

Deo adjuvanti non timindin (With God's help, we need not fear)

THE DIXON BLUE LIGHT NEWS



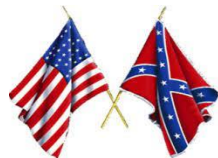
Lt. George E. Dixon Camp #1962
Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV)

www.scvcamp1962.org

Editor: Johnny Kicklighter Email: Johnnywkick@gmail.com



JULY 2025

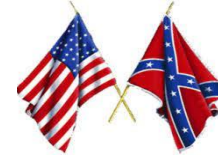


PROGRAM INFO FOR NEXT MTG, 17 JULY

PRESENTATION: Chaplains

PRESENTER: Mike Biekert

REFRESHMENTS: Mike Biekert



CAMP MEETINGS

Meetings are open to the public and are, except as announced, held on the third Thursday evening of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the:

Shiloh Assembly of God Church
4035 Lebanon Avenue
Shiloh, Illinois 62221

We try to have an informative program with a speaker or film of interest at all meetings. Anyone with a Confederate ancestor or just having an interest in Civil War history is invited to attend.

Questions? Call John McKee, 618-491-9472

CAMP MISSION

The camp accepts its covenanted responsibility to maintain and preserve the Christian principles held by the Southern people that led them to their decision to defend the right of constitutional self-government. We strive to educate ourselves first and then the public to a fuller and more complete understanding of the true history of the period of the War Between the States. We seek to preserve the memory and honor of the noble Confederate soldiers, sailors, public servants, and loyal citizens.

CAMP MEMBERSHIP

Is available to all male (12 years or older) descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate military. Direct or collateral kinship to a qualifying veteran or civil servant must be documented for full membership. We will help with genealogical assistance for documentation. For those who have not yet proven their kinship or just have an active interest in what we are doing, we offer camp membership through our auxiliary, The Knights and Ladies of the Golden Circle.

WE CARE! PLEASE CALL JOHN OR MIKE AND KEEP US NEWS-INFORMED ... if you or a family member is ill, has an emergency, health or family issue, a family death, or needs assistance. Adjutant John McKee, 618-491-9472 Chaplain Mike Biekert, 618-972-8190

The North had more men & materials than the South.

At the beginning of the Civil War, 22 million people lived in the North and 9 million people (nearly 4 million of whom were slaves) lived in the South. The North also had more money, more factories, more horses, more railroads, and more farmland. On paper, these advantages made the United States much more powerful than the Confederate States. However, the Confederates were fighting defensively on territory that they knew well. They also had the advantage of the sheer size of the Southern Confederacy. Which meant that the northern armies would have to capture and hold vast quantities of land across the south. Still, too, the Confederacy maintained some of the best ports in North America—including New Orleans, Charleston, Mobile, Norfolk, and Wilmington. Thus, the Confederacy was able to mount a stubborn resistance.

FROM THE COMMANDER

ATTENTION TO ORDERS: Greetings to all faithful and loyal members of the Lt. George E. Dixon SCV camp. Please remember the comrades in our camp who are dealing with serious health concerns and in fervent prayers for their conditions to improve. Gale Red has been a stalwart for the remembrance of our shared southern history and has been undergoing some serious health issues. We all miss him and deeply are in debt to Gale and his efforts on behalf on this camp. I was reflecting on July 1st upon the battle of Gettysburg which started on that date in 1863 and lasted until July 3rd. It was with no surprise that this momentous event went unnoticed in the American news industry. This reflects the decline within our education system and the divorce of our youth from the foundations and history of our shared national experience. I am reminded of the famous quote from the playwright William Faulkner who commented that it was in the experience of every southern boy to imagine that until that fateful day on July 3rd that they were on the winning side of this conflict. After 2 o'clock on July 3rd everything changed for the southern people, and their destiny was forever altered. Faulkner grew up in the south with the possibility of having met actual southern soldiers who walked the same streets that he had. Individuals on both sides of this war had buried most animosities and held in high regards the remaining veterans of this once bitter conflict. General Patton as a boy was taken by his father to meet the famous Gray Ghost of the Confederacy, Col. John Mosby. Let us stand steadfast in our duty. Until our next meeting: GOD Bless

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CAMP DIXON MEETING MINUTES

The members and friends of the Lt. George E. Dixon Camp # 1962, S.C.V., conducted their monthly muster at 6:45 p.m. on 16 May 2024, at the Shiloh Assembly of God Church, Shiloh IL: this being the 5th Muster of the year.

1. Call to order – CC Stanton at 6:45 PM
2. Invocation – Chaplain Biekert
3. Pledge to U.S. Flag – CC Stanton
4. Salute to Confederate Flag – CC Stanton
5. Approval of Minutes of Last Meeting as Presented in the June 2025 Edition of *The Blue Light News*

Motion: Bob Herr 2nd: Dale Rice = Passed

7. Treasurer's report – The Adjutant did not have the latest amount but did mention that dues payments have been received from several members.

8. Communications (messages from National, other camps, other organizations)
 - a. None

9. Reports

a. Standing Committees: We are still needing people to sign up for programs and refreshments.

b. Special Committees

a. None

10. Old Business:

a. Missouri Civil War Museum – Compatriot Steve Wilson provided this report via email:
Last Saturday's Camp Activity was great! The weather cooperated for the Memorial at Jefferson Barrack's. We learned several things including the fact that many of the 1104 Confederate's buried there were Southern Sympathizers who died in prisons right there in downtown St Louis including 2 women accused of being Southern Sympathizers. It was truly an honor to memorialize these people!

Then we went to the Mo Civil War Museum and got to spend an hour asking questions and listening to Mark Trout, the owner and curator of the museum. He talked about the struggles and the fight to get the Confederate Statue that was in Forest Park as well as three others from around the state of Missouri. They are searching for and preserving Confederate history and hope to one day be able to display the statues in a battlefield setting. The museum is great and most of us end up joining as a senior member (self-included) if that tells you anything about the museum. I told them I would send the membership form out to all the members, so the Membership form is attached.

Then we went to Sharpshooters and had some great BBQ and fun! It was a great day!

11. New Business: Dues are required for the year 2025-2026, due by end of July.

12. Announcements: None.



GROUP PHOTO

(L-R)

Back row: John McKee, Bob Herr, Phil Tate,
John Stanton, Eric Funkhouser, Dale Rice,
Randall Cheatham, Mike Biekert

Front row: Jane McKee, Janice Beasley

13. Group Photo taken by Mary Biekert

14. Blessing by Chaplain Biekert

15. Refreshments:

16. Program: Compatriot John McKee on Francis. D. Lee

17. Next Meeting: 17 July 2025

Refreshments by Chaplin Biekert

Program by Chaplain Biekert – Confederate Chaplains

18. Benediction by Chaplain Biekert

19. Adjournment at 8:30 PM.



The 4th of July from a Southern Perspective

The men and women who lived in the Southern states before 1861 had always enjoyed a grand celebration of the 4th of July. Considering the Southern contribution to the cause of liberty, it seemed only natural to do so. The colonial states from the South had furnished some of the most outstanding leaders of the War for Independence. The guerrilla-fighting Scotch Irish of Appalachia turned the tide of the war at the Battle of King's Mountain. The Southern state of Virginia gave America the author of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson. Virginia also contributed the most outstanding leader in the history of the United States, Gen. George Washington.

On Southern soil, the victory over British general Charles Cornwallis occurred when he surrendered to General Washington at Yorktown on October 19, 1781. After the war, the South contributed the nation's first president, George Washington, and went on to provide nine of the first 12 Presidents of the United States: Jefferson (VA), Madison (VA), Monroe (VA), Jackson (SC), Harrison (VA), Tyler (VA), Polk (NC), and Taylor (VA).



Originally entitled "Yankee Doodle," this is one of several versions of a scene painted by A. M. Willard that came to be known as *The Spirit of '76*. Often imitated or parodied, it is a familiar symbol of American patriotism.

When secession came in 1861, the Southern people were proud of their contributions to the struggle for American self-government. As an expression of that perspective, as the two nations began to move toward hostilities, most Southerners felt they would be fighting a second war for independence; against an oppressive United States, that no longer represented their values and rights. Their attitude was no different than that of their brave colonial forefathers who had stood against the King of England for many of the same reasons. This feeling was so strong concerning the principles of the American Revolution that the Confederacy's first national flag closely resembled that of their former countrymen to the North. They, too, loved the red, white, and blue.

When the War Between the States began, the Confederacy continued to celebrate the 4th of July in many cities and towns across Dixie. To the South, the feeling was that the day brought a time to stress the Founding Fathers' principles and less about its current relationship with the United States. As the years went by and the cost of the war came to bear on the homes, the treasury, and the blood, which was sacrificed to defend against the Yankees, many Southern communities reduced or eliminated celebrations on July 4th. The 1863 battlefield losses at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and specifically at Vicksburg—where the defending Confederate Army surrendered on July 4th—all but eliminated the annual celebration. It would be eighty-one long years before the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi, would celebrate the 4th of

July again. It took the end of World War II in Europe to finally bring about the holiday celebration again on the 4th of July 1945.

It is well documented that throughout American history, Southerners have had a proud heritage of fighting for freedom, the right to self-determination, and to be left alone to establish an individual's pursuit of happiness; principles that were reflected in the original purposes for the celebration of the 4th of July and remain cherished by Southerners to this day.

The Moon Sisters of Ohio: Confederate Couriers and Smugglers



Cynthia Charlotte Moon

Virginia Bethel Moon

Cynthia Charlotte Moon, known as Lottie, was born in Danville, Virginia, on August 10, 1828. (*Cynthia Moon is not to be confused with Charlotte Digges "Lottie" Moon who was an American Southern Baptist missionary who spent 40 years living and working in China.*) Her father was a physician, and her mother was a homemaker. The Moon family moved to Oxford, Ohio, where Virginia Bethel Moon, known as Ginnie, was born on July 22, 1844. The family also had two sons.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Lottie was 31 and Ginnie was 16. Ginnie was enrolled in the Oxford Female Institute but was expelled for her Confederate sympathies. The story goes that she took a pistol and shot out the stars of the United States flag that was flying at the school.

Lottie and James Clark were also Confederate sympathizers, with James joining the Knights of the Golden Circle. Confederate operatives were frequent guests of the couple, and Lottie became a courier of messages between Ohio and Kentucky. Perhaps inspired by her sister, Ginnie moved to Memphis to be with her widowed mother and began her own courier work. Under the pretext of visiting her sister, she relayed messages between Memphis, now under Union occupation, and the Knights of the Golden Circle in Ohio. The Dallas (Texas) Morning News, on September 16, 1925, wrote this about Ginnie: "An agnostic who had no fear of death, smoked innumerable cigarettes and boasted of the fourteen bona fide proposals she had spurned when a Southern belle and Confederate spy."

A story written by Dr. Philip Shriver gives an account of Lottie visiting Washington, D.C., in October of 1862. There she pretended to be British and requested a passport into Union-occupied Virginia. Secretary of War Edwin Stanton met with her and offered her a place in a wagon taking President Lincoln into Northern Virginia. Dr. Shriver wrote: "The next day, there was Oxford's Lottie Moon seated next to the President of the United States, riding in the latter's personal carriage."

Both sisters also smuggled medical supplies to the Confederate army. They were intercepted by Union authorities in 1863, who discovered the medical supplies sewn in a quilt in their baggage. Requesting her "old friend," Ginnie was granted an interview with Gen. Ambrose Burnside, her sister's scorned fiancé, who was serving as the commander of the Union Department of Ohio. After their meeting, Burnside ordered that both sisters be placed under house arrest. Charges were never pressed against the sisters, and after three months, they were sent South into Confederate territory.

After the war, Lottie and her husband moved to New York City. They had one son, Franklin, and Lottie began a new career as a journalist, eventually covering the Franco-Prussian War from various European capitals. She died in Philadelphia on November 20, 1895, at the age of 67. Ginnie returned to Memphis at the end of the war and ran a boarding house. She moved to Hollywood during the early days of silent films, at the age of 70, and found parts in several movies, including Robin Hood. She died on September 11, 1925, in New York City, at the age of 81. (Courtesy Blue Gray org)



The Moon Residence in Oxford, Ohio

Missouri in the Civil War: Her "Beauty, Talents and Education Made Many a Man a Bushwhacker"



Mildred Elizabeth ("Lizzie") Powell was born in 1840 near Paris, Missouri. Little is known of her prewar life, but she was well-educated and known for her quick wit and sharp tongue that she frequently used against supporters of the Union. Fascinated Union men described her as "young, beautiful & accomplished."

Lizzie Powell was suspected of smuggling percussion caps out of Hannibal in her petticoat for guerrillas. She openly discouraged young men from joining the Union army, telling them that doing so would be an "everlasting disgrace." An officer noted her "beauty, talents and superior education have made many a man a bushwhacker who except for [her] influence would have been an honest man."

On September 29, 1862, Captain William Poillon, with fifty soldiers and a half dozen officers who were eager to meet this notorious and attractive rebel, arrested her at her home. When Poillon introduced his companions, Powell "requested him to dispense with this, as it was not my desire to be introduced to those whose acquaintance I had not sought and did not expect to cultivate." Powell was brought before Gen. Lewis Merrill, the district commander. After some verbal sparring about the rebellion, Merrill remarked that "he had never met an intelligent southern lady in Missouri." Powell replied that "he had been very unfortunate in his associations."

Powell was allowed to remain more or less free in Hannibal. The local provost marshal, Maj. T.D. Price, came to see her. She wrote in her diary that he "solicits an introduction and passes several compliments; [I] refuse for [the] reason that I do not wish to devote the evening to entertaining a Federal officer."

On January 8, 1863, a Union citizen, William Newland, complained Powell was allowed free run of the town. He noted she was completely defiant of the Union soldiers, "but about one half of them are in love with her." Major Price was befuddled. He finally wrote St. Louis urging she be banished to Dixie. He pointed out that when Powell was served with the original banishment order, she simply refused to go—and the authorities did not know what to do about it. In a postscript, Price (like the other Federal officers) described her as a "young and withal quite fascinating 'King-Bee' among the 'Secesh.'"

Federal authorities released her unconditionally on February 25, 1863. In directing her release, the commanding officer remarked: "A lofty spirit (such as her correspondence shows her to possess) I would rather trust to generous impulses and a sense of propriety, than hope to reclaim to allegiance by imposing any condition." Seeking a more favorable climate for her health and politics, Lizzie and her brother James boarded the Hannibal and St. Joseph train in April 1863 for a trip West to Virginia City, Nevada Territory. Lizzie Powell died in 1877 in a carriage accident in Denver.



News From Around the Camp



This is Ron Bright and Janice Beasley at the Illinois State Cowboy Shoot. They are cowboy shooters and go by the aliases of Sundance and Liberty. They were first place winners in their categories.

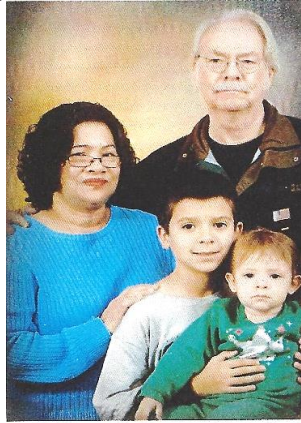
HAPPY WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

TO

THE FOLLOWING JULY BRIDES & GROOMS

Congratulations and best wishes to these camp couples!!
Hope they have many more happy years of good health, joy, and happiness.

(The camp will send congratulatory cards.)



Compatriot David and Boonthom Runells
on their
48th Wedding Anniversary
July 15



Compatriot Mark and Kelli Morgan
on their
15th Wedding Anniversary
July 19

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

AUGUST

4 Coast Guard Birthday
6 Feast of the Transfiguration
16 Bennington Battle Day
21 **6:30 CAMP MEETING**
24 Independence Day of Ukraine
26 Woman's Right to Vote Day

SEPTEMBER

1 Labor Day
7 National Grandparents Day
16 Mayflower Day
18 **CAMP MEETING**
19 POW/MIA Recognition Day
22 Autumnal Equinox

OCTOBER

1 Breast Cancer Day
11 General Pulaski Day
13 Columbus Day
18 **CAMP MEETING**
18 Alaska Day
31 Halloween



JULY BIRTHDAYS

4 Bob Marley (Flora, IL)
4 Eric Funkhouser (Belleville, IL)
7 Steven Pike (Swanton, VT)
28 David McAuley (Carbondale, IL)
29 Gale Red (O'Fallon, IL)
30 Paul Zeien (Belvidere, IL)



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