tampa. The flag now is worn out and needs to be replaced at a cost of over \$2000 and they are looking for donations.

Jim Peterson

1st Lieutenant Commander

Major Robert M. White Camp #1250

FROM THE CHAPLAIN

Psalm 23 is one of the most beloved passages in all of Scripture. These words have comforted people in times of peace and war, in joy and grief, and in life and death. This is not just a poetic psalm – it is a bold declaration of faith from David, a shepherd himself, who came to know the Lord as *his* Shepherd. In six verses, David reveals the complete care of God for His people – from provision and peace to protection and promise.

¹ The LORD is my shepherd; I shall not want.

² He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters.

³ He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

⁴ Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

⁵ Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

⁶ Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the LORD for ever.”

David begins, in verse 1, with relationship – not *a* shepherd, but *my* shepherd. This is personal trust, not religious tradition. A shepherd provides guidance, protection, and provision.

In verses 2 and 3, we see rest and restoration. Sheep are nervous animals – they won’t lie down unless they feel safe and secure. God provides green pastures and still waters. He then provides restoration for our souls, meaning to revive or refresh.

In verse 4, David doesn’t say “if”, but “though” – meaning valleys are a part of life. The “shadow of death” here means deep darkness, danger, and uncertainty in life’s journey. But, we see that our Shepherd protects with His rod and supports us with His staff. God’s presence removes fear and replaces it with comfort.

In verse 5, the image shifts to a banquet table, that shows that even in enemy territory, God prepares a feast in adversity and feeds and honors His people. The oil represents blessing, healing, and favor. An overflowing cup means not just enough, but more than enough.

Then, in verse 6, David shows that his future is secured by stating that goodness (God’s blessings) and mercy (God’s forgiveness and love) will be with him all the days of his life. And he ends the psalm by stating that when his days on earth are finished, he will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

In Christian Brotherhood,

James Bozeman
Camp Chaplain

KNOW YOUR ENEMY

This is a new addition to our monthly newsletter, highlighting enemies (and some friends) of Confederate Heritage, both past and present. This month we will look at Lysander Spooner and President Lincoln.

Not all abolitionists fit a common mold, and Lysander Spooner is a prominent example of an exception to the standard image of abolitionism. He wrote *"The Unconstitutionality of Slavery"* in 1854, challenging the common belief that the constitution supported slavery, and was an accomplished inventor and author. He was a Unitarian from New England, knew most of the "New England" authors and commentators, and even supported violent revolt against slave owners. There would appear to be nobody less likely to take the side of the Confederacy, but he was no friend of the Union as the sectional conflict developed. He was a natural rights advocate who held that rights cannot be created by any human institution. Spooner never saw the war as being about freedom or justice, saying amongst many other enduring quotes, *"On the part of the North, the war was carried on, not to liberate slaves, but by a government that had always perverted and violated the constitution, to keep the slaves in bondage, and was still willing to do so, if the slaveholder could be thereby induced to stay in the Union."* While most other abolitionists became heroes to the progressive left as time passed, Spooner is frequently seen as a point of origin for Libertarianism.

"Abraham Lincoln did not cause the death of so many people from a mere love of slaughter, but only to bring about a state of consent that could not otherwise be secured for the government he had undertaken to administer. When a government has once reduced its people to a state of consent – that is, of submission to its will – it can put them to a much better use than to kill them; for it can then plunder them, enslave them, and use them as tools for plundering and enslaving others." -- Lysander Spooner

"The principle, on which the war was waged by the North, was simply this: That men may rightfully be compelled to submit to, and support, a government that they do not want; and that resistance, on their part, makes them traitors and criminals."

"No principle, that is possible to be named, can be more self-evidently false than this; or more self-evidently fatal to all political freedom. Yet it triumphed in the field, and is now assumed to be established. If it really be established, the number of slaves, instead of having been diminished by the war, has been greatly increased; for a man, thus subjected to a government that he does not want, is a slave." The Lysander Spooner Massachusetts Libertarian Abolitionist Reader (p. 49)

NOTES FROM OUR JULY MEETING

Compatriot Randy Kodis was our presenter for July meeting. In lieu of a spoken presentation, he showed the first two episodes of the “Texas Generals” from the Texas Division’s YouTube channel, and produced by Johnny Anderson. The first one he showed was on Albert Sidney Johnston, and the second one was on Adam Rankin “Stovepipe” Johnson. These, and many more videos, can be watched at www.youtube.com/@texasdivisionscv.

Several items of business were conducted during the meeting:

- Camp Commander Jonathan Bozeman gave an update on the annual Belton 4th of July Parade, stating that we had a truck and trailer donated by Compatriot Bill Dunson of the Salt Works Camp in Lampasas, and about thirty people in attendance from three different camps – Temple, Lampasas, and Georgetown.
- Commander Bozeman reminded everyone that annual dues renewal payments are due by July 31st, and urged everyone who has not paid to do so immediately.
- Camp Adjutant James Bozeman mentioned that Compatriot Buddy Patterson has had several health issues in the past year, lost his wife in April, and is now living in an assisted living facility. Due to a fixed income and a strict budget, he did not want to continue his membership. Adjutant Bozeman made a motion that the camp pay his dues for him this year. Compatriot Geoffrey Scott amended the motion by suggesting the camp purchase a life membership in both SCV National and the Texas Division for Compatriot Patterson. A voice vote passed the amended motion unanimously.
- Commander Bozeman announced that the 7th Brigade is hosting camp officer training on Saturday, August 16, at the Event Center in Gatesville. He urged everyone who is currently a camp officer, and those that are considering becoming camp officers, to attend this training.
- Commander Bozeman reminded all in attendance of the 130th SCV National Reunion, to be held in Houston, July 17-20, 2025.

NOTES FROM THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS 130TH GENERAL REUNION

The Sons of Confederate Veterans 130th General Reunion was held in at the South Houston Marriott Hobby Airport, July 16-20, 2025. The Texas Division was the host, headed by immediate past Texas Division Commander Michael Hurley, who, along with the Reunion Planning Committee, did a great job hosting this reunion.

The only person able to attend the 130th General Reunion was Camp Adjutant and Chaplain James Bozeman, who was also a member of the Reunion Planning Committee.

Museum Announcement:

On Day One of the Reunion, Commander-in-Chief Donnie Kennedy announced that the bank loan for the Confederate Museum in Elm Springs, Tennessee, was completely paid off! The only outstanding loan is an internal loan that we owe to ourselves, and tens of thousands of dollars were collected during the reunion to lower that debt, as well.

With the museum's bank loan paid off, Executive Director Adam Southern made the announcement that part-time staff members were in the process of being hired so the museum can be open on Saturdays. Currently, the museum is only open Monday thru Friday.

Voting:

This was not an election year, as SCV General Elections are held every even-numbered year, but there were a couple of items to vote on.

Proposed Amendment to the Standing Orders:

An amendment to the Standing Orders was brought by ATM Councilman Chuck McMichael, to change the way voting was done during the general business sessions with the rationale to save time. Although the Constitutional Committee recommended the amendment pass, the assembly voted in the negative and the amendment failed.

Locations for Future Annual Reunions:

With the locations for the 2026 and 2027 annual reunions already decided, a proposal was brought forth by the Mississippi Division to hold the 2028 annual reunion in Oxford, Mississippi. A voice vote of the assembly passed the proposal.

With that being decided, the locations for upcoming annual reunions are:

131st General Reunion – July 16-19, 2026 – Lexington, Kentucky

132nd General Reunion – July 15-18, 2027 – Mobile, Alabama

133rd General Reunion – July 14-17, 2028 – Oxford, Mississippi

Reunion Tours:

Both of the tours hosted by the Texas Division were sold out, and those that attended the tours had a wonderful time.

On Thursday, July 17, a tour of the Battle of Galveston was held, starting with a 30-minute lecture at the hotel. This was followed by a bus ride to downtown Galveston, where a tour of the major buildings involved in the battle were shown, especially those that still had damage from musket balls and cannon balls. This was followed by a tour of the Old City Cemetery, which is actually five different cemeteries where over 200 Confederate veterans, and many Union soldiers and sailors killed during the Battle of Galveston, are buried. The evening finished with a dinner at Fisherman's Wharf.

On Friday, July 18, visitors from all over the Confederacy were treated to some Texas history with a tour of the San Jacinto battlefield. Visitors were treated to an array of artifacts that are not usually shown to visitors at the museum, including one of the "Twin Sisters" cannons.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS!

Happy Birthday to the following camp members:

Floyd Taylor Jr. – August 9

Henry Moncure – August 31



BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK

The Battle of Wilson's Creek in Missouri was the first major battle west of the Mississippi River during the American Civil War. On August 10, 1861, Union Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon (1818-61) attacked Confederate forces commanded by General Sterling Price (1809-67) and General Benjamin McCulloch (1811-62). The battle raged on for more than five hours, resulting in approximately 2,300 total casualties, including Lyon. Following Lyon's death, his successor, Major Samuel Sturgis (1822-89), ordered a Union retreat.

Union General Nathaniel Lyon, who commanded a force of some 5,400 soldiers at Springfield, Missouri, was up against two Rebel forces commanded by generals Sterling Price and Ben McCulloch. Although the Confederates were poorly equipped and trained at this early stage of the war, Price and McCulloch had a combined force nearly twice the size of Lyon's. However, the impetuous Union commander did not want to cede the region without a fight, and so he planned an attack for August 10.

Lyon sent General Franz Sigel (1824-1902) with 1,200 men to attack from the rear while Lyon struck the surprised Confederates just after dawn at their camp at Wilson's Creek, 12 miles southwest of Springfield. At first, the artillery barrage sent the Confederate camp into a panic, and the day seemed to belong to the Yankees. But Sigel mistook a force emerging from the smoke for an Iowa regiment, when it was actually a Louisiana regiment clad in similar uniforms since many of the Rebel units were dressed in colors of their own choosing.

The Confederates pushed Sigel back, and the tide turned against Lyon's force as well. In intense heat and humidity, the armies battled throughout the morning. Lyon was killed during one of the Confederate assaults, but the Union line managed to hold its ground. Although the Confederates withdrew from the field, the Union army was disorganized and running low on ammunition. Losses were heavy, with the Union suffering approximately 1,200 casualties and the Confederates suffering some 1,100 casualties. The Yankees soon retreated to Springfield and then back to the railhead at Rolla, Missouri, 100 miles to the northeast. Southwestern Missouri was secured for the Confederates.

Citation:

"Battle of Wilson's Creek", History.com, accessed August 3, 2021, at <https://www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/battle-of-wilsons-creek>

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN CLIFFORD PEMBERTON

Born a Union man in Philadelphia in August of 1814, John Clifford Pemberton would go on to be a quintessential but controversial player in Confederate leadership. As a student at the University of Pennsylvania, the young Pemberton decided he wished to have a career as an engineer. Believing the United States Military Academy the best way to gain this education, he applied to West Point, using his family's connection to President Andrew Jackson to secure an appointment. He was admitted to the academy, where he was the roommate and closest friend of George G. Meade. Pemberton graduated near the middle of the class of 1837 before being

commissioned as an officer in the 4th Artillery.



Pemberton's antebellum career was typical of many officers of that time. He served in the Second Seminole War in Florida and aided in campaigns against the Cherokees in the west before serving under General Zachary Taylor during the Mexican war. After the war, Pemberton married a Virginian, Martha Thompson. In the absence of any record of his thoughts on states' rights or slavery, many historians have come to believe Pemberton's marriage to this Norfolk native was the primary reason he sided with the Confederacy. With the secession of his wife's home state in 1861, Pemberton resigned from the Federal army and in June of that same year was made a brigadier general in the Confederate Army.

Pemberton's early service in the Confederacy constituted primarily of strengthening coastal defenses in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Due to his Yankee background, however, the general's relationships with local governors left much to be desired and Pemberton was transferred west. In October of 1862 he was promoted to lieutenant general and assigned command of the District of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

At the heart of this district was the vital shipping port of Vicksburg. With orders to hold the city at all costs, Pemberton expended a great deal of energy revamping its defenses, as well as improving defenses along the Mississippi River. In spite of these efforts - and Union defeats at Holly Springs and Chickasaw Bluffs - there was little Pemberton could do in the face of the impending Union attack on Vicksburg. To make matters worse, Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston reassigned Pemberton's cavalry to the Army of Tennessee. Thus, in May of 1863, when Union General Ulysses S. Grant's campaign to take the city began in earnest, the Confederate defender was deprived of vital intelligence about his enemy's whereabouts. Poor communication and lack of coordination with Johnston - as well as the Pemberton's own tactical errors - led to Confederate defeats at Champion Hill and Big Black River Bridge, and Pemberton

was forced to back into the Vicksburg defenses. Two failed attempts to take the city by direct assault demonstrated the strength of the Vicksburg defenses and compelled Grant to lay siege to the city. Despite constant pleas to Johnston for aid, Pemberton was completely isolated. Eventually, lack of supplies and starvation took their toll. On July 4, 1863, after 46 days, Pemberton surrendered 2,166 officers and 27,230 men, 172 cannon, and almost 60,000 muskets and rifles to the Federals.

Branded a traitor by Southerners for surrendering Vicksburg, Pemberton spent the remainder of 1863 the spring of 1864 in Virginia, an officer without a command. Boredom and a desire to render faithful service to his adopted country prompted the former Northerner to write President Jefferson Davis for an assignment. Unable to procure a position commensurate with his rank, Pemberton resigned his general's commission and made a lieutenant colonel of artillery. After commanding the Richmond Defense Battalion, he was made inspector general of ordinance before the surrender of the Confederate Armies in April of 1865.

After the war, Pemberton carried on a feud with Johnston regarding the Vicksburg campaign. He returned to the north in the 1870s and passed away in Philadelphia in 1881 where he is buried.

Citation:

“John C. Pemberton”. American Battlefield Trust. Accessed August 6, 2025, at <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/john-c-pemberton>

EXCLUSIVE: MOSES EZEKIEL’S HISTORIC SCULPTURE FINALLY SET FOR INSTALLATION IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY, BY THE SOUTHERN GRAVES IT ONCE MARKED

Christopher Bedford

August 05, 2025

The statue was taken apart and crated by Lloyd Austin in 2023. Virginia Governor Glenn Youngkin (R) and the Center of Military History reached a deal this week to install Moses Jacob Ezekiel’s famed gravesite sculpture in Arlington Cemetery, the Beltway Brief has learned, after Virginia accepted a request from Secretary of Defense Pete Hegseth to display the statue in the cemetery it was intended for, near the grave of its artist. The display is part of a 50-year loan from the commonwealth and goes a long way toward healing recent desecrations.

The announcement comes just over a year and half after the statue was unceremoniously torn down and shipped to an Old Dominion warehouse by then-Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin.



Photo courtesy of Arlington National Cemetery.

‘And they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks.’

“At the request of Moses Ezekiel’s family and Secretary of Defense Pete Hegseth, Moses Ezekiel’s sculpture will be returned to Arlington National Cemetery,” Youngkin said in a statement to Beltway Brief, “where he is buried and where his legacy as a renowned American artist and decorated veteran can be honored.”

Ezekiel (1844-1917) was one of the more celebrated sculptors of his day and the first Jewish-American sculptor to gain international acclaim. His works still exhibited today include “Religious Liberty” in Philadelphia, a memorial to writer and poet Edgar Allen Poe in Baltimore, and a statue of Thomas Jefferson in Louisville. He was also a veteran of the Confederate Army, who alongside his fellow cadets at the Virginia Military Institute fought at the battle of New Market. He lost his shoes in that muddy battle, but worse: He lost his roommate, whose bedside he attended for two days before the 17-year-old Thomas Garland Jefferson slipped away.

Ezekiel's memorial to that hard fight shows the Roman goddess Virtus, traditionally associated with Virginia in art and on the state's flag, in mournful watch. The sculpture's base holds the remains of six of his 10 classmates who died that day. When the war was over, Ezekiel went to Europe - first to Berlin, then to Rome. While he maintained a lifelong friendship with Robert E. Lee, visitors to his studio also included President Ulysses S. Grant. His Arlington work was commissioned by the Northern and Republican President William McKinley and dedicated by the Democratic and Southern President Woodrow Wilson. Just a few years later, Ezekiel's death was marked by the Northern and Republican President Warren G. Harding.

The statue's display at Arlington was coordinated between the governor of Virginia, who was warehousing it in crates, and the Center of Military History, which is responsible for the official history of the United States Army, including the preservation of historic art and documents. It will take an estimated two years to reassemble the 32-foot sculpture, restore it, and prepare it for display in 2027 alongside interpretive panels that will explain the complicated history around America's Civil War and the slow path to reconciliation. That path toward national healing didn't quite begin at Appomattox Court House, where Lee surrendered his army to Grant.

The Spanish-American War 33 years later was the first conflict that saw American military units from the North and South once again on the same side of the battlefield and even included veterans of both sides. This reality served to rekindle mutual patriotism and affections between the North and the states of the former Confederacy. But Southern support for the war and its conclusion was lukewarm at best, pushing McKinley to tour the region by train, making the case and preaching for a renewed national friendship. During the tour, he was disturbed at the state of disrepair of Confederate graves, and so in a December 1898 speech at the Atlanta Peace Jubilee, he pledged to end the federal practice banning their upkeep to help the broader movement toward unity. The speech was a hit, and by 1900 it had led to congressional legislation, sponsored by both a Republican and former brevet major general for the Union and a Democrat who had served as a Confederate general, to reinter nearby Southern war dead in a section of Arlington near those killed in the more recent conflict with Spain in Cuba. Ezekiel was selected as the artist, and his grave now joins the approximately 481 other Confederate soldiers and civilians laid in circles around the old base of the memorial, which was left in place in 2023 to avoid further disturbing the graves.

Feelings ran high in the years after the Civil War ended, and the animus continued for a century in some areas. Reconciliation was seriously sought and hard-won. The 2020s saw what Democrats and liberal allies called "a reckoning," which is just about the opposite of "reconciliation," and included memorials removed, graves disturbed and bodies dug up, churches attacked, and statues around the country torn down. It was an ugly time, when the kinds of moral lessons and historic contexts that could have been helpful were ejected in favor of destruction. Historic art is crucial to knowing our history, and this statue's display in Arlington is an important step. Ezekiel's inspiration, after all, was Isaiah's prophecy that when God is accepted, war will end: "And they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks."

"After a full refurbishment, the sculpture will be displayed at Arlington in 2027," Youngkin told the Brief. "We are grateful for the care being taken to preserve and display this statue, which

allows us to better understand the complex history of the United States. "Defense Secretary Pete Hegseth said, "I'm proud to announce that Moses Ezekiel's beautiful and historic sculpture - often referred to as the 'Reconciliation Monument' - will rightfully be returned to Arlington National Cemetery near his burial site. "It never should have been taken down by woke lemmings. Unlike the left, we don't believe in erasing American history - we honor it."

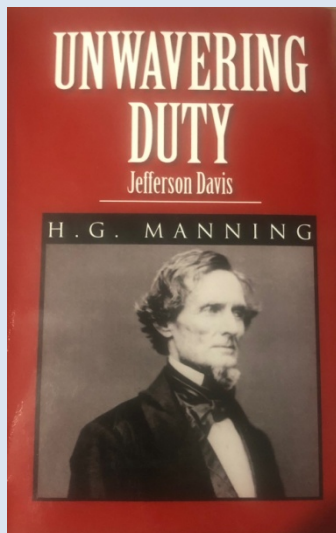
Citation:

Bedford, Christopher, "Exclusive: Moses Ezekiel's historic sculpture finally set for installation in Arlington Cemetery, by the Southern graves it once marked," Blaze Media, August 5, 2025, accessed August 7, 2025, at <https://www.theblaze.com/columns/opinion/exclusive-moses-ezekiels-historic-sculpture-finally-set-for-installation-in-arlington-cemetery-by-the-southern-graves-it-once-marked>

FROM THE BOOKSHELF

Unwavering Duty: Jefferson Davis

H. G. Manning



Unwavering Duty provides the reader with the final days of the Confederate government as Jefferson Davis and his cabinet members are forced to retreat from Richmond. It then follows the Confederate President through the surrender of the armies of General Lee and Johnston, the federal pursuit culminating in his capture and incarceration at Fortress Monroe. At this point, the book provides the “what if” of history when the federal government, instead of pardoning Davis under the auspices of the 14th Amendment, decides to place him on trial for treason against the United States.

Author H.G. Manning is a former Commander of the Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, and a longtime member of the Major Robert M. White Camp #1250, in Temple, Texas.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING SEMINAR



The 7th Brigade invites all members of the Texas Division to a special Leadership Training Seminar in Gatesville, Texas, on Saturday, August 16th, from 9:00 am to 2:00 pm.

This hands-on seminar will focus on the roles and responsibilities of Camp Commanders, Lt. Commanders, Adjutants, and awards procedures.

Featured Speakers Include:

- John McCammon, Commander of the Army of Trans-Mississippi
- Shelby Little, Texas Division Commander
- Bill Elliott, Texas Division Chief of Staff
- Michael Broussard, 7th Brigade Chaplain & Camp 578 Adjutant

Enjoy a BBQ lunch provided by Ross Cox—donations welcome.

RSVP by August 9th to ensure we have enough food for everyone.

We look forward to seeing you in Gatesville for a day of learning, fellowship, and strengthening our Division!

UPCOMING CAMP MEETINGS

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 2025

SPEAKER – TRACEY WALLACE

COTTON PATCH CAFÉ

TEMPLE MALL, 3111 SOUTH 31ST STREET

SOCIAL/DINNER @ 6:00 PM, MEETING @ 7:00 PM

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2025

SPEAKER – JUSTIN PEDERSON

COTTON PATCH CAFÉ

TEMPLE MALL, 3111 SOUTH 31ST STREET

SOCIAL/DINNER @ 6:00 PM, MEETING @ 7:00 PM

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 2025

SPEAKER – JIM PEDERSON

COTTON PATCH CAFÉ

TEMPLE MALL, 3111 SOUTH 31ST STREET

SOCIAL/DINNER @ 6:00 PM, MEETING @ 7:00 PM