

# *The Delta General*

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**Camp Website: [www.humphreys1625.com](http://www.humphreys1625.com)**

**February 2023, Volume 26, Issue 2**

**Dedicated to the Memory of Brig/ General Benjamin G. Humphreys**



## **In this Issue:**

- **Celebrating Black Confederate History Month**

## Commander's Comments — Larry McCluney

Compatriots,

Welcome to the February edition of the Delta General as we observe Black Confederate History Month. This issue will highlight some articles from past issues as well as some new ones. I hope you enjoy.

I hope everyone had a great time at our annual Lee/Jackson banquet. The food was great and so was our speaker, Donnie Kennedy. We also surpassed our goal of \$1,000 for the Forrest Plaza, in fact it was \$1,085. Thanks to all who donated. As a result of said donation, we challenged all Camps in the Confederation to do the same and as a result, they are starting to answer the challenge. Good work men.

We will not have a speaker this month because we have some serious business that we need to take care of: the budget for the new year (page 3), planning for Confederate Memorial Day in Greenville, and if memory serves me right, we also have a headstone to dedicate. April will be fast upon us and a lot of activities will be going on. There is also the Division Monument dedication in April near Calhoun City. Its been a longtime since a new Confederate Monument was erected and dedicated in Mississippi and we do not want to miss this event.

The GEC meeting is March 4 at Elm Springs in Columbia, TN. Dan and myself will be in attendance. If you have never visited or have not lately visited Elm Springs, I highly recommend you do so and see our new museum. It is coming along in leaps and bounds. See the burial plot of General Forrest and his wife as well as visit The Forrest Boyhood Home which is 30 minutes away.

The Division will have a Workshop on March 11 for those interested, more information will be available as it comes. The AoT has their workshop as well that day at Foley, AL (please see registration flyer on page 12).

We have some people who did not renew their dues this year. This is not good. If you have not paid your renewals this could be your last issue of the Delta General so please renew your dues and help us keep up the fight on our enemies who would besmirch our ancestor's good name.

Please bring a friend or potential recruit at our next meeting as we gather to carryout our Camp's business and remember our Confederate ancestors. We hope to see you there.

## Camp Adjutant's Report — Dan McCaskill - January 2023

Our Camp with the help of the Ladies of the Ella Palmer Chapter held our 27<sup>th</sup> Annual Lee – Jackson Banquet sponsored by the Camp and the Charles Clark Chapter of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars.

Our Social Hour was 6:00 to 7:00. At the end of the hour, Commander Larry McCluney called the banquet to order. Larry opened the Banquet with prayer and blessing followed by Color Sergeant Earl Allen leading everyone in the Pledge of Allegiance and Salutes to the 1894 Mississippi Flag and the Confederate Flag. Earl then read the Charge given to us by Lt. General Stephen D. Lee.

Commander Larry McCluney took the podium and welcomed all to the Banquet. Larry introduced our distinguished guest who included Lt. Commander-in-Chief and Speaker Donnie Kennedy, Division Commander Conor Bond, 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade Commander Boyd Coker, and members of our Camp and Chapters who are now serving; Larry McCluney, Past Commander in Chief of SCV, Dan McCaskill, Adjutant-in-Chief and MS Division Chief of Staff, Jackson McCaskill, Ensign to the CIC and Sandra Stillman, President of the Ella Palmer Chapter. Others who have served in Division or State positions are Alan Palmer, Annette McCluney and Missy Stillman. With the welcomes and introductions out of the way, Larry invited our guest speaker and everyone else to partake in the evening meal.

After the meal, Larry introduced our guest speaker, Lt. Commander-in-Chief Donnie Kennedy who gave rousing presentation on our Heritage and what we as members and friends of the SCV must do to preserve and defend the good name of the Confederate Veterans, what they fought for and Dixieland. After his presentation, Donnie passed out copies of the Southern Defender which contains information about the defense of the South.

After the evening's program, Dan McCaskill led the Candlelight Memorial Service remembering Camp Members Darrel Haley and Jimmy Alford who "Crossed Over" in 2022 followed by the Roll Call of our Confederate Ancestors.

After this solemn occasion, the floor was turned over to the Ladies of the OCR for announcement for who had the high bids on the items in the Silent Auction. Tommy McCaskill walked away with the most items. Fun was had by all. The food was delicious and plentiful and the fellowship was outstanding.

In closing, Larry thanked everyone for coming out for our Banquet, had Dan McCaskill deliver the Benediction. The Banquet was closed with the singing of Dixie. Attendance for the Banquet was 26.

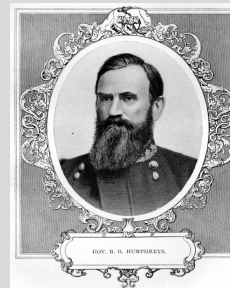
## Chaplain's Corner — Earl McCown

As many of you may or may not know, our Camp Chaplin, Earl McCown, is back in a swing bed in Ruleville Rehab. This is his second time back there since Thanksgiving. Please keep him in your prayers as he does his recovery. As many of you know, he is 93 years old and its one of those things as he tries to help himself around home and his wife.

Annette and I saw him after Christmas before he fell a second time and was doing good but it seems once he recovers from this second surgery, he will be the bionic man.

Once he is settled back home it would be nice if we could send him cards and maybe a get well basket just to let him know we are thinking of him and miss him. Just a thought since he is our oldest member and a great-grandson of a veteran.

Larry McCluney, Camp Commander



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Larry McCluney  
Camp Commander / Editor:  
Confederate @suddenlink.net

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# Brig. – Gen. Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp # 1625

Sons of Confederate Veterans  
Indianola, Mississippi 38751

Financial Statement: January 31, 2022 – January 31, 2023

Beginning Funds	\$ 2,308.31
Deposits	3,136.00
Forrest Plaza	1,085.00
Confederate Headstone Project	345.00
Checks	-3,348.17
Confederate Headstone Project	-449.00
Forrest Plaza Project	-1,085.00
	-----
Account Balance	\$ 1,992.14
Heritage Defense \$	-299.50
Available Funds	\$ 1,692.64

<u>2022 Op. Budget as of Jan. 29, 2023</u>		<u>Proposed 2023 Operating Budget</u>		<u>2022 Budget</u>
Newsletter	\$ 55.20	Newsletter	\$ 100.00	\$ 75.00
Memorial Day	50.00	Memorial Day	50.00	50.00
Awards, JROTC	0.00	Awards, JROTC	0.00	0.00
Emergency Fund	17.90	Emergency Fund	100.00	110.00
Church	150.00	Church (\$ 25 per night)	275.00	300.00
Camp Website	0.00	Camp Website	151.00	130.00
1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. Cmdr Fund	260.00	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt Cmdr Fund	275.00	300.00
Lee – Jackson Banquet	41.53	Lee – Jackson Banquet	\$ 140.00	\$ 125.00
Unallocated	0.00		1,091.00	\$ 1,090.00
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Balance	\$ 414.23	Capitol Reserve	\$ 601.64	

<u>Certificate of Deposit, (# 8206011183)</u>	<u>11-01-2021</u>	<u>01-01-2023</u>
	\$ 1,705.28	\$ 1,712.26

<u>Distribution of CD</u>	<u>11-01-2021</u>	<u>01-01-2023</u>
Capitol Reserve (83.42%)	\$ 1,414.70	\$ 1,428.37
MOS & B (16.58%)	\$ 281.18	\$ 283.89

<u>Distribution of Assets</u>	<u>02-01-2022</u>	<u>02-01-2023</u>
Checking Account	\$ 2,248.26	\$ 1,992.14
Certificate of Deposit	1,705.28	1,712.26
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	\$ 3,953.54	\$ 3,704.40
		\$ -249.14

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The following was provided by Dan McCaskill from an issue of the Delta General, February 1998.

### COLORED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

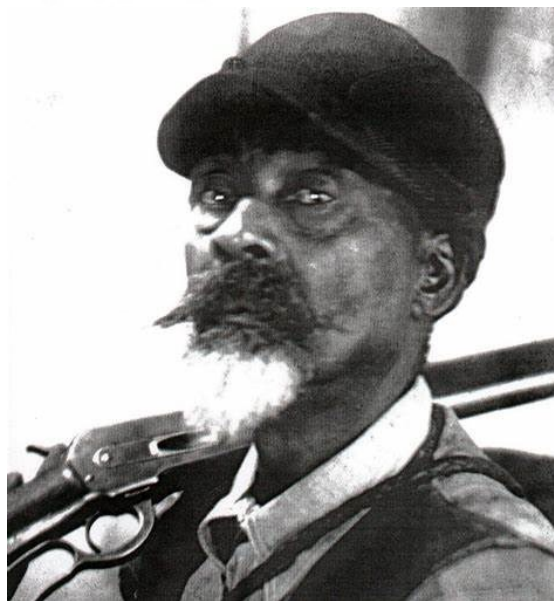
The following is a list of Colored Confederate Veterans from Washington County that served in the War Between the States as copied from Greenville Times article on or about Nov. 28, 1887. Contributed by Compatriot Dan McCaskill.

Anderson, Wade	No record
Ball, Dan	18th Miss. Reg.
Battice, Lawrence	No record
Blanton, Lewis	Co D 28th MissCav
Briscoe, Simeon	46th Miss
Brooks, George	No record
Brown, Sam	28 Miss Reg
Brown, George	Capt Winter's Co.
Byers., Alec	Co D 28th MissCav
Cain, Ike	Co D 28th MissCav
Campbell, Jake	Co D 28th MissCav
Carter, Nick	No record
Cately, Orville	Co D 28th MissCav
Collier, Holt	Enlisted Memphis
Collier, Marshall	Howell Hind's Co
Cox, Dick	Co D 28th MissCav
Davis, Armatron	Co D 28th MissCav
Davis, Ned	Co D 28th MissCav
Davis, Thornton	Co D 28th MissCav
Denson, Dennie	Co D 28th MissCav
Dixon, Dick	Co D 28th MissCav
Ellis, Joshua	Co D 28th MissCav
Finley, Bill	Co D 28th MissCav
Fisher, Henry	Co D 28th MissCav
Frazier, Bawley	Capt. Nugent's Co
	28th Miss Cav
Freeman, John	Co D 28th MissCav
Freeman, Ike	Co D 28th MissCav
Freeman, Tom	Co D 28th MissCav
Folks, Anders	Co D 28th MissCav
Grizory, Tige	Co D 28th MissCav
Hickman, Somerset	Co D 28th MissCav
Holmes, Reuben	Co D 28th MissCav
Hull, John	Co D 28th MissCav
Jackson, Andrew	38th Miss.
Jenkins, Frank	Co D 28th MissCav
Johnson, Norval	Co D 28th MissCav
Kennedy, Tom	Co D 28th MissCav
Kirk, Sol	Co D 28th MissCav
*Martin, Marble	Honorary Confederate
McCutchen, Jerome	Co D 28th MissCav
McMickens, Lewis	Co D 28th MissCav
Miller, Alec	Co D 28th MissCav
Miller, John	Co D 28th MissCav

Moody, Dan	Co D 28th MissCav
Nelson, Merdy	Co D 28th MissCav
Nelson, Wash	Co D 28th MissCav
Nordice, Frank	Co H 1st Miss Cav
Nugent, Wash	Co D 28th MissCav
Offutt, Nat	Co D 28th MissCav
Preston, Isaac	Gen. Ewell's Staff
Rankin, Ed	Co D 28th MissCav
Rice, Anderson	Co D 28th MissCav
Robb, John	Co D 28th MissCav
Sately, Bill	Co D 28th MissCav
Scott, Charles	Co D 28th MissCav
Scott, Seaser	Co D 28th MissCav
Singleton, Henry	Co D 28th MissCav
Smith, Andrew	No record
Smith, Dolfus	Co D 28th MissCav
Stewart, Billy	Co H 1st Miss Cav
Tolbert, John	Co D 28th MissCav
Turnbull, Bill	Co D 28th MissCav
Wallace, Holt	Co D 28th MissCav
Warfield, John	Co D 28th MissCav
Yarbrough, William	Co B 18th Miss.
Yarbrough, William	16th Miss. Inf.

This list shows that slaves and ex-slaves served honorably in the Confederate States Army.

\* Martin Marble was Colonel Andrew Carson's slave. Martin was responsible for saving the records of Washington County from being burned by the Yankees.



Holt Collier is a former slave, Confederate Sharpshooter and cavalry soldier, cowboy, and most famous for leading Teddy Roosevelt on the Teddy Bear Hunt. He is buried in Live Oak Cemetery in Greenville, MS.



## 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.*

## Guardians needed

Everyone knows the atmosphere in this country where it comes to anything Confederate. Last summer we saw how vulnerable our Memorials were to the rioters. Sadly, it has spread to the cemeteries the place where the left wants all the Memorials moved. In the past few weeks, the Sleeping Lion Memorial to the Confederate dead in Oakwood Cemetery in Atlanta, GA has been removed. Our Confederate Dead and our Memorials are at risk to removal and vandalism. This why we need Guardians to watch over our Memorials and burial sites of our Confederate Dead. Most of our members live in Counties with Confederate Memorial Monuments and all live near a cemetery where Confederate Dead are buried. The Mississippi Division has the MS Division Guardian Program for burial sites where a person adopts a burial site or several sites and watches over the site ensuring it is properly cared for. The Division now has the MS Division Monument Guardian Program. With this program, a person signs up to keep watch on a Memorial. There is a contact person to report any vandalism and/or threats of removal. If anyone is interested in this program please see the attached application and information to find out more on the following pages.

## National SCV News

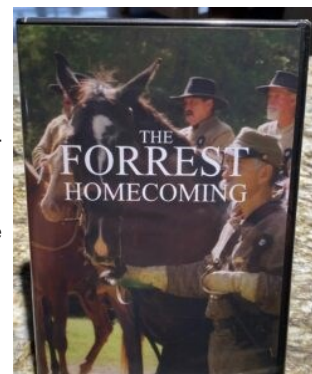
Compatriots:

*The Forrest Homecoming* documentary, covering the reinterment of General and Mrs. Nathan Bedford Forrest, was released to the public during a red carpet premiere at the National Confederate Museum this past Friday. Now that the film has been premiered, it is now available through the SCV Shop.

This DVD, created by the Matthews Film Company, tells the complete story of the Forrest's grave relocation and includes interviews with key individuals and shows original footage from the reinterment services held at the Forrest Boyhood Home and Historic Elm Springs during September 2021.

The price per DVD is \$25 plus processing. At this time, we have a strict limit of five DVD's per customer. To order online, follow this link: (<https://scv.org/product/the-forrest-homecoming-dvd/>). To order by mail, send a check for \$32.75 (\$25 plus shipping/processing) to SCV Sales, PO BOX 59, Columbia, TN 38402 with "Forrest DVD" in the memo line of your check. Thank you for your support!

Adam Southern  
Executive Director



## Update to Supplemental Certificate processing

Compatriots:

Please note that supplemental certificate pricing will go up effective immediately to \$15.00 for small and \$20.00 for large certificates. This is because of rising postage costs. Applications already received at HQ will be processed at the old pricing.

Also, please note that supplemental certificates must be approved by the camp committee on applications just as if it was a new member joining. The ancestor must be verified. Any supplemental application sent to HQ with out going through the committee process will be returned. Please understand these are historical documents we are creating and the information must be correct.

Eric Previti  
National Membership Coordinator  
Sons of Confederate Veterans HQ  
P.O. Box 59  
Columbia, TN 38402-0059  
(800) 380-1896 ext 202  
[membership@scv.org](mailto:membership@scv.org)

# Mississippi Guardian Program Application

Turn Application into Division Guardian Committee Chairman

Name of Applicant: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone #: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_

SCV Camp Name & Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

## GRAVESITE DETAILS

Confederate Veterans Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Rank: \_\_\_\_\_ Unit: \_\_\_\_\_ Co.: \_\_\_\_\_

Born: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Died: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Condition of site: Poor, Fair, Good, Excellent

(circle one)

Location of Grave: (include name of cemetery, city and county): \_\_\_\_\_

Marker on Grave denoting Confederate Service: \_\_\_\_\_ Cross of Honor? \_\_\_\_\_

Documentation of Confederate Service: List book, service record, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

I affirm that all the information here is true and accurate. I agree to faithfully care for and protect this Confederate Veteran's grave in accordance with the GUARDIAN PROGRAM rules for as long as I am able. In the event I cannot carry out my duties, I shall notify the Review Committee immediately. I also understand that the Review Committee can revoke my status as a GUARDIAN for good cause.

Applicant Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

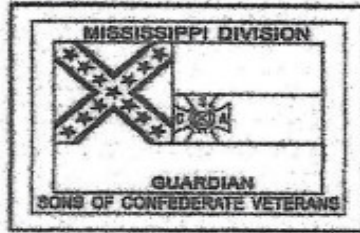
Committee Chairman: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Mail Application, Map and Photos to:

Mississippi Division Guardian Program  
123 Douglas Street  
Bruce, MS. 38915



# Mississippi Division Guardian Program



- .. **Purpose:** The program is designed to honor the memory of our Confederate ancestors and through its implementation will provide the preservation of their final resting places and will document for future generations their sacrifices.
- ! **Eligibility:** Any Mississippi Division camp member in good standing, who is at least 12 years of age and who has demonstrated his desire and ability to serve as a GUARDIAN. All compatriots are encouraged to participate in the program to honor our ancestors and to protect their final resting place.
- ! **DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES:**
  - (A) He shall care for and protect the grave(s) of a Confederate Veteran, ensuring that the gravesite is kept clean and well maintained year round. He shall perform these duties personally unless he is physically unable because of health reasons. At no time shall these responsibilities be passed on to another without the approval of the GUARDIAN committee for the Alabama Division.
  - (B) He will be responsible to appropriately mark the grave so it is designated as a final resting place of a Confederate Veteran. This can be by stone, plaque, Cross of Honor, etc. He will also be responsible for replacing or repairing any marker that is worn, damaged or destroyed.
  - (C) He shall personally visit the grave a minimum of two times a year to include Confederate Memorial Day or at least one week prior. He shall place a wreath or a small Confederate flag or both on the grave.
- ! **APPLICATIONS, REVIEWS & APPROVAL:**
  - (A) Individuals who wish to participate in the GUARDIAN program must complete and submit the Guardian Application form to the Mississippi Division Guardian Committee Chairman. The Committee Chairman will then forward the application on to the Guardian Committee for approval. The application must be accompanied with a map showing the location of the gravesite along with written driving instructions to the cemetery. A before photograph of the gravesite must also be submitted before approval. An after photograph can be submitted for the file as work is completed.
  - (B) The applicant must also remit a one-time \$10.00 fee with the application to cover the cost of the GUARDIAN pin and certificate, which will be awarded upon the candidate's approval for membership in the GUARDIAN program. The fee is non-refundable.
  - (C) Individuals who are not accepted into the GUARDIAN program will be given an explanation in writing by the Review Committee. The applicant can request an appeal of the decision. The Review Committee will review the applicants appeal and render a decision. The decision of the Review Committee is final.

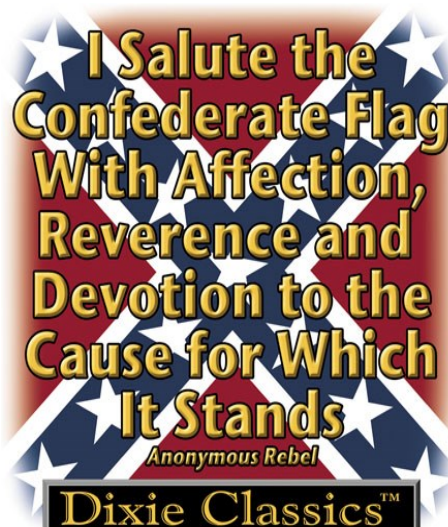


## 5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

**Multiple Gravesites:** GUARDIANS may care for more than one gravesite and will be

recognized by the Guardian Review Committee. Special certificates or indications on the Guardian pin may be authorized to signify the care of multiple veterans' graves. Normally no more than 25 gravesites will be authorized for a Guardian to care for. The Review Committee may authorize more than 25 on a case by case basis under the advice of the applicants Camp Commander.

- (A) **Forfeiture of Guardian position:** A Guardian who cannot meet the requirements of his position due to relocation, health or other reasons must notify the Review Committee. All fees are non-refundable.
- (B) **Bequeathing of GUARDIAN position:** A Guardian may transfer his responsibilities as a Guardian to another SCV member in good standing with prior approval by the Review Committee. There is a \$10 fee for transferring the Guardianship. This fee will cover the new Guardian's membership pin and certificate. If he is already in the Guardian program there will be no fee to cover the certificate designating the new guardianship he is undertaking.
- (C) **Revocation of GUARDIAN status:** The Review Committee may revoke the status of a participant in the Guardian program if he fails to carry out his duties and responsibilities as outlined. The Committee reserves the right to inspect, with or without notice, any GUARDIAN'S Confederate Veteran's gravesite to confirm compliance with all of the rules and regulations specified in the program.
- (E) **Wilderness Gravesite:** This is a gravesite that is completely neglected or abandoned in a remote area. Application for this special designation must be accompanied with before and after pictures of the gravesite and the Guardian must meet all other requirements of the program.





## 2023 SCV MS Division Reunion

### Registration Form

127<sup>th</sup> Reunion – Mississippi Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans

29<sup>th</sup> Reunion – Mississippi Society, Order of Confederate Rose

Biloxi, Mississippi – June 9-11, 2023

Hosted by the MS Division 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade and MS Society, OCR

Beauvoir, 2244 Beach Blvd., Biloxi, MS 39531



SCV Member Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title/SCV Camp Name & Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Title/OCR Chapter Name & Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse/Guest: \_\_\_\_\_

*All registered SCV members will receive a name badge, a convention medal, a program, and a bag of goodies (quantities limited). Registration at the door will receive the same as long as supplies last. OCR members will have a Tea and receive a medal if payment is provided below.*

### REGISTRATION AMOUNTS

SCV Member – on or before May 6, 2023, \$55.00 / After May 6, 2023, \$65.00 QTY \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

OCR Member – on or before May 6, 2023, \$30.00 / After May 6, 2023, \$35.00 QTY \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Friday Night President Davis Birthday Reception – Free with Cash Bar QTY \_\_\_\_\_

Awards Banquet - \$40.00 per Adult QTY \_\_\_\_\_ / \$25.00 per Child QTY \_\_\_\_\_ QTY \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Reunion Medal (Quantities Limited) - \$30.00 each QTY \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(NO RECEPTION OR BANQUET REGISTRATION AFTER MAY 26, 2023, INCLUDING WALK-UPS)

Ancestor Memorial - \$10.00 each QTY \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

*Please type or print memorials on the back of this form and submit by May 1, 2023.*

TOTAL REGISTRATION AMOUNT =====> \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Please Make Checks Payable to **MS Division 5<sup>th</sup> Brigade** & Mail to:

Forrest S. Daws, P.O. Box 263, Waynesboro, MS 39367

SCV Contacts: Forrest S. Daws (601) 410-2946 · Oran Thomas (228) 382-2313 · Don Green (601) 270-5316

OCR Contacts: Suzi Bond White (601) 813-1191 or Brenda Arthur (662) 832-3884

### HOTEL INFO

Host Hotels: Edgewater Inn, 1936 Beach Blvd, Biloxi, MS 39531 Ph: (800) 323-9676

Quality Inn, 2414 Beach Blvd, Biloxi, MS 39531 Ph: (228) 388-1000

Motel 6, 2476 Beach Blvd, Biloxi, MS 39531 Ph: (228) 388-2601

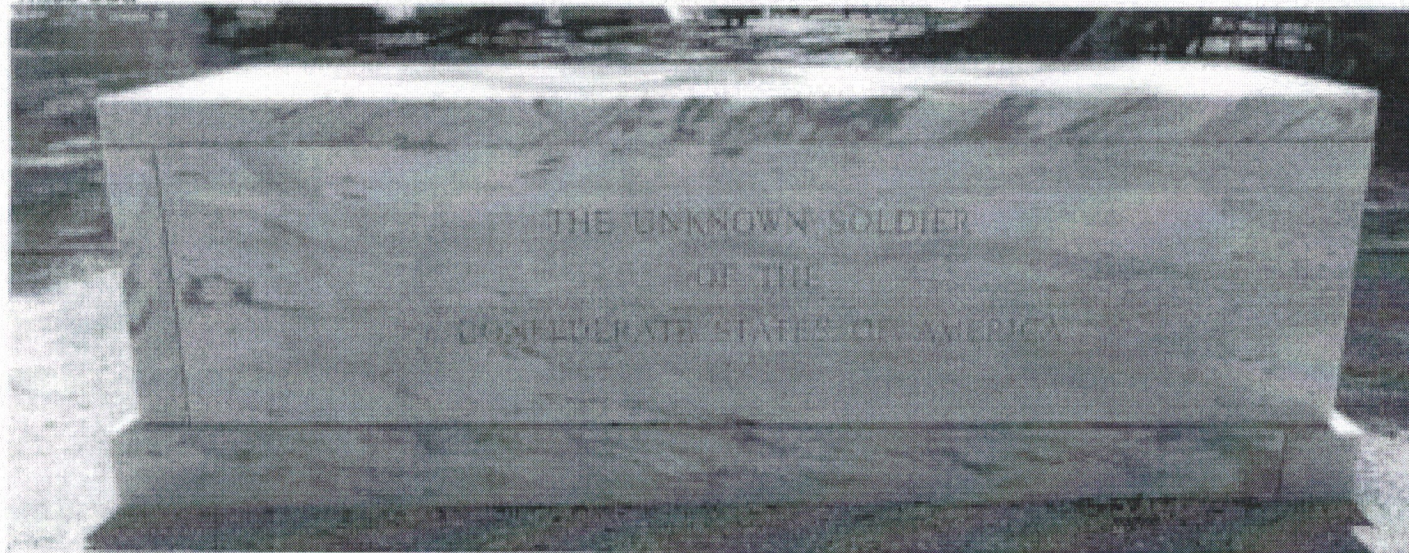
SCV Rates: Edgewater Inn - starting \$99.00 per night plus tax/Quality Inn – starting at \$107.96 Friday night plus tax

Registration will be at Beauvoir in the Presidential Library between 12:00 pm & 5:00 pm Friday and between 7:00 am & 9:00 am Saturday.



# Bricks for Beauvoir and the Tomb of the Unknown Solider

Honor your confederate Ancestors by purchasing an Ancestral Memorial Brick for \$50.00 each in the Memorial sidewalk of the Confederate Cemetery at Beauvoir. The plans for the sidewalk are nearing completion, so if you want a brick put down for your ancestor you need to get your order in soon, so as not to miss out.



Each brick that you purchase will be engraved with your ancestors rank, name, unit and company. Memorial bricks will be laid, memorializing your ancestor, in a sidewalk from the UDC Arch to the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate Solider at Beauvoir.

**Detach and send in the form below to the address listed to order your bricks.**

## Ancestral Brick Order Form

Instructions: Use the lines as laid out no more than 15 spaces per line..You may use abbreviations when necessary. Please include your name and address, for confirmation letter. (See Sample Below)

Line 1: \_\_\_\_\_  
(First and Last Name)

Line 2: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Rank)

Line 3: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Unit)

## ORDER YOUR ANCESTOR'S BRICK TODAY!

Make Checks out for \$50.00 per brick to:

Bricks for Beauvoir  
Mail to: Bricks for Beauvoir  
2344 Beach Blvd  
Biloxi, MS. 39531

OR Visit our gift shop where you  
can pay by cash or credit!

Example:

Pvt. JAMES W.  
McCluney  
6th MS CAV. CO. F





Inside the museum



**SCV\_CHAT**  
**RECLAIMING THE NARRATIVE**  
**ONE WEEK AT A TIME**

**SCV Chat — Every Monday Night on  
 Facebook at 7:00 PM Central time and on  
 Thursday Nights at 7:00 PM for Look Around  
 the Confederation**

## 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](http://www.theconfederatemuseum.com)



# Army of Tennessee

## Workshop

**March 11, 2023,**  
9 AM to 4 PM at the Gift Horse Restaurant, 209 W. Laurel Ave, Foley, Alabama.

Host hotel is the Hampton Inn by Hilton, located at 3152 Abbey Lane, Foley, AL  
Rate- \$104.00+tax= \$115.44 Price good Wed-Mon (March 8 - 13) **Code C-AOT**  
Cut off date for Group Price- 1 Mar 2023 (There after - regular price)  
Hampton Reservation desk - (800) 774-1500 Hotel # (Local) 251-923-4600 select zero for front desk

**Hosted by the Alabama Division and the Fort Blakely Camp 1864, Foley, AL**

**Registration is \$20 which includes lunch. Pre-registration by March 1st for lunch. After March 1st, the registration fee will be \$20 (no guaranteed lunch included. If extra lunches are available it will be first come, first serve)**

**All Divisions are welcome to attend!**

**Speakers include: Membership Coordinator Eric Previti (Commander / Adjutant Training) Lt CiC Donnie Kennedy (Recruiting and Retention) Heritage Chief Ron Kennedy (Taking our Message to a National Audience), AoT Councilman Carl Jones (Becoming a Community Partner ) and CiC Jason Boshers, (Going forward with the SCV), (subject to change)**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Numbers: Home: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_

Cell: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_

E-mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_

SCV Camp Name & Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Division: \_\_\_\_\_

Please send this completed form, together with a check or money order in the amount of **\$20 (by March 1st for lunch)** made payable to **Camp 1864, AoT** and mail it to: **SCV Camp 1864**

**PO Box 906  
Silverhill, AL 36576**

**Registrations after March 1st are \$20 but without a lunch guarantee. Send them to the same address above.**



# *2023 Sons of Confederate Veterans National Reunion*

**www.2023scvreunion.org**

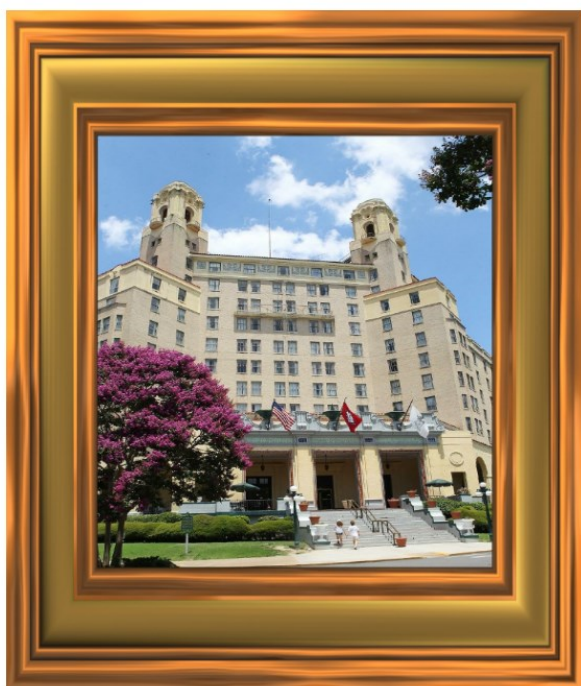
*Hosted By The James M Keller Camp #648*

*Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas*

*July 19, 20, 21, 22nd 2023*



**The Arlington Hotel is the Official Hotel of the 2023 SCV National Reunion**



The Arlington Hotel is located at 239 Central Avenue in historic Hot Springs.

The vast majority of the reunion events will happen in facilities at the Arlington Hotel

Tel: (501) 623-7771 (800) 643-1502 Website: [www.arlingtonhotel.com](http://www.arlingtonhotel.com)

email: [info@arlingtonhotel.com](mailto:info@arlingtonhotel.com)

## Room Rates:

Single/One Adult: \$109.00 Double/Two Adults: \$109 Mineral Water Room: \$149.00

\*\*\* Make sure to mention 2023 SCV Reunion to receive the special Reunion Rate!\*\*\*

**Make Your Room Reservations Now! Registration Info will soon follow!**



## Join the Confederate Legion

- Individuals and organizations can join. Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is not required.
- Businesses, associations and S.C.V. camps can join.
- An individual member can organize an independent Confederate Legion group and name it whatever he/she likes.
- Members are expected to follow moral standards, obey the law, and participate in the Southern Victory Campaign.
- Credit cards and checks are accepted. Credit card payments can be recurring.
- Payments are tax deductible because the S.C.V. is a 501 (c) (3) entity.
- Members receive an ID card, certificate, access to support and communications. Most of all, you get the satisfaction of knowing you're part of the offensive!



Dues and donations are used to mount a two-prong offensive that we call the Southern Victory Campaign. It's led by the Heritage operations Committee of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Phase One of the campaign offensive involves direct action by the Heritage Operations Committee of the S.C.V. Prong Two involves direct action by individual and group members of the Confederate Legion.

Objectives include:

- Reestablishing public support for the principles of liberty held by the founders of the United States and the Confederate States of America. Rebuilding respect for the Confederate States of America that preferred to leave the Union rather than abandon the principles of liberty like the Northern states were doing under Leftist influences of that day and age.

For those interested in more information on how you can help "Make Dixie Great Again" go to <https://www.makedixiegreatagain.com/>

### Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc. on Arlington National Cemetery *The Incivility of Woke Politics*

The Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV), established in 1896, is America's oldest veterans' organization. The SCV is outraged that the federal "Naming Commission," established by Congress in 2021, has now recommended to Congress that the Confederate Memorial located in the Confederate Section of Arlington National Cemetery be removed. A key member of the Naming Commission previously published a highly critical book about Confederate General Robert E. Lee. This individual is not a neutral member of the Commission. His unwarranted vitriol directed toward the South and the millions of Southern Americans whose ancestors served honorably in the Confederate military has tainted the entire process.

The Commission itself fails to recognize that the Confederate Memorial at Arlington was sculpted by Moses Jacob Ezekiel, a Jewish American sculptor, and Confederate Veteran. The memorial was dedicated on June 4, 1914, as part of America's continued effort to reunify the United States in the post-war era. Unfortunately, the Naming Commission has seen fit to recommend its removal and therefore the desecration of this honorable grave marker. This is an unmitigated attack on Southerners who have provided, in terms of percentage of the country's total population, more recruits to the American military than any other region of the nation.

This recommendation is divisive and extreme, and it epitomizes the complete lack of respect for the over 400, Confederate service members, their wives, and Confederate civilians buried at Arlington. Further, it will likely undermine the security and safety of Confederate memorials in every cemetery in America as well as the graves of Confederate Veterans, who are also American veterans, as enacted by Congress in 1958. The Sons of Confederate Veterans will work diligently to push back against the Naming Commission and fight against other Machiavellian proposals that continue to divide our nation. We urge all patriotic Americans to contact their representatives and senators and voice opposition.

To find your member of Congress, please see <https://www.house.gov/representatives> and <https://www.senate.gov/senators/senators-contact.htm>.

Jason Boshers  
*Commander-in-Chief*

Walter D. Kennedy  
*Lt. Commander-in-Chief*

J. Ronald Kennedy  
*Chief of Heritage Operations*

H. Edward Phillips, Esq.  
*National Public Affairs Officer*

Adam Southern  
*Executive Director, Sons of Confederate Veterans*



### Black Confederates Exhibit Fuels Controversy Sunday, December 26, 1999 BY RACHEL ZOLL; THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. -- Past the rack of pistols at the Tennessee Civil War Museum, and past the video on firing a cannon, is a grainy 1861 photo of Andrew and Silas Chandler. Both wear Confederate gray. Both hold swords in their right hands and guns in their left. However, this is no ordinary picture of Southern loyalists. Silas is black, and Andrew is his white master. The photo is part of a display stating that at least 35,000 blacks fought in the 1.2 million-man Confederate army. The claim is politically loaded and, according to some historians, bogus. "The numbers are vastly over-inflated," said William Blair, director of the Civil War Era Center at Pennsylvania State University. "There are people who want to distance slavery as the cause of the war. This feeds nicely into that whole view."

Craig Hadley, who designed the privately owned museum, believes critics balk because the issue challenges their narrow views of the South. That is why he included the display when the Chattanooga site opened last year. "Nobody wants to acknowledge these people because they 'fought on the wrong side,'" said Hadley, a professor at Southern Adventist University. Historians agree that some blacks enlisted as Confederates, although the South banned them from the army until the desperate few months before the war ended. No one knows for sure how many joined or why. The debate is rooted in the thousands of free men and slaves who served the South as laborers, cooks and musicians. Many were so-called body servants -- slaves like Silas Chandler who traveled with their owners as personal attendants. They may have been armed and may have used their guns for protection, but does that make them soldiers?

John McGlone, president of Southern Heritage Press and an editor of the journal *Black Southerners in Gray*, says yes, even if their masters forced them into the war. McGlone believes more than 50,000 blacks fought for the South. "When you do get a battle commencing it all becomes a big blur," said McGlone, a history lecturer at Motlow State Community College in Tullahoma. "Often, they got involved in battles even though their normal role was support."



Civil War historian James McPherson called McGlone's estimate absurd. He puts the number between several hundred and a few thousand, saying laborers fought only under extraordinary circumstances. "I would say that while the distinction was blurred around the edges, it was still a distinction," said McPherson, author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning book **Battle Cry of Freedom**.

Ervin Jordan, a University of Virginia associate professor, is the author of **Black Confederates and Afro-Yankees in Civil War Virginia**, which Blair and other historians consider the most credible research on the topic. Jordan said he can't estimate how many blacks joined, though he said he would define a soldier as anyone who "actually took up firearms and shot at Yankees or helped catch Union soldiers." "There are cases on file of black servants being permitted to join soldiers on a case-by-case basis," he said. He does have some theories about why they fought. Many thought of themselves as Southerners first, he said, and perhaps believed they would be given money, land or even their freedom in exchange for fighting. Some may have felt loyal to their owners or pretended to be loyal to join the troops and plot an escape, he said. Others may have been influenced by talk of undisciplined Union soldiers mistreating blacks on their march.

Then there is the case of free blacks, like the Louisiana Native Guards. They were relatively prosperous New Orleans landowners of mixed-race heritage that volunteered in 1861 to fight for the Confederacy. However, after the North took control of the city the next year, the regiments reversed course, volunteering for the Union. McPherson said this indicates they fought to protect their property.

"The bottom line is most white Southerners did not trust black Southerners, but they were willing to consider the use of blacks in the military to save the Confederacy from defeat," Jordan said. More research could simply raise more questions. War records are sparse, identifying some soldiers by nothing more than their initials. Newspaper accounts are not completely reliable, with some journalists writing far from the battle sites, basing their stories on information from soldiers as they returned to camp, McPherson said. Documents from burial details also are questionable. Crews often reported finding "Negro corpses" when the bodies simply had turned black after hours in the sun. McPherson said.

False stories have also been repeated over the years and taken for true. Jordan traced the origin of one well-known account of Southern troops at Gettysburg marching with a "colored flag bearer." It turned out the witness actually saw a "Flag bearer bearing the colors," Jordan said. Documents kept by Confederate states after

the war makes the record murkier. Veterans' pensions were awarded to hundreds of blacks that were classified

as laborers. Yet, some that saw combat might have been forced to conceal their true role since officially they had been banned from the army. Jordan said he found documents where blacks had crossed out "soldier" and written "body servant" instead. Major historical sites including the National Museum of the Civil War Soldier in Petersburg, Va.; the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Va.; and Gettysburg National Military Park have no exhibits on black Confederate soldiers and no plans to add such displays. "It would be something that we would probably address if there was evidence there were substantial numbers," Gettysburg historian Scott Hartwig said. "There have been a lot of people who have written about it recently, and the evidence has been very flimsy."

Jordan, who is black, will not join those groups, mainly white, he said interested in erecting monuments to blacks in gray. "My attitude about blacks that were loyal to the Confederacy is I don't condemn them nor do I praise them," he said. "My goal is to explain them." Hadley, who is white, said reaction to his Chattanooga exhibit ranges from praise to virulent condemnation. He expected as much when he developed the display and hopes it will generate more discussion.

"It's not something we need to be politically correct about," Hadley said. "We love to talk about the Civil War in general terms like the whole war was about ending slavery. The war was a whole lot more complex than that."



## Blacks Played a Vital Role for Rebs

by Walter Williams  
Desert News, January 2000

During our War of 1861, ex-slave Frederick Douglass observed, "There are at the present moment, many colored men in the Confederate Army doing duty not only as cooks, servants and laborers but as real soldiers, having muskets on their shoulders and bullets in their pockets, ready to shoot down . . . and do all that soldiers may do to destroy the federal government."

Lewis Steiner, a Union Sanitary Commission employee who lived through the Confederate occupation of Frederick, Md., said, "Most of the Negroes . . . were manifestly an integral portion of the Southern Confederacy Army." Erwin L. Jordan's book "Black Confederates and Afro-Yankees in Civil War Virginia" cites eyewitness accounts of the Antietam campaign of "armed blacks in rebel columns bearing rifles, sabers, and knives and carrying knapsacks and haversacks." After the Battle of Seven Pines in June 1862, Union soldiers said that "two black Confederate regiments not only fought but showed no mercy to the Yankee dead or wounded whom they mutilated, murdered and robbed." In April 1861, a Petersburg, Va., newspaper proposed "three cheers for the patriotic free Negroes of Lynchburg" after 70 blacks offered "to act in whatever capacity may be assigned to them" in defense of Virginia.

Erwin L. Jordan cites one case where a captured group of white slave owners and blacks were offered freedom if they would take an oath of allegiance to the United States. One free black indignantly replied, "I can't take no such oaf as dat. I'm a secesh nigger." A slave in the group upon learning that his master refused to take the oath said, "I can't take no oath dat Massa won't take." A second slave said, "I ain't going out here on no dishonorable terms." One of the slave owners took the oath, but his slave, who didn't take the oath, returning to Virginia under a flag of truce, expressed disgust at his master's disloyalty saying, "Massa had no principles."

Horace Greeley, in pointing out some differences between the two warring armies said, "For more than two years, Negroes have been extensively employed in belligerent operations by the Confederacy. They have been embodied and drilled as rebel soldiers and had paraded with white troops at a time when this would not have been tolerated in the armies of the Union." Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest had both slaves and freemen serving in units under his command. After the war, General Forrest said of the black men who served under him "(T)hese boys stayed with me . . . and better Confederates did not live."

It was not just Southern generals who owned slaves but Northern generals owned them as well. Gen. Ulysses Grant's slaves had to await the 13th Amendment for freedom. When asked why he didn't free his slaves earlier, Grant said, "Good help is so hard to come by these days."

These are but a few examples of the important role that blacks served, both as slaves and freemen in the Confederacy during the War Between the States. The flap over the Confederate flag is not quite as simple as the nation's race experts make it. They want us to believe the flag is a symbol of racism. Yes, racists have used the Confederate flag, but racists have also used the Bible and the U.S. flag. Should we get rid of the Bible and lower the U.S. flag?

Black civil rights activists and their white liberal supporters who are attacking the Confederate flag have committed a deep, despicable dishonor to our patriotic black ancestors who marched, fought and died to protect their homeland from what they saw as Northern aggression. They don't deserve the dishonor.

Creators Syndicate Inc.



## THE VIRGINIA PILOT, A BLACK CONFEDERATE

By Linda McNatt (From the Delta General, February 2009)

On a gentle knoll surrounded by the woods and cotton fields of Skeetertown on Saturday, the allegiance and honor of a humble Suffolk farmer was compared to that of Civil War General Robert E. Lee. "I believe that Jason Boone gave his service to this cause because he loved his home and loved his neighbors," said F. Lee Hart IV, commander of the Tom Smith Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans. "He saw this war as an attack on his home, and, like Robert E. Lee, he refused to raise his sword against his state."

Boone was a landowner, twice married, father of 30 children. For three years, beginning in 1862, he served in the 41st Virginia Infantry, Company K, Confederate States of America. He was considered a specialist in the building of breastworks - a defensive low wall used in battle - or trenches. In 1924, at the age of 93, he was granted a pension of \$ 6 a month, which he received until his death at the age of 105. Boone was a free-born black, and for what is thought to be the first time for a black Confederate soldier in Virginia, he was honored on this autumn day with a ceremony and a memorial for his courage.

Boone's great-granddaughter, Katherine B. Hamilton, who was born in Suffolk and now lives in Portsmouth, brought the event together. But not without some misgivings, she said. "When I first started thinking about it, some of my family members said, 'Definitely not,'" Hamilton said. "But I have always been so proud of Jason Boone. He was independent. He was a landowner. He was the father of 30 children, married to the mothers of them all. He worked hard and raised those children." And, when the Civil War broke out in April 1861, Boone was living on his farm in Skeetertown, a mixed neighborhood of free blacks and white landowners. Boone's farm remained in family hands until 1981. "When his neighbors were going to war, these were men he hunted with, fished with, worked with," she said. "I believe he did what he felt he had to do. What do I have not to be proud of?" Hamilton was searching for her family roots more than a year ago when she read a newspaper article about Hart's efforts to preserve Suffolk's historic Cedar Hill Cemetery. She called to tell him that her great-grandfather served with the South. "He asked me if my great-grandfather had a headstone," Hamilton said. "At that time, I didn't even know where he was buried." When she found his grave in Landa Cemetery, near the Suffolk Airport, she contacted Hart again, and that's when he offered a monument for her grandfather's grave. After months of preparation, about 100 people - blacks as well as whites, all with a shared heritage - came together to honor a soldier of the Confederacy.

"I am a historian, and today, history is being made," said Edward C. Smith, a history professor at American University in Washington, who spoke at the ceremony. "I can't imagine the times that this man heard, 'Jason, you're fighting on the wrong side.' Why would a black Southerner, especially a Virginian, fight for the Confederacy?" Smith has made black history in America his lifelong work and has written several books on the subject. Slavery, he said, was an important part of the Civil War, but it did not start it. Slavery, in fact, was not abolished in the nation's capital until April 1862, a year after the war started. "History is not what we want the past to be," he said. "History is what the past was. We read into the past prejudices of the present. Why would Mr. Boone fight for the South? He was a Southern patriot." Smith called Saturday's event the fulfillment of the dream that Martin Luther King Jr. longed for. "You see it, right here, today," he said. And he called Hamilton a hero in her own right. "I never thought I would see this," he said, after a cannon salute to Boone and after "Taps" was played. "It's not that blacks today don't know this part of their history, but they don't respect it. Mrs. Hamilton has turned a corner."

Boone, Hamilton said, was descended from Joe Skeeter, an English land surveyor who settled Skeetertown, near the Dismal Swamp. Apparently Skeeter had two interracial marriages. His daughter, Patsy, was Jason's mother. Hamilton said that, today, Skeeter's descendants live both as black and white. "I'm black, and I'm proud of it," she said. "But I don't think I'm African. How often do any of us see a real African today? I'm an American, and I think it's time that we all begin to take pride in our American heritage." Wiping tears from her eyes on Saturday, with many members of her family sitting before her, Hamilton said that she felt Jason Boone was there with them, and he would have been proud, too. And in another history-making gesture, the Sons of Confederate Veterans presented the Confederate flag - the flag that has stirred such controversy in recent months from both a political and racial standpoint - the flag that had been laying throughout the ceremonies across Jason Boone's grave - to his family. And it was accepted.



## Black Confederate Heroes

Black Confederates, Silas Chandler of Mississippi, Dick Poplar from Virginia, Bill Yopp a native Georgian, and Henry "Dad" Brown of South Carolina, all are known to have "seen the elephant". Louis Napoleon Winbush of Tennessee was among the 43 Black Confederates known to have ridden with Nathan Bedford Forrest. These men came from all across the Confederacy, served voluntarily, and participated in United Confederate Veteran reunions for many years after the war was ended.

**Silas Chandler** served with Blythe's 44th Mississippi Regiment initially as the body servant to his boyhood friend, Andrew Chandler. When Andrew was wounded in the upper thigh at the battle of Chickamauga, Silas carried Andrew on his back for three miles. Getting onto a train, Silas ensured that Andrew was returned to his home in Mississippi. For saving their son's leg and life, the Chandler family gave Silas land after the war. This, however, was not his only thanks. Silas Chandler is the only African-American to receive (posthumously) the Confederate Order of the Iron Cross, which was bestowed on him by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

**Richard "Dick" Poplar** rode with the 13th Virginia cavalry. He was captured during the Confederate retreat from Gettysburg. Poplar then served 5 months at Fort Delaware and 14 months in Point Lookout Prison and refused to sign the Oath of Loyalty that would have freed him in the first month of his captivity. He survived this hellish prison by practicing his trade as a baker. Following his release from Point Lookout, he returned to his home in Petersburg, Virginia that had been devastated during the siege in 1865. Poplar worked to help re-build the city and was honored for his efforts. When he died, the Petersburg paper's eulogy, as reported in the newspaper, was: "Dick Poplar had been a caterer at the Bollingbrook Hotel in Petersburg, Virginia where his conmeal creations were said to be unequalled. He took his culinary genius to war with some Confederate fighting units and was captured at Gettysburg. Sent to Point Lookout Prisoner of War Camp, he was put under special pressure to desert the Southern Cause and take the oath of allegiance to the United States, but he treated oppressors with cold contempt. He declared himself 'a Jeff Davis man' and said he didn't care who heard him say so. He endured almost twenty months of life in one of the three very worst prisoner of war camps of the war, selling his famous ponies to the other prisoners. He returned to Petersburg after the war, and became a celebrated local figure and prospered. Upon his death he was buried with full Confederate honors as befitting a loyal Son of the South."

**Bill Yopp**, who enlisted in the Blackshear Guards of the 14th Georgia Volunteer Infantry as the company drummer, often said: "I had no inclination to go to the Union side, as I did not know the Union soldiers and the Confederate soldiers I did know, and I believed then as now, tried and true friends are better than friends you do not know." Marching in front of company as a drummer going into battle was not the best place to be. Before the war was over, Yopp was wounded three times. Bill was a slave owned by Jeremiah Yopp who assigned him to his son, Thomas. Bill later said that he followed Thomas like "Mary's little lamb." The two instantly became friends. They fished, hunted, and played together. Bill's childhood, while stifled by slavery, was molded by education and religion within the plantation, which included regular church services. Bill worked as a train porter in Albany, NY after the war, but returned home and found his friend Captain Yopp in poverty. Captain Yopp was about to enter the Confederate Soldier's Home in Atlanta. Bill took a job on the Central of Georgia Railroad. During World War I, Bill was given a place to live at Camp Wheeler near Macon. He made regular visits to the Soldier's Home providing Captain Yopp with some of his money along with fruits and other treats. Bill won the admiration of the officers at Camp Wheeler, who presented him with a gold watch. Bill's generosity toward Capt. Yopp soon spread to all of the soldiers in the home. He enlisted the help of the editor of "The Macon Telegraph" for aid in a fund raising campaign. Bill and his friends were able to raise funds for each veteran at Christmas time. The campaign became more successful every year. "The Dublin Courier Herald" contributed to the campaign in 1919 when the amount given to each veteran was three dollars. Bill took time at each Christmas to speak to the veterans in the chapel of the home. The veterans were so impressed they presented him a medal in March of 1920. Bill died after the 1933 reunion. He was buried with his fellow soldiers at the Confederate Cemetery in Marietta, Georgia. After the body of Amos Rucker was disinterred to be laid next to the body of his wife, Bill became the lone African-American soldier of the Confederate Army to lie in the cemetery.

**Louis Napoleon Winbush** was recruited as a slave by Nathan Bedford Forrest, but fought as a Free Man of Color during the last 18 months of the war. He was a Private in the 7th Tennessee Cavalry and fought at Shiloh, Lookout Mountain, Brice's Crossing, and Vicksburg. Louis survived the war. At Shiloh, he served as a chaplain even though he couldn't read or write, which was a position never held by any Afro-Yankee. He loyally and consistently attended 39 United Confederate Veterans reunions; the final one he attended was in 1934. A Sons of Confederate Veterans Chapter in Tennessee

is named after him. When he died, his casket was draped with the Confederate flag. His grandson, Nelson Winbush, still actively and proudly speaks about his ancestor's service during the war and the lessons he learned sitting on his grandfather's knee.

**Charles Hicks** was born in 1838 and was a slave in the household of James H. Hicks, Sr., of Wrightsville when the Civil War began. He went with Lt. James H. Hicks, Jr., into the 14th Georgia Infantry Regiment and was sent home in 1864 just in time to face the forces of Union General William T. Sherman in their march through Georgia. In December, 1864, Hicks joined the 110th Colored Volunteer Infantry of the Union Army, fighting for the Union under the alias of Charles Page and was discharged from the Union Army in 1866. Charles then returned to Georgia and began farming under his real name. Hicks applied for and received a pension as a Union veteran, BUT when he attended the seventy-fifth reunion of veterans of the Battle of Gettysburg in 1938 he registered as a Confederate.

**Amos Rucker** was born a slave in Elbert County, Georgia. He was a servant in the Joseph Rucker household around the Athens, Georgia area. Joseph Rucker was the first millionaire in Georgia. He assigned Amos to his son Alexander Rucker, known as "Sandy." When the South was invaded Sandy was commissioned as an officer in a Georgia infantry unit. Amos never questioned going to war and cared for Sandy as his cook and body servant. At one of the early battles Amos was standing next to Sandy near the enemy line. A shot was fired from the Yankees that struck one of the Confederate soldiers speaking to Sandy. The soldier fell to his death. Amos picked up the dead soldier's gun and started firing back at the Yankees. From that moment on he fought shoulder to shoulder with Alexander. The respect he earned while doing a soldier's duty would last more than his life time. Being a man of character and a good Confederate soldier he joined the Confederate Veterans in Atlanta. Amos had a special place at each veterans meeting. He called roll from memory including every member by name and qualified each person with the word "here" or "dead". He kept track of every member in his camp and was known for his wonderful memory.

Amos in his later years was interviewed by a Yankee journalist who questioned him about being a slave in his younger days and about the Rucker family who owned him. He responded in his usual pleasant manner, "The Rucker family is my family. My grandchildren play with their grandchildren. The Ruckers will give me anything I ask for." Clearly it was not the answer and story the journalist was looking to tell. Amos Rucker never missed a Confederate Veterans meeting. He felt duty bound to attend, call roll and fellowship. Amos felt ill one meeting night and sent his son to the meeting with these words, "Send my love to the boys". Amos died that night....but not before he sent those affectionate words to his fellow compatriots with whom he fought shoulder to shoulder during the War. Amos Rucker is not forgotten by his Confederate compatriots and is buried in Atlanta's Southview Cemetery; the same cemetery where members of the Martin Luther King family are buried, with his wife Martha. His funeral and his pallbearers read like the Who's Who list in Atlanta. Funeral services were conducted by Clement A. Evans of Atlanta, Confederate General.

**"Uncle George" Lamb** was the body servant of Capt. William H. Dulany, Co. D, 17th Va. Infantry. He was born in Fairfax County in 1834 and was a Free Man of Color who served throughout the war. His postwar occupation was as Blacksmith in the wagon shop of Joseph Cooper at Fairfax Court House. George Lamb died on March 19, 1926 at the home of Winfield Runner and is buried in the Jermantown Cemetery. His obituary appeared in the Fairfax Herald (3/26/1926, p. 3). George Lamb is one of six known Black Confederates who served with the Confederacy from Fairfax County. The others are Edward Chiles, Elijah Cole, Lindsay Ford, Robert M. Gofney, and William Lee. Given recent research on Black Confederate pensioners in Virginia, the obituaries erroneous assumption that he was the only such African-American on the Virginia pension rolls in 1926 is interesting and indicative of white sentiments at that time.

### Websites:

Library of Congress Black History Resource Guide - <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/african/intro.html>  
Sons of Confederate Veterans, International Headquarters - <http://www.scv.org>

### Books:

Charles Kelly Barrow, et al. *Forgotten Confederates: An Anthology About Black Southerners* (1995)  
Iver Bernstein. *The New York Draft Riots* (1990)  
Ervin L. Jordan, Jr. *Black Confederates and Afro-Yankees in Civil War Virginia* (1995)  
Larry Koger. *Black Slaveowners: Free Black Slaveowners in South Carolina, 1790-1860* (1985, 1995)  
Edward A. Miller, Jr. *Gullah Statesman: Robert Smalls - From Slavery to Congressman, 1839-1915* (1995)  
Richard Rollins. *Black Southerners in Gray* (1994)



## THE STORY OF JIM LIMBER – BLACK ADOPTED CHILD OF THE DAVIS'

"Jim Limber" or James Henry Brooks—his legal name and his life dates are uncertain—was a free, mixed-race child in the Confederate capital of Richmond during the American Civil War (1861–1865) who lived for slightly more than a year in the household of Confederate president Jefferson Davis. Contemporary accounts suggest that he enjoyed an intimate relationship with the Davis family, leading some modern observers to make unverified claims that he was "adopted" and effectively became a member of the family. In the beginning of the twenty-first century, the child has become a symbol of the Confederate first family's supposed liberality on racial issues.

Confederate diarist Mary Boykin Chesnut wrote on February 16, 1864, that she saw in the Confederate executive mansion "the little negro Mrs. Davis rescued yesterday from his brutal negro guardian. The child is an orphan. He was dressed up in little Joe's clothes and happy as a lord." The Confederate First Lady Varina Davis recounted the story in her 1890 memoir and claimed that the president "went to the Mayor's office and had his free papers registered to insure Jim against getting into the power of the oppressor again." The free black register and other records that could corroborate or contradict her account apparently have not survived.

Nineteenth-century Virginia law did not provide for formal adoption of children. Jim's status in the Davis household seems to have been informally that of a ward or what modern Americans would call a "foster child."

An ambrotype photograph taken of Jim Limber early in 1865 and correspondence between members of the Davis family suggest that he was a close playmate of the Davis children. Late in April 1865, as the Davis family fled southward from Richmond, Varina Davis wrote to her husband: "The children are well and very happy—play all day—Billy & Jim fast friends as ever ..."

Jim was separated from the Davises after their capture in May 1865. A member of the Davis party wrote in her diary that Varina Davis's "pet Negro" had been taken from her. The Davises entrusted his care to an old army friend, Union general Rufus Saxton, whom Varina Davis asked "to look after our little protégé Jim's education, in order that he might not fall under the degrading influence" of a menacing Union officer. When the child realized he was to be separated, according to Davis, he "fought like a little tiger and was thus engaged the last we saw of him. I hope he has been successful in the world for he was a fine boy, notwithstanding all that had been done to mar his childhood."

Contrary to modern renditions of Jim's biography, there is no evidence that the Davises subsequently searched widely for him. Indeed, Varina Davis's own account of their separation indicates that she understood it to be permanent.

The last recorded evidence of him comes from the 1893 memoir of Elizabeth Hyde Botume, a Boston woman who came south to teach the freedmen on the South Carolina Sea Islands. Botume recalled Jim as "about seven years old, but small for his age; he was a very light mulatto, with brown curly hair, thick lips, and a defiant nose." She quoted from memory Varina Davis's note to Saxton describing how the child had come into their home and stating her intention "to keep him until he was old enough to learn a trade." Botume confirmed that Jim had been "the constant companion and playmate of Mrs. Davis's children" and "considered himself as one of them." But he apparently transferred his affections easily to his "new protectors," the Saxtons. They, in turn, gave him to the care of teachers, who took him north for schooling. He reportedly became "well-trained in all ways, having the advantage of school, as well as a good practical education, until he was old enough to support himself."

## BLACK CONFEDERATES

Black Confederates? Why haven't we heard more about them? National Park Service historian, Ed Bearrs, stated, "I don't want to call it a conspiracy to ignore the role of Blacks both above and below the Mason-Dixon line, but it was definitely a tendency that began around 1910" Historian, Erwin L. Jordan, Jr., calls it a "cover-up" which started back in 1865. He writes, "During my research, I came across instances where Black men stated they were soldiers, but you can plainly see where 'soldier' is crossed out and 'body servant' inserted, or 'teamster' on pension applications." Another black historian, Roland Young, says he is not surprised that blacks fought. He explains that "...some, if not most, Black southerners would support their country" and that by doing so they were "demonstrating it's possible to hate the system of slavery and love one's country." This is the very same reaction that most African Americans showed during the American Revolution, where they fought for the colonies, even though the British offered them freedom if they fought for them.

It has been estimated that over 65,000 Southern blacks were in the Confederate ranks. Over 13,000 of these, "saw the elephant" also known as meeting the enemy in combat. These Black Confederates included both slave and free. The Confederate Congress did not approve blacks to be officially enlisted as soldiers (except as musicians), until late in the war. But in the ranks it was a different story. Many Confederate officers did not obey the mandates of politicians, they frequently enlisted blacks with the simple criteria, "Will you fight?" Historian Ervin Jordan, explains that "biracial units" were frequently organized "by local Confederate and State militia Commanders in response to immediate threats in the form of Union raids..." Dr. Leonard Haynes, a African-American professor at Southern University, stated, "When you eliminate the black Confederate soldier, you've eliminated the history of the South."

As the war came to an end, the Confederacy took progressive measures to build back up it's army. The creation of the Confederate States Colored Troops, copied after the segregated northern colored troops, came too late to be successful. Had the Confederacy been successful, it would have created the world's largest armies (at the time) consisting of black soldiers, even larger than that of the North. This would have given the future of the Confederacy a vastly different appearance than what modern day racist or anti-Confederate liberals conjecture. Not only did Jefferson Davis envision black Confederate veterans receiving bounty lands for their service, there would have been no future for slavery after the goal of 300,000 armed black CSA veterans came home after the war.





## PROBLEMS RECORDING BLACK CONFEDERATES

1. Muster Rolls: Virtually all Confederate muster rolls do not contain any racial information. While it is fairly easy to identify American Indians and Hispanics by their non-Anglo names, most blacks, on the other hand, adopted European names. Although some individuals can be assumed to be slaves for lacking last names, but free blacks are virtually indistinguishable from their white comrades-in-arms. For instance, brothers, Arthur and Miles Reed both served as Privates in Co.D, 3rd NC Artillery (also in the 40th NC Infantry), but Broadfoot's Confederate roster (index of National Archives' service records) does not in any way identify them as black. Due to these difficulties, secondary sources including pension records, United Confederate Veteran files, and family records must supplement research in suspected black soldiers.

It should also be noted that for some States, muster roll records are notoriously incomplete for a variety of reasons. For example in Alabama, many of this military records were destroyed or conveniently lost rather than hand them over to the Federal government where persecution of ex-Confederate was a very real possibility. In Missouri, a serious attempt to compile Confederate muster records did not begin until 1908, by that time many rolls were lost and many veterans had already passed away. As a result, the completeness of Confederate muster rolls are a recognized problem, not only for the black Confederate descendant but for many white Confederate soldiers as well.

2. Pension records: Only those surviving to pension age, or were aware of this benefit, or were fortunate enough to overcome postwar anti-Negro prejudice. Since pension files were controlled by State authority, they were often subject to a local county review board. This caused considerable differences in various States and from county to county. South Carolina, for instance, recorded 30 black Confederate pensioners in one county (York County) alone, Tennessee claimed 267, while the State of Missouri, which was rather hesitant to issue pensions to anyone, let alone to black Confederates, appears to have not issued any. Discrimination towards black Confederates was another real problem. For example, in South Carolina white Confederates could apply for old age pensions as early as 1887. Black veterans were denied pensions until 1923. By that time the majority of them were deceased. One of the best resources about Black Confederates is the book, "Forgotten Confederates: An Anthology about Black Southerners", by Charles Kelly Barrow, J. H. Segars and R.B. Rosenberg. Not only packed full of very good historical accounts, it lists the names of hundreds of black Confederate veterans who received pensions for their service. While it is far from being comprehensive, it is the best resource available to date.

3. Classification: One must understand what is meant by the term, "black Confederate". Most black Confederate were NOT what one would consider as a "soldier" in the nineteenth century sense of the

word. There was and still remains today an old bigoted argument that this "old boy was not a soldier but a slave"? Well this is the same mindset that opposed compensation for black Confederates back in 1923. To be truthful and nondiscriminatory we must look either at their counterpart in the Union army or in today's modern army. Did U.S. servicemen ever serve as stable assistants, aides to Commissioned officers, cooks, teamsters, ect? They certainly did. Plus many eye witness accounts of black Confederates testify that even some in these positions did occasionally carry arms. It would be wrong to claim that the bulk of black Confederates working in factories, repair shops, and hospitals far away from the battlefields, were soldiers even in today's standard. Most of these would NOT be considered "soldiers" but "employees of the Army". Nether the less we must be careful not to continue to inject nineteenth century discriminatory bias on men that in today's Army would be considered soldiers. If they were serving on the battlefield or immediately behind frontlines of battle performing military service, then we should consider the modern Army equivalent. Unfortunately since we must use muster rolls, and other 1861-1865 era documents, many of these Southern black patriots will be forever unknown and forgotten. We must do the best we can to see that the few were can document are not forgotten.

## ESTIMATES OF BLACK CONFEDERATES SERVING THE SOUTH

How many black Confederates served the South in combat or direct battlefield support? The numbers vary wildly from 15,000 to 120,000. The truth remains that nobody has an accurate figure. My estimate is that 65,000 blacks scattered across the entire South followed the Confederate armies from one battlefield to the next from 1861 to 1865. Larger numbers of blacks loyally served the Confederacy, not as soldiers but as employees of the Army, Navy, Confederate government or the individual State governments.

Dr. Steiner, Chief Inspector of the United States Sanitary Commission, observed that Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson's troops in occupation of Frederick, Maryland, in 1862: "Over 3,000 Negroes must be included in this number [Confederate troops]. These were clad in all kinds of uniforms, not only in cast-off or captured United States uniforms, but in coats with Southern buttons, State buttons, etc. These were shabby, but not shabbier or seedier than those worn by white men in the rebel ranks. Most of the Negroes had arms, rifles, muskets, sabers, bowie-knives, dirks, etc.....and were manifestly an integral portion of the Southern Confederate Army."

If we assume Dr. Steiner is somewhat reliable and assume that this 3,000 Negroes of Jackson's troops are a representative number of black Confederates in a typical Confederate fighting force, then we may be able to make a rough calculation. First we must determine how many men were part of Jackson's troops? If Lee had 50,000, was Jackson's force, 25,000? That would be a likely estimate. So then what percentage is 3,000 of 25,000? Answer: 12%. So that would tell us that 12% of Jackson's force was black Confederates. Now, if we assume that Steiner meant 3,000 blacks soldiers in Lee's entire 50,000 force that crossed the Potomac, then the percentage of black Confederates is reduced to 6%. Either way it is calculated, black Confederates were a considerable percentage of the total Confederate fighting force.

To extend this reasoning across the entire Confederate Army, what does this represent? That depends on the total number of men that served in the CS Army, which is also in itself debatable as muster rolls are notoriously incomplete.

For example, let's use for example the 1,000,000 listed names in Broadfoot's Confederate roster compiled by the National Archives. Yes, there is some repeat names, but let's use that figure as an example. What percentage is 12%? This would translate to 120,000 black Confederates and half that, 60,000. As such, the 65,000 estimate is not an unreasonable estimate. Debatable? Yes. Refutable? Absolutely not. Black Confederates imaginary? Ridiculous.

Could Dr. Steiner have been wrong regarding the numbers? Yes, absolutely. In fact, many Army officers routinely made mistakes at estimating the enemies numerical strengths. However, the smaller the body of troops one is estimating, the more likely that number is correct. While Steiner failed to accurately estimate Lee's total forces (I recall he estimated 80,000 instead of 50,000), in my opinion, it is unlikely he erred as significantly with a handful of 3,000 black troops. So even if Steiner made an overestimate of 30%, we still are in the range of 40,000 to 80,000.





# THE STARS & BARS



*Publication of the Mississippi Society, Military Order of the Stars and Bars*

## **Annual Report Deadlines, Membership Growth, Spring 2023 GEC Meeting**

Happy New Year Compatriots:

I hope you all had a Happy and safe New Year and are ready to move the Order forward in 2023.

2022 was a good year with the progress made in reforming the Louisiana Society and possibly forming Chapters in Ohio and other states. Hopefully, when all renewals are in, we will show growth in our membership. I ask you to continue to contact any members who have not renewed and get them back on board as the year moves forward. I want to remind you that Chapter reports are due 15 January, Society reports are due 31 January and Army reports are due 15 February. The sooner we can get all reports in will allow National to compile the membership rosters and our Treasurer to update our financial records.

Please be sure to include any contact information changes so we have an up-to-date listing of all members. All Chapter, Society and Army officers should become familiar with the Awards Manual. Due dates and requirements for all individual awards are included as well as those for Chapters and scholarships. Please remember that we want to recognize deserving members, but we do not want to cheapen our awards by giving too many. We have a small number of awards compared to some groups which make them special for those who receive them. Read the Awards Manual and the National web page for due dates and requirements.

The next few months will be slower in terms of Conventions and events. This is a good time to plan Chapter and Society events for the upcoming year. Many will have Lee/Jackson dinners in January and COMMANDER'S BULLETIN\_ 2023 JANUARY Issue 2, I hope many can attend. An active Chapter is a strong Chapter and the more communication and activities you have will bring in members and give your present members a reason for staying. Your National, Army and State officers are more than willing to assist in ideas and planning. Once again, let's make 2023 a banner year for the MOS&B and we can if we all work together.

Our National Convention is in Atlantic Beach, North Carolina, May 4-5-6. This will be a year to submit amendments so please be thinking about any changes you would like to see voted on. Tarry Beasley is the Chairman of the Constitutional Review Committee so please get your amendments to him early so if any changes or rewrites are needed, they can be accomplished before 1 April.

In closing, I want to thank the National staff and GEC for their hard work in 2022 and I know you are ready for an even greater 2023. Be safe, and I look forward to seeing many of you over the next year.

Long Live our Southern Heritage!

Deo Vindice,

Johnnie Holley, DCS  
Commander General







Statue of Jackson on Monument Ave, Richmond astride Sorrel.  
December this year the last statue has been removed-Editor.

## Editorial: In Defence of Memorials and Memory.

**T**his ACWRTQ study journal/newsletter *The Bugle*, is strictly non-political, any comment by contributors that refers to modern political influences, allegedly attributable to the current tragic demise of historic monuments in America, will not be permitted. However, the loss of any war memorial, or grave monument, is deemed of vital concern and will always be condemned as an act of sacrilege, desecration and wanton vandalism. If you don't agree with my personal view, then please don't get angry but accept my apologies for having a view different to your own. I am reminded of the words by the poet *Wilfred Owen* who was killed in the dying days of WW1, "My subject is war and the pity of war. The poetry is in the pity. All a poet can do today is warn...."

**W**e who come after those soldiers, either North or South, have a duty to see they are not forgotten and their stories continue to be told without fear or prejudice. Today in America, the existence of monuments to Confederate soldiers has become entirely politicised. The ordinary soldier should not have to bear the burden of responsibility for those of higher authority who thrust them into conflict with a reluctant foe. Certainly atrocious deeds were conducted by both sides but by preserving only a one-sided view does no justice to history, nor does it serve the modern student who deserves to know the full un-sanitised history, unbiased and free of mediocrity. They say, "*Like a coin, history has two sides*". I agree, we should always remember there is another side to every story but history is nothing like a coin! A coin actually has three sides and the third, the edge, is usually serrated and always eternal. History's story therefore is never ending, as proven by the discovery of long forgotten veterans buried in unmarked graves here in *Australia* and *New Zealand*. Their story and the epoch in which they lived, must be kept open to free minds; this after all is why our *Round Tables* exist! Monuments are part of that openness, part of the pity and part of freedom.

**W**e, or the general public, don't need to be told how to interpret their relevance, we're not idiots; we only need to bow our heads in reverence and whisper sad requiems to the fallen. After all, that is the only reason for their creation, for their existence. In the book, comprising a series of computer blogs, "*Civil War Monuments and Memory*" edited by *Jon Tracey and Chris Mackowski* the case is made by *Chris Mackowski* for statues, erected after the war, as being mere recollections of how people remembered certain figures...that only a specific demographic is represented, not the wider community. This is an impossible assumption!

**G**eneral Jackson's statue in *Richmond* (now removed) was used to illustrate the theory and how many at the time had said Jackson's mount, *Little Sorrel*, looked far too impressive. In other words, didn't match the memory of his horse. *Mackowski* is a *Jackson* authority and his view is sound and worthy of consideration and respect. I appreciate the hypothesis behind 'memory' and memorials but beg to differ. While heroism is usually depicted, seldom is it crafted from memory; the sculptor in most cases, has no way of knowing the subject, either *Jackson* or his horse. Each statue or memorial is therefore, with few exceptions, (such as the wonderful Confederate memorial at



Arlington) crafted not from memory but an artist's individual perception of that person or event. This after all is the true nature of art! Behind the removal of *Jackson* and other statues in *Richmond*, was the way in which so-called 'white supremacists' were harnessing the statues to spread hate and violence. Rather than addressing the social issues behind that violence and those who broke the law, authorities simply tore down the statues. Like the proverbial rocks, the social issues remain. It's like shutting your eyes and hoping it will go away.

Just as *Michelangelo* emphasised, out of all proportion, the hands of a naked stone throwing



The men in the Iwo monument appear as giants in the artist's eye-Editor.

*David*, artistic licence will always determine a carving's outcome, not how an artist remembers it but how it is perceived by one individual, not a demographic. No doubt to the artist, *Jackson's Little Sorrel* was magnificent in nature and so depicted this in stature. To some extent, an astute artist may offer us what he or she believes we want to see; this can only ever be within the limits of the artist's circle of acquaintances, as evident in the *Iwo Jima* monument by *Felix de Weldon*. In every case, it's how the individual artist wants us to see it, impossible therefore to craft a monument with universal appeal, especially one that can accommodate the changing values of time and demographics.

A monument becomes...not merely a memory...but an open portal to a time and space immortal, allowing you contemplation and passage to a different place and era. If art is allowed to become socialist in its function, such as with *Lenin*, *Stalin* or *Korea's Kim Jeung Un*, then it's no longer art but propaganda. The memorial to *Lincoln*, seated like a king on his throne, is hardly a reflection of Southern memory or demographic but is a portal to his age and, as such, can be appreciated for what it is...a work of art. Tear down a memorial and it no longer serves to make us think and ceases to be a work of art. A society without art, like that without *David*, is doomed to decay, self-destruction and mediocrity. Further, a society that rebukes memorials to fallen soldiers, who fought for freedom in their nation, no matter the side, is a society without soul. I don't know why people insist on saying, 'there are two sides to every story', there are as many sides as there are people in it; a collective memory is therefore the exclusive right of tyrants and regimes and in a democratic society, should be an impossibility. Even *Michelangelo* couldn't master his representation of *Creation* on the great ceiling of the *Sistine Chapel*, hence the wretched scene on the wall in the *Day of Judgement* in which he depicts himself as an empty shrivelled skin. What was he trying to tell us? I know the answer, do you?

***"If you are able, save for them a place inside of you and save one backward glance when you are leaving for the places they can no longer go. Be not ashamed to say you loved them, though you may or may not have always. Take what they have left and what they have taught you with their dying and keep it with your own. And in that time, when men decide and feel safe, take one moment to embrace those gentle heroes you left behind-Major Michael Davis O'Donnell, 1st Jan 1970. Dak To, Vietnam".***

America is rapidly closing all of its portals to Confederate history, losing its art and soul without which there can be no memory, no history, no respect, no one person capable of formulating their own individual opinion and make redundant the phrase, ***"Lest we Forget!"***-Editor: **Robert Taylor**.



Civil War Monuments and Memory Edited by Jon Tracey and Chris MacKowski. Savas Beatie,

California. [www.savasbeatie.com](http://www.savasbeatie.com)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marine\\_Corps\\_War\\_Memorial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marine_Corps_War_Memorial)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stonewall\\_Jackson\\_Monument#/media/File:Monument\\_Ave\\_Stonewall\\_Jackson.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stonewall_Jackson_Monument#/media/File:Monument_Ave_Stonewall_Jackson.jpg)



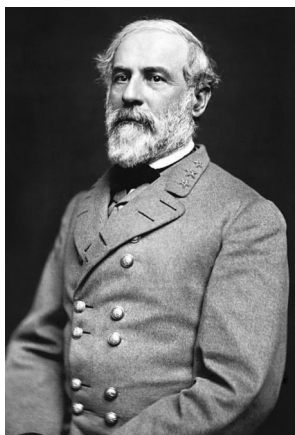
## **Robert E. Lee: A Modern Character Study**

John M. Taylor, January 30, 2023, [blueandgrayeducation.org](http://blueandgrayeducation.org)

A recent phenomenon involves contemporary perceptions and interpretations of the character and motives of Robert E. Lee. Having two family members who signed the Declaration of Independence, a father who was a Revolutionary War hero, being the only individual to attend West Point and never receive a single demerit, and being a devout Christian (Episcopalian), Lee is often demonized for his allegiance to the State of Virginia. Lee considered Virginia his "country," and once his home state voted to leave the Union, he felt duty-bound to follow.

Many prominent individuals have expressed opinions about Lee. Responding to an individual questioning why he had a picture of Lee in his office, President Dwight D. Eisenhower stated:

"General Robert E. Lee was, in my estimation, one of the supremely gifted men produced by our Nation. He believed unswervingly in the Constitutional validity of his cause which until 1865 was still an arguable question in America; he was a poised and inspiring leader, true to the high trust reposed in him by millions of his fellow citizens; he was thoughtful yet demanding of his officers and men, forbearing with captured enemies but ingenious, unrelenting and personally courageous in battle, and never disheartened by a reverse or obstacle. Through all his many trials, he remained selfless almost to a fault and unflinching in his faith in God. Taken altogether, he was noble as a leader and as a man, and unsullied as I read the pages of our history. From deep conviction ... a nation of men of Lee's caliber would be unconquerable in spirit and soul. Indeed, to the degree that present-day American youth will strive to emulate his rare qualities, including his devotion to this land as revealed in his painstaking efforts to help heal the Nation's wounds once the bitter struggle was over, we, in our own time of danger in a divided world, will be strengthened and our love of freedom sustained."



President Theodore Roosevelt described Lee as *"the very greatest of all the great captains that the English-speaking peoples have brought forth."* Lee's gracious example in defeat helped to *"build the wonderful and mighty triumph of our national life, in which all his countrymen, north and south, share."*

Franklin Delano Roosevelt described Lee as *"one of our greatest American Christians and one of our greatest American gentlemen."*

President John F. Kennedy said: *"Robert E. Lee, a great son of the South, a great leader of the South—and I assume no modern-day leader would question him or challenge him—Robert E. Lee counseled us well when he told us to cast off our animosities and raise our sons to be Americans."*

Winston Churchill said that *"Lee was the noblest American who had ever lived and one of the greatest commanders known to the annals of war."*

Harry Truman referenced Lee as a *"great man."* Truman also gave his mother a portrait of Lee and memorized one of Lee's prayers.

President Gerald Ford said: *"As a soldier, General Lee left his mark on military strategy. As a man, he stood as the symbol of valor and of duty. As an educator, he appealed to reason and learning to achieve understanding and to build a stronger nation. The course he chose after the war became a symbol to all those who had marched with him in the bitter years towards Appomattox."*

President Jimmy Carter said Lee *"was a soldier whose affection for his home and family called him to a life of service that often meant hardship, loneliness, and long separation from those he loved and even from the Nation which he most loved."*

President Ronald Reagan referenced Lee as a *"southerner who criticized secession and called slavery a great moral wrong"* and who *"would become himself an American legend [.]"*

Carleton University (Canada) Professor Waller Newell, in his book *What is a Man*, written in 2000, described Lee as *"a model gentleman, father, and leader of youth in his private and post-war life."* He also described Lee as a *"warm and loving"* but firm father who was *"idolized"* by his children. The students at Washington College echoed this love and respect.

As Jack Kerwick noted, in a May 2017 article, attacks on Lee are attacks on Christian Western Civilization. Indeed, if Christian gentlemen like Robert E. Lee are cast aside, what is the fate of the thousands of individuals who pale in comparison?



# Friends of The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs Annual Membership Application

All memberships are tax-deductible and include the E-Newsletter.

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes, I want to join the Friends of The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs

\_\_\_\_\_ Is this a Corporate Membership?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email address: \_\_\_\_\_

## Membership Levels & Benefits

Longstreet Level: \$25

- Membership for one
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Judah P. Benjamin Level: \$50

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Patrick Cleburne Level: \$100

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- 10% Gift Shop Discount

N. B. Forrest Level: \$250

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 10% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat or T-Shirt

Robert E. Lee Level: \$500

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 15% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat and T-Shirt

Jefferson Davis Level: \$1000

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 20% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat, T-Shirt and Polo

Please check the following membership level:

\_\_\_\_\_ Longstreet Level

\_\_\_\_\_ Judah P. Benjamin Level

\_\_\_\_\_ Patrick Cleburne Level

\_\_\_\_\_ N. B. Forrest Level

\_\_\_\_\_ Robert E. Lee Level

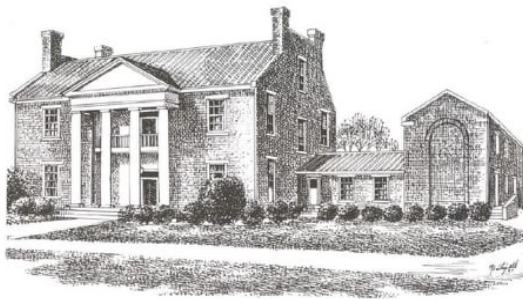
\_\_\_\_\_ Jefferson Davis Level

Please make checks payable to Sons of Confederate Veterans and mail to:

Sons of Confederate Veterans, P. O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

If paying by credit card, please call (931) 380-1844 or email at [exedir@scv.org](mailto:exedir@scv.org)





# Friends of Elm Springs

## Annual Membership Application

All Proceeds go to the restoration and maintenance of the Home  
Elm Springs built in 1837

All Memberships are tax-deductible and include the E-Newsletter

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes, I want to join the Friends of Elm Springs

\_\_\_\_\_ Is this a Corporate Membership?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email address: \_\_\_\_\_

### Membership Levels & Benefits

Elm Tree Level: \$25

- Membership for one
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Cool Spring Level: \$50

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Todd Family Level: \$100

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- 10% Gift Shop Discount

Susan Looney Level: \$250

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 10% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat or T-Shirt

Abram Looney Level: \$500

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 15% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat and T-Shirt

Frank Armstrong Level: \$1000

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 20% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat, T-Shirt and Polo

Please check the following membership level:

\_\_\_\_\_ Elm Tree Level

\_\_\_\_\_ Cool Spring Level

\_\_\_\_\_ Todd Family Level

\_\_\_\_\_ Susan Looney Level

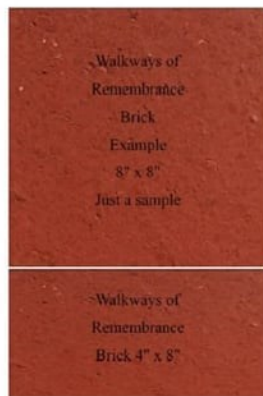
\_\_\_\_\_ Abram Looney Level

\_\_\_\_\_ Frank Armstrong Level

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***Walkways of Remembrance***  
Bricks and Pavers For the Walkways for the  
General Headquarters for the Sons of Confederate Veterans at Elm Springs  
and the  
Confederate Museum at Elm Springs

Remember and honor your Confederate Ancestor, a family member or any cherished memory with the purchase of a Memorial Brick to be laid for a walkways at the General Headquarters for the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Confederate Museum at Elm Springs.

Brick sizes:

The 4" x 8" brick will allow 3 lines with 21 characters (including spaces) per line and will cost \$50.

The 8" by 8" brick will allow 6 lines with 21 characters (including spaces) per line and will cost \$100.

**Layout for 4" x 8" brick with 3 lines max and 21 characters per line max (including spaces) \$50**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Layout for 8" x 8" brick with 6 lines max and 21 characters per line max (including spaces) \$100**

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Make checks payable to SCV and write "Bricks" in the memo line. Please fill out this form and mail to:  
SCV, P.O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402  
Credit card payments are available by calling 1-800-MYSOUTH and contacting Merchandising.

Please include all your contact information so we can contact you.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address/City/State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email address: \_\_\_\_\_



## Memorial Park Bench

Remember and honor your Confederate ancestor, loved one, family member or organization with the purchase of a Memorial Park Bench. These sturdy, long-lasting and beautiful benches will be placed along the walkways and the Memorial Garden on the property of the scenic General Headquarters of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Confederate Museum at Elm Springs.

The benches are available to individuals, camps, divisions and organizations. The inscription and use of a logo is of your own choosing. The cost for the bench is \$1,800.

*Disclaimer: The General Headquarters of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the General Executive Council reserve the right to approve the use of symbols, logo, wording and placement of the benches.*



Will you be using a logo? \_\_\_\_\_ If so, please attach logo with form or email.

Inscription of up to 5 lines:

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Make checks payable to SCV and write "Bench" in the memo line. Please fill out this form and mail to:

SCV, P.O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

Credit card payments are available by calling 1-800-MYSOUTH and contacting Merchandising.

Please include all contact information so you can be contacted when your bench arrives.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address/City/State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Email address: \_\_\_\_\_



*The Delta General  
1412 North Park Dr  
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confederate@suddenlink.net*

*Website:  
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*Watch our meetings on  
check out our  
Facebook page as well*

