

# *The Delta General*

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

**December 2022, Volume 25, Issue 12**

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



## **In this Issue:**

- Lee/Jackson Banquet—January 14, 2023 featuring Walter Donnie Kennedy as our Speaker
- The Death and Funeral of Jefferson Davis
- Camp meeting—December 10, 2022
- The Song Dixie by Dan Emmett
- Civil War Photography



## Commander's Comments — Larry McCluney

Compatriots,

Welcome to the December edition of the Delta General. I hope you will enjoy this month's issue as we prepare for the Christmas Season. I know many of us will be involved in Christmas parties and such, but let's make all efforts to attend our December 10th meeting as we finalize all plans for our Lee/Jackson Banquet in January which will feature Donnie Kennedy, Lt. Commander-in-Chief as our speaker. Donnie Kennedy (sof The South Was Right fame) as our speaker and he will be bringing plenty of books as well he said when he accepted.

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.

Let us remember our Camp's pledge to raise a \$1,000 to go toward the General Forrest Pedestal Fund to rebuild the pedestal to put the statue on at Elm Springs. We want to finalize this at the Lee/Jackson Banquet, our deadline for this goal. Dan McCaskill reported that we have over \$600.00. This is great but we still need \$400.00 to reach our goal. We can do this ya'll.

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 carry out our Camp's business and remember our Confederate ancestors. We hope to see you there.

## Camp Adjutant's Report — Dan McCaskill - October 2022

Camp Commander Larry McCluney called the Meeting to order at 6:00 pm and welcomed everyone to our meeting. Larry called on our guest, Brother James Taylor for opening prayer and blessing. Following the prayer, Color Sergeant Earl Allen, Jr. led us in the Pledge and salutes to the Flags followed by the reading of The Charge.

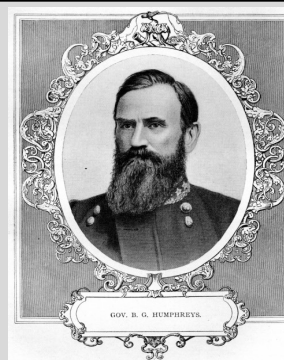
Commander McCluney then invited everyone to partake of the evening meal provided by the Ladies of the Ella Palmer Chapter, OCR. Camp Business: The first order of business, Commander McCluney asked for a motion to adopt the October Minutes as printed in the Delta General. Michael Anthony made the motion to adopt the October Minutes as printed. Gator Stillman seconded the motion. Seeing no discussion, Commander McCluney called for the vote and the motion passed without objection.

The second order of business was a review of our Lee-Jackson Banquet for Saturday, January 14, 2023. The Camp will provide the main entrée of Southern Fried Chicken with the members bringing side dishes. There will be a charge of \$5 per person twelve years and up to help with expenses. The notice will be sent to members and guests about one month prior to the banquet with further details. Our speaker for the evening will be SCV Lt. Commander-in-Chief Donnie Kennedy who has also authored many books in defense of the South.

Officer reports: 1st Lt. Commander Michael Anthony thanked James Taylor for being our speaker and is working on a speaker for our December Meeting. Adjutant Dan McCaskill reported that Ronnie Stewart was interested in rejoining the Camp which would bring our membership up to 41. The Confederate Headstone has arrived and when weather conditions are favorable, he would install the headstone in the Greenville Cemetery. Money collected with the Forrest Plaza project has reached \$330 given by ten members with no other donations received as of this writing. We need \$670 from the remaining 30 Camp members to reach our goal of \$1,000 before our Lee-Jackson Banquet. As Camp Editor, Larry asked if anyone had any problems opening the newsletter. No one did. As Camp Commander, Larry asked everyone to keep Donnie Kennedy and his family in their prayers with the passing of their daughter. Larry also announced the following coming events: the Camp Moore Re-enactment for November 18-20, 2022; the MS Division Reunion at Beauvoir for June 9-11, 2023 and the National Reunion at Hot Springs, AR for July 19-22, 2023. Terry Arthur announced his candidacy for the position of 2nd Lt. Commander of the MS Division with the election held at the Annual Reunion at Beauvoir. Terry also announced the Calhoun County Confederate Monument will be dedicated on April 15, 2023. More details will be forth coming.

With no other business, Larry asked for a motion to close the Business Session. Gator Stillman so moved and the motion was seconded by Michael Anthony and the motion passed without objection. Program: Commander McCluney introduced our guest speaker Brother James Taylor who has spoken to us many times and is considered an Honorary Camp Member. James' topic for his program was on "Snipers". James touched on a few snipers throughout history starting with a Buffalo Soldier who killed 28 Comanche from a distant as far as 0.8 mile while holding at bay 700 Comanches until aid arrived. In World War 2, a Russian female sniper notched 309 enemy killed while a Finnish sniper had 500 kills between 1939 and 1940. The most renown sniper during the War for Southern Independence was a civilian by the name of Jack Hinson. Jack was a pacific at the start until an Iowa Cavalry Unit hung and beheaded his two sons stacking the heads in front of his home. With a hand-made Whitworth rifle, Jack waged a one-man war against the yankees that killed his sons. His first kill was the commander of the Iowa Unit and he killed most of that unit. It is not known exactly how many men Jack killed but his longest shot was 1,390 yards which is the fourth longest in history. Jack was never caught and survived the war.

Raffle: The Ladies of the OCR conducted their raffle for the evening. Dan McCaskill won the drawing for the coffee and Sandra Stillman won the opportunity to capture the Yankee. She failed. With no other business coming before the Camp, Brother Taylor prayed for traveling mercies and the meeting was closed with the singing of Dixie. Attendance was 15 counting the speaker and special guests Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers and his wife Linda.



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Camp Commander / Editor:  
Larry McCluney

Confederate @suddenlink.net

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## Chaplain's Corner — Earl McCown

Light of the World

*Then Jesus spoke to them again, saying, "I am the light of the world. He who follows Me shall not walk in darkness, but have the light of life." John 8:12*

One of the most famous Christmas trees in the world is the Rockefeller Center Christmas tree in New York City. The tree is anywhere from 69 to 100 feet tall and covered with 50,000 LED lights. These lights are a far cry from the lights that adorned the first Christmas trees in Germany: candles attached to tree limbs with melted wax. When electricity became available in the late nineteenth century, electric lights slowly replaced the candles and small lanterns used for centuries.

Regardless of the kind of lighting, Christmas trees have always displayed lights. Why? Originally lights to illuminate dark houses in the dead of winter were a welcome source of cheer. But for Christians, the reason was obvious: to celebrate the birth of Christ who came as the Light of the World (John 1:3-9). As Simeon declared when seeing the infant Jesus, "A light to bring revelation to the Gentiles, and the glory of Your people Israel." (Luke 2:32).

Be the light of Christ in your world as you celebrate this year. His light dispels all darkness wherever it shines forth.



### Speaker at our Lee/Jackson Banquet on January 14, 2023 is Walter Donald Kennedy; Lt. Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

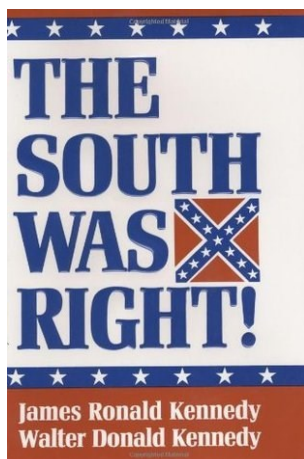
Walter Donald (Donnie) Kennedy, the author of "The South Was Right", will be our guest speaker at our Canp Lee/Jackson Banquet on January 14, 2023. Donnie was born and reared in Mississippi. He received his Bachelor's degree from the University of Louisiana, Monroe, Louisiana. Donnie is a graduate of Charlotte Memorial Medical Center School of Anesthesia, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Many in the media have noted Donnie Kennedy's advocacy of limited government, that is, real State's Rights, which has led to several interviews and TV appearances. He and his twin brother Ronnie have been interviewed by numerous talk radio shows including Col. Oliver North's radio show, Bill Maher's show Politically Incorrect, BBC, and French National TV.

He has served as Commander of the Louisiana Division Sons of Confederate Veterans. They have received special recognition awards from the National Commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, state and

local United Daughters of the Confederacy chapters and many other Southern Heritage organizations.

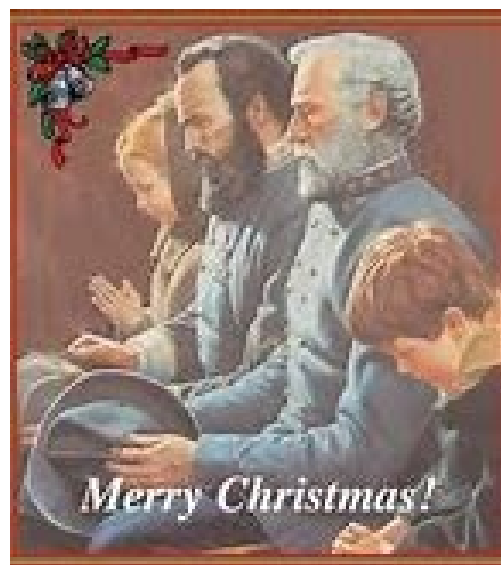
Please make plans to attend to hear this great speaker that we are so fortunate to have. Bring your entire family.



### MS Division News:

#### 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 page s 4-6..





# 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



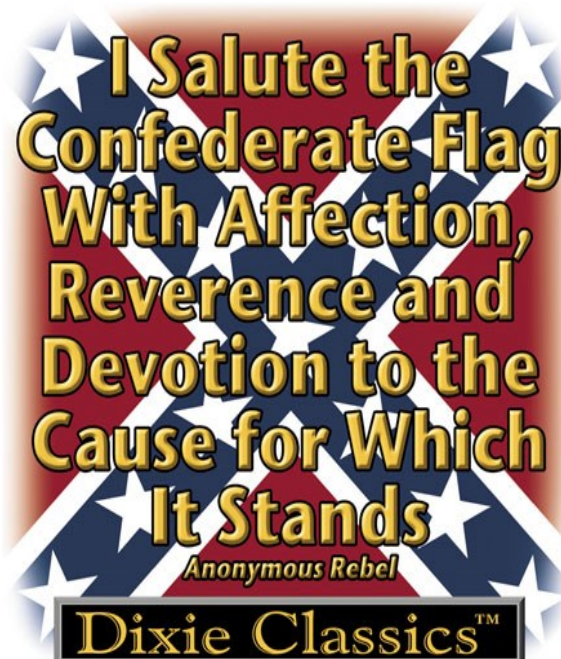
- .. **Purpose:** The program is designed to honor the memory of our Confederate ancestors and through its implementation will provide the preservation of their final resting places and will document for future generations their sacrifices.
- .. **Eligibility:** Any Mississippi Division camp member in 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.



## National SCV News

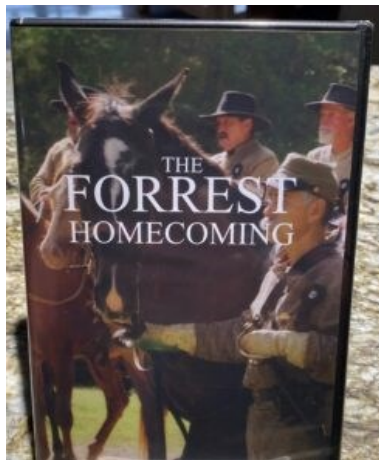
Compatriots:

*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!



## 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)

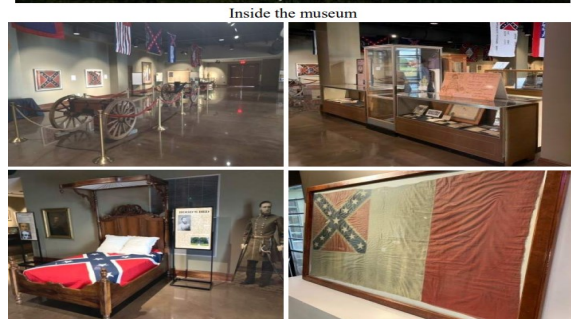


**SCV\_CHAT**  
**RECLAIMING THE NARRATIVE**  
**ONE WEEK AT A TIME**

**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**





# 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**

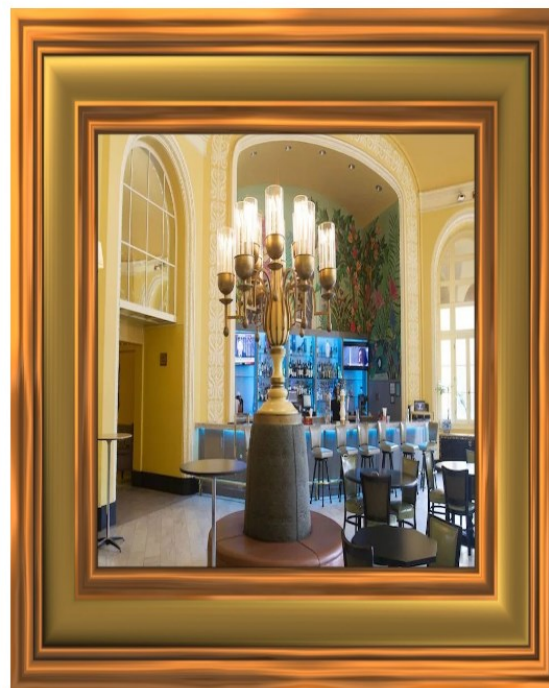
*Hosted By The James M Keller Camp #648*

*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/>



## 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)

## 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  
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## The Death of Jefferson Davis, December 6, 1889

The Christmas Season of 1889 was a time of sadness in Dixie. Hundreds of thousands of people came to remember and pay their last respects to Jefferson Davis in the crescent city of New Orleans.

Jefferson Davis, and wife Varina, found great contentment and peace at "Beauvoir" their beautiful Mississippi Gulf Coast Home. This is where he wished to die when his time came but it was not to be.

Davis completed his book *A Short History of the Confederate States of America* in October 1889. On November 6 Varina attended to their home as Davis left for Brierfield Plantation to take care of family business. As he traveled through New Orleans Davis was exposed to a cold-rain that caused him a severe cold and bronchitis that was further complicated by Malaria. On the 13th he left Brierfield to return to New Orleans. Varina Davis, who had taken another boat to Brierfield, met him on the river, and he finally received some medical care. They arrived in New Orleans on the 16th, and Davis was taken to the home of a friend, Charles Erasmus Fenner, an Associate Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court. Davis remained in bed but was stable for the next two weeks; however, he took a turn for the worse in early December.

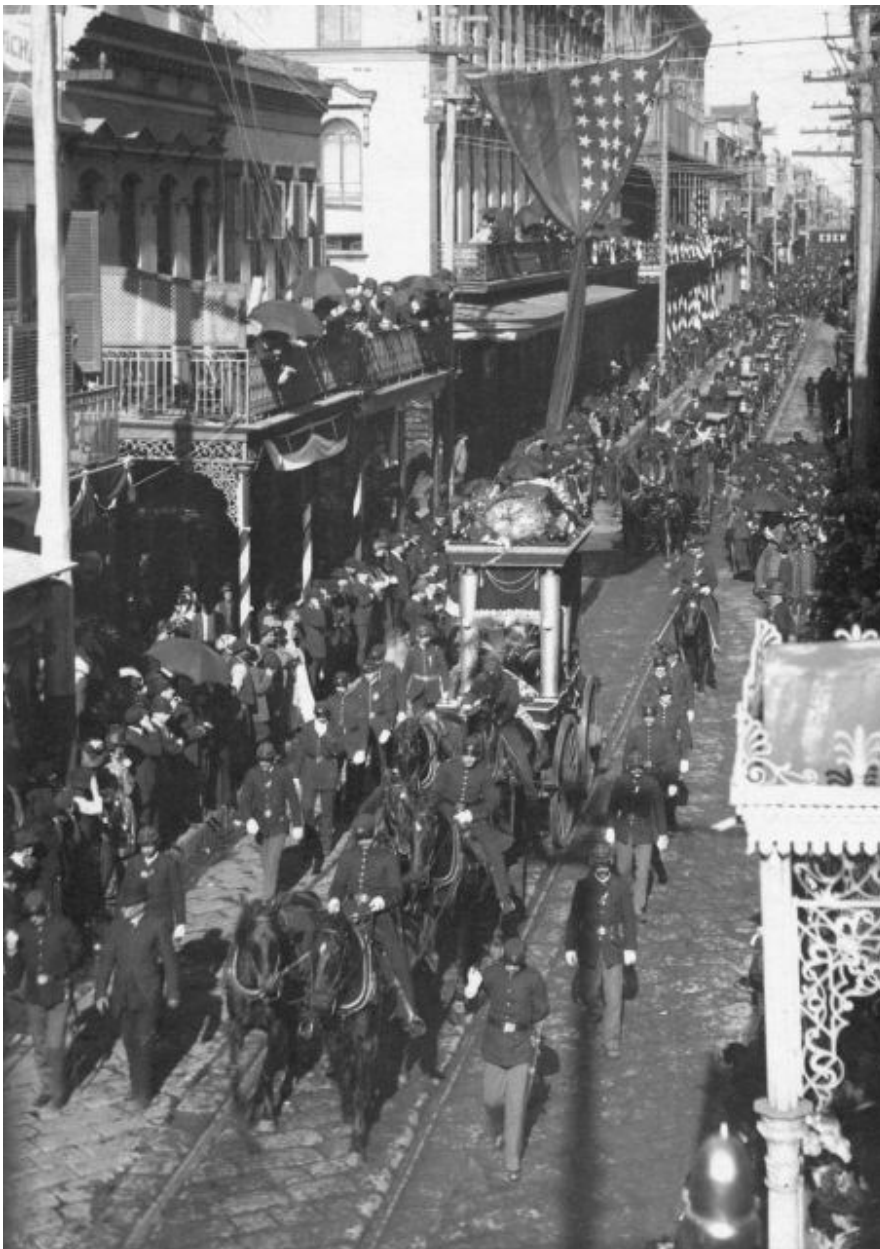
Milo Copper, a former servant of the Davis family, upon hearing of Davis' illness, made the long trip from Florida to New Orleans to be near Davis' side. As Cooper entered Davis' sick room, he burst into tears and fell on his knees and prayed that God would spare the life of Jefferson Davis and bless the family. Just when Davis appeared to be improving, he lost consciousness on the evening of the 5th and died at age 81 at 12:45 a.m. on Friday, December 6, 1889, in the presence of several friends and with his hand in Varina's.

The news of his death hit the front page of many Southern newspapers. The praises and tributes read similar to that of a New Orleans paper: "Throughout the South are Lamentations and tears; in every country on the globe where there are lovers of liberty there is mourning; wherever there are men who love heroic patriotism, dauntless resolution, fortitude or intellectual power, there is an sincere sorrowing. The beloved of our land, the unfaltering upholder of constitutional liberty, the typical hero and sage, is no more; the fearless heart that beats with sympathy for all mankind is stilled forever, a great light is gone—Jefferson Davis is dead!"

The body of Jefferson Davis laid in state at the city hall of New Orleans, Louisiana from midnight, December 6, 1889, to December 11th. The United States and Confederate flags hung from above and in the city hall that was covered with many flowers.

The church bells tolled as over 80,000 people lined the streets of New

Orleans to pay their respects to a Southern legend. All schools and businesses were closed that day. Those men who comprised the honor Guard for the procession to Metairie Cemetery included: the Army of Northern Virginia Association, the Army of Tennessee and the Washington Artillery. Metairie Cemetery would be a temporary burial place for Davis as he was moved in 1893, by funeral train to Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia.



Funeral Procession of Jefferson Davis in New Orleans

Making the story sadder, the United States War Department did not recognize Davis and the US flag was not flown at half-mast. The US flag was flown at half mast in the South. Jefferson Davis was the only former Secretary of War that was not given the respect and honor by the United States Government. Eighteen months after his death and temporary burial in New Orleans Metairie Cemetery, Davis' widow, Varina, decided the final burial place was to be Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery, considered the National Cemetery of the Confederacy. His remains were removed from the vault in New Orleans and placed on a flag-draped caisson escorted by honor guards composed of his old soldiers to Memorial Hall, where he lay in state. The next day, as thousands of people silently watched from the sidewalks and balconies, the caisson bore his body to a waiting funeral train. On the way, bonfires beside the tracks lit up ranks of Davis' old soldiers standing at attention beside stacked arms. In Richmond, gray haired veterans escorted him to the Virginia statehouse, where thousands filed past in respect before interment.

On October 17, 1978 President Jimmy Carter posthumously restored of citizenship rights to Jefferson F. Davis by signing S. J. Res. 16 into law and made the following statement: In posthumously restoring the full rights of citizenship to Jefferson Davis, the Congress officially

completes the long process of reconciliation that has reunited our people following the tragic conflict between the States. Earlier, he was specifically exempted from resolutions restoring the rights of other officials in the Confederacy. He had served the United States long and honorably as a soldier, Member of the U.S. House and Senate, and as Secretary of War. General Robert E. Lee's citizenship was restored in 1976. It is fitting that Jefferson Davis should no longer be singled out for punishment.

Editor's Note: The Caisson that carried President Davis' Coffin in New Orleans is on display at Beauvoir.



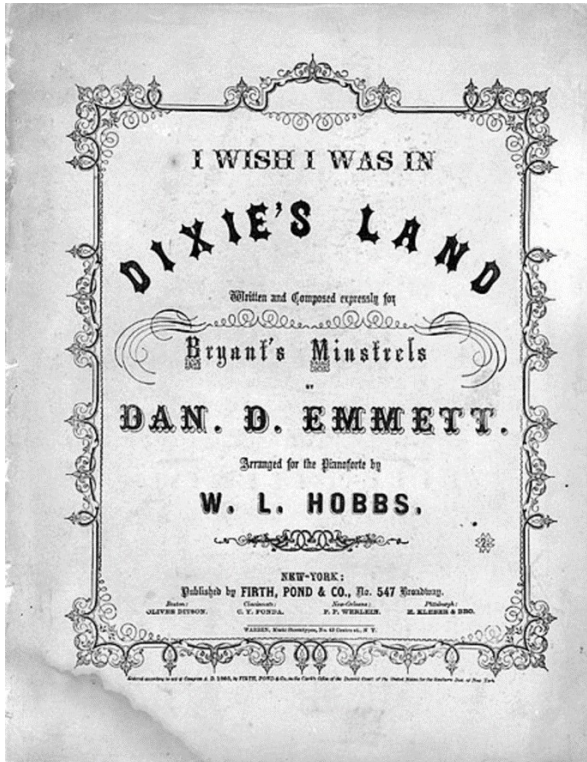
## Are You From Dixie?

John M. Taylor, November 18, 2022,  
[blueandgrayeducation.org](http://blueandgrayeducation.org)

My love for the South came largely from my late Mother, Mary Alford Taylor. Although generally easy going, if anybody talked badly about the South, she became instantly defiant. From day one, I was taught that Southern people are special and have been wrongly stereotyped by outsiders.

As a youth in the 1960s, I listened to WBAM (The Big Bam 740 in Montgomery) and WVOK (The Mighty 690 in Birmingham). Living in Alexander City, Alabama, I could pick up both stations clearly. The stations signed on with "The Star-Spangled Banner" and signed off with "Dixie." Another great memory of that era was when the band played "Dixie" at football games—everyone immediately jumped to their feet with excitement. This was just

part  
 we  
 and  
 we



of who  
 are  
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 are  
 from.

Another "Dixie themed" song tied to the South is Jack Yellen's "Are You From Dixie?" Numerous entertainers have performed it, including Grandpa Jones, Roy Clark, Chet Atkins, and even Lawrence Welk's Orchestra. There is an old YouTube video featuring Tom Jones, Jerry Reed, Glenn Campbell, and Big Jim Sullivan performing the song. Judging by facial expressions, Jones, from Wales, and Sullivan, from England, loved every minute of it.

There are various theories as to the geographic term "Dixie" and its origin, such as "Dixon" from the Mason-Dixon Line that separates Maryland from Pennsylvania. However, the prevailing belief is that it originated with the *dix*, a French ten-dollar note, common in Louisiana. It simply evolved into the "land of dixies." How could such an innocuous term be a problem? A relatively recent PC move was when country music artists The Dixie Chicks dropped Dixie from their name. Similarly, country music group Lady Antebellum dropped the word "antebellum" from their name; this illustrates how the Orwellian control of thought and language has taken root. How something that means "before the war" is supposedly offensive boggles the mind.

While some might only associate "Dixie" with the Confederate States of America, in reality, it is the song's connections to a geographical region of the United States and a familial attachment to home that more accurately conveys the underlying feelings associated with this American song. Like the dreaded spread of kudzu, political correctness has morphed into what Orwell described as "The Thought Police." The demonization of the term "Dixie" is one example by modern censors to alter a part of our Southern/American history.

## Way Up North in Dixie

A BLACK FAMILY'S CLAIM TO  
 THE CONFEDERATE ANTHEM



Howard L. Sacks & Judith Rose Sacks

The song "Dixie" (aka "I Wish I Was in Dixie" or "Dixie's Land") is attributed to Daniel Decatur Emmett of Ohio. (The song's pro-Southern theme caused some to question Emmett's loyalties, despite his support for the Union.) However, others contend it was written by Ben and Lew Snowden, former enslaved individuals from Maryland, who moved to Mount Vernon, Ohio, close to Emmett's home. Emmett and the Snowdens were said to have known each other, through their geographic proximity and through minstrel show connections.

The book *Way Up North in Dixie: A Black Family's Claim to the Confederate Anthem*, written by Howard and Judith Sacks, argues that the Snowdens wrote, co-wrote, or provided influence for writing the song. Once they settled in Ohio, they looked fondly on the area from whence they came. The song is written in Old South dialect—English Cavalier, Scots Irish Backcountry, and Black slang. The origins of Old South language are meticulously explained in David Hackett Fischer's *Albion's Seed* where he traces various "Southern" words and phrases back to the British Isles. (As a side note, as much as Lincoln opposed the South's effort for self-government, "Dixie" was one of his favorite songs. Plus, the song was intensely popular in New York and other areas in the North.)

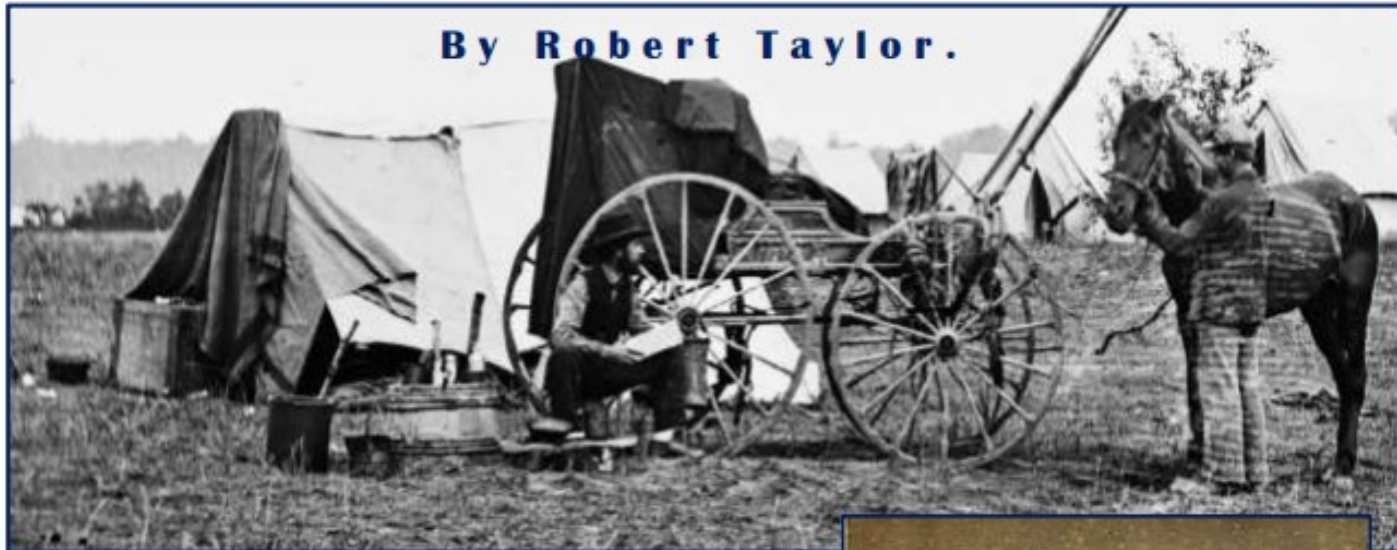


A Louisiana ten-dollar note from 1860 | Louisiana State Museum



# PHOTOGRAPHY.

By Robert Taylor.



**W**

ithout illustrations you would find this *Study Journal/Newsletter* lacks lustre and much less appealing when considered in light of so many excellent publications on the American war. Of course, we try to present the war according to a South Pacific/Australian perspective and our emphasis is very much on how the war came to our shores, either with vessels, soldiers and sailors or how our people went to America to join the fight. We refer to these servicemen as the "*Forgotten Veterans*". *The Bugle* is also our main newsletter, reporting Queensland events and activities, sadly curtailed due to the devastating Covid Pandemic.

**T**

he American civil war (I use that term guardedly) was arguably the first war thoroughly caught on *carte-de-visite*. Mathew Brady and his crew of photographers captured many images of this divisive war, ranging from



portraits to battle scenes, all challenging the skills of pioneer photographers. It was a highly lucrative industry, many soldiers wanted post cards to send loved ones; after the war, for too many, the *carte-de-visite* was all they had left of that soldier. Over a thousand of these photographs are in *Library of Congress* online collections, countless numbers are in private hands. Numerous artists have painted the conflict, many of these have featured in our "*Art of War*" series and the artists gladly consented to our use. Photography was a relatively new innovation in the 1860's, having appeared in the *Mexican War*, it emerged as a flourishing enterprise during the *civil war*, the bloody conflict was brought to the living rooms via 3D viewers and '*Magic Lantern Shows*', numerous images were photographed using the twin lenses of a 3D camera. Apparently there were some ten important reasons for photography's success at this tragic time, I think we can look at considerably more than that in this article.





Although the *War Between the States* was the first major conflict to be extensively documented through photography, many photographs exist of soldiers in the *Mexican-American War* (1846-48) and of battlefields in the *Crimean War* (1853-56). However neither of these conflicts were photographed to the same extent as the *civil war* and none with the same clarity and realism. Photographers visited camps, prisons, hospitals and cities to capture thousands of photos on glass or iron plate (known as *tintype*). Some followed Union armies to document images of tragic moments in real time, in so doing gave rise to *photojournalism*. While civilians were horrified by the macabre spectacle of the images, they were intrigued and clamoured for more, such is the peculiar public hunger for gore. It wasn't an infallible art form, exposure required subjects remain rigidly still.



A railway bridge outside Knoxville, Tennessee, taken late 1863. Notice the photographer and tripod at the far right. The soldier moved his head resulting in a blur, subjects had to remain rigidly still for some ten seconds while the photograph was made.

Rail sleepers have been filled with dirt and wagon wheel ruts mark their path. On the distant hill is a redoubt (Library of Congress)-Editor.

Carrying various and cumbersome photographic paraphernalia away from a studio was extremely difficult, using fragile glass-plate for negatives meant they were easily broken, especially on the rough or non-existent roads that existed at the time. Many of the images we are left with have obvious cracks through the glass. Even in a studio, creating photographs was a complicated process. In order to photograph away from the studios, photographers had to bring all the essentials out to the field, usually via wagons, this included the darkroom, a cramped space from which the photographer worked and all the dangerous chemicals needed to prepare and develop images immediately after exposure. Cameras and lenses themselves were also heavy, bulky and difficult to manoeuvre; positioning and focusing a camera was a complex process in itself. All this was being



done far from a base with a finite number of glass or iron plates and chemicals. Add to this having a battle raging around the photographer and it's not difficult to appreciate why there are so few actual battle scenes.

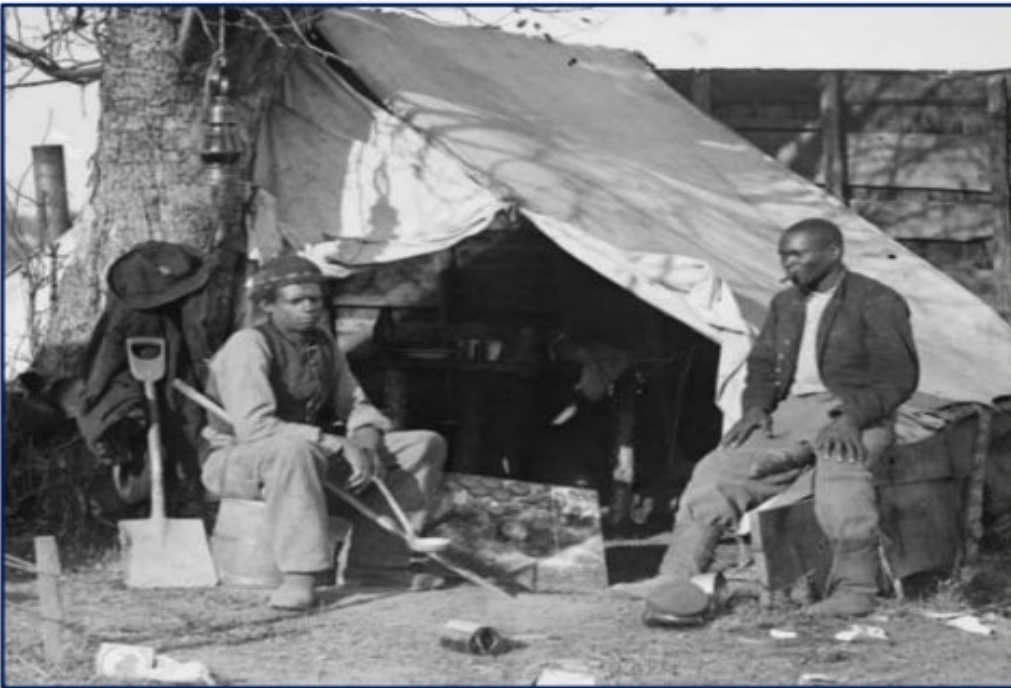
Taken the day after Fort Sumter was evacuated by Union forces, a Southern photographer named Alma A. Pelot photographed the Stars and Bars flying over the damaged fort. (Library of Congress)-Editor.



It was Southern photographers who took the first *documentary photos* of the war but most of the images we see today were made by Union photographers of subjects in the *Eastern Theatre*. Within hours of the Union flag being lowered over *Fort Sumter*, Southern photographers extensively photographed the aftermath of the bombardment, however Southern photographs would become less common due to restrictions imposed by the Union Blockade. The South quickly ran low on required chemicals, as a result, the overwhelming majority of documentary photographs were taken by Northern photographers, who had a seemingly endless supply, yet even they were limited by geography. Because the battles in the *Eastern Theatre* were concentrated in a relatively small area, photographers were able to follow the armies and quickly move from site to site. In the West however this was much more difficult, as battles were separated by vast distances that limited supplies. This

imbalance leaves us with fewer photos of Confederates in the field and a lopsided view of the conflict that continues to taint our understanding of the war to this day.

Two "Contrabands," formerly enslaved Afro-Americans at Culpeper, Virginia. Contrabands were not paid wages and should still be considered slaves but to a different master. (Library of Congress)-Editor.



first practical photography and predecessor to the wet-plate technique was the *Daguerreotype*, named for its inventor *Louis Daguerre*, this process used a copper plate coated with silver iodide, when exposed to light in a camera, fumed with mercury vapour it was made permanent with a solution of common salt. However, these complicated steps only yielded a single, unique image. The

The wet-plate photographic process allowed for multiple reproduction of images through prints or artistic engravings. The



wet-plate process, in contrast, yielded negatives that could be printed by placing a negative against light-sensitive paper in sunlight. Artists could easily take a print, or even a negative and produce engravings or "*woodcuts*" to print in newspapers like *Harpers Weekly*, enabling countless Americans to see the photographs. The glass plate negative itself, when framed against a dark background, often velvet, turned "*positive*" to the eye and was called an "*Ambrotype*".



While millions of portraits were made, only about 10,000 *documentary type* photographs were taken during the war. Soldiers and civilians alike enjoyed having their portraits taken. Some new recruits secured portraits before they left for war, local photography studios and portrait photography continued to be popular among the men. Soon armies had their own official civilian photographers assigned or allowed in camp, common soldiers usually got their likeness in the form of *Ambrotypes* or *Tintypes*, as they were cheaper. Three dimensional photographs were very popular and were viewed through a special scope. I have given tips on viewing by cross focussing your eyes and this technique produces a very good image of this 3D card below without a scope.



These Union soldiers are playing what appears to be a board game. Many hours were spent with cards or games of this type to while away long gaps between battles. A wooden bucket sits bottom left with a rope handle, it and the table offer remarkable three dimensional images. Southerners found themselves photographed more as battlefield dead-Editor.



*et-plate* negatives

produced a much higher resolution than modern cameras today. Negatives produced by *wet-plate* were usually about four inches by ten inches (100X250mm) but could be even larger, making them 20-30 times larger than negatives produced by a 35mm camera. Furthermore, unlike 35mm or even today's digital images that have grain or pixels, wartime photos were fixed on chemical sheets that had neither. The result is that we can zoom into these negatives and notice very tiny details that even the photographer may not have noticed. These details continue to intrigue us, such as a pair of old boots placed neatly side by side at the bare feet of a dead Union soldier where a Confederate had obviously exchanged his worn out







boots. In this way, those old photographs continue to inform, add to material culture, battlefield appearance, and much more, they add an incredible depth of humanity to the study of the war and its impact on society.

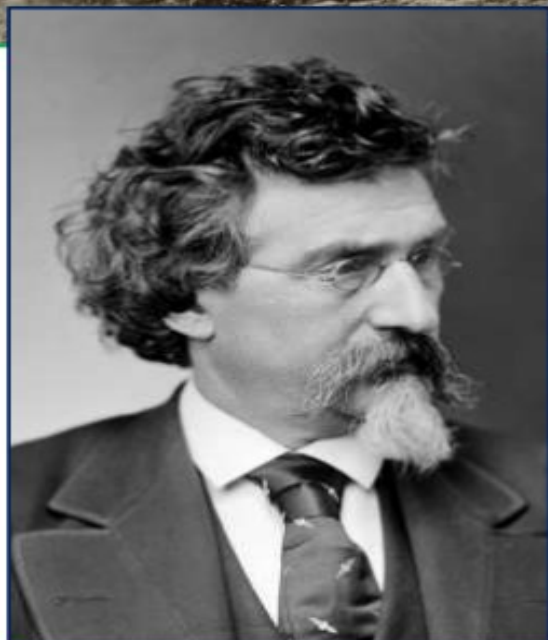
The same soldier appears in a close up with a cannon sponge positioned near the body. It was quite common for photographers to rearrange bodies and even use props to make more dramatic images. Both images are three dimensional and are described as 'A dead Confederate in the trenches 1865'-Editor.

**N**umerous dead Confederate soldiers were photographed, they were good subjects for a medium that required motionless *models*, dead soldiers were photographed where they fell and it's claimed as

being on only nine occasions, yet these are some of the most striking photos. However, they only make up a small fraction of civil war documentary photos. Roughly 103 are of dead soldiers, taken during the course of the war and these were identified as at the battlefields of *Corinth*, *Antietam*, *Fredericksburg* (twice), *Gettysburg*, *Spotsylvania*, *Petersburg*, and one yet to be determined location. *Alexander Gardner's* twenty photos of dead soldiers at *Antietam* changed the perception of war in general; civilians' romantic notions of war were upended by inglorious, grotesque images of bloated young men.



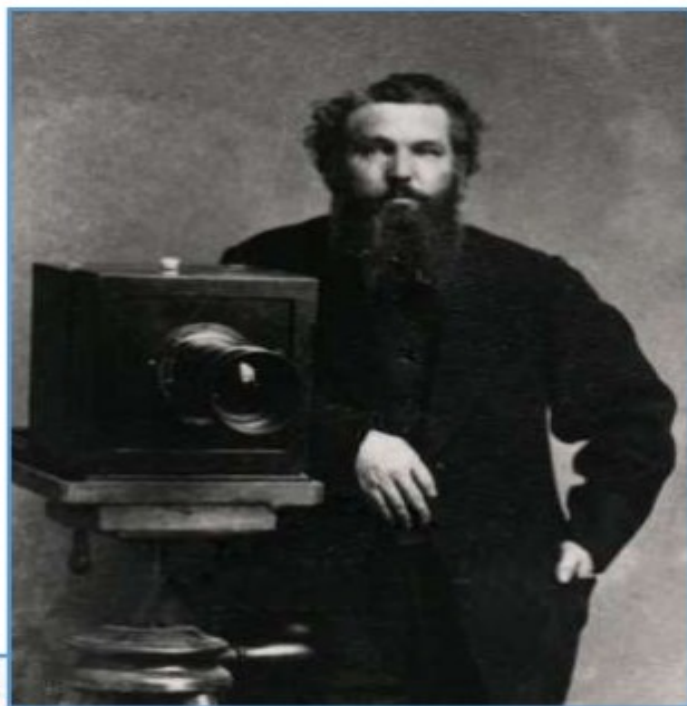
Brady's photo' outfit in front of Petersburg, Va. 1864. Gelatine silver print 1860-1870. Photographic print on card mount. (Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA) Mathew Brady is seen here on the left-Editor.



**A**lexander Gardner's work as a war photographer was too often attributed to his contemporary *Mathew Brady*. It's only in recent years that the true extent of Gardner's work has been recognized and given the credit he deserves. Gardner was born in *Paisley*, Scotland in 1821, later moving with his family to *Glasgow*. In 1850, he and his brother *James* travelled to the United States to establish a cooperative community in *Iowa*. Returning to Scotland to raise more money, Gardner purchased the *Glasgow Sentinel*, quickly turning it into the second largest newspaper in the city. This experience in journalism was to later serve him well during the American war.



**I**n 1851 Gardner visited the *Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, London* where he first saw Mathew Brady's photographs exhibited. Gardner began reviewing exhibitions of photographs in the *Glasgow Sentinel*, he was so enthused that he began to experiment with photography. In 1856, Gardner decided to immigrate to America and settled in *New York* where he found employment with Brady as a photographer. At first, Gardner specialized in making large photographic prints, called "*Imperial Photographs*", but as Brady's eyesight began to fail, Gardner took on more and more responsibilities. In 1858, Brady put him in charge of the entire gallery. So with the start of the war in 1861, the demand for portrait photography increased with soldiers on their way to the front wanting to leave behind a memory for their loved ones. Gardner became one of the top photographers in this field. (Right-Gardner leans on his camera).



A Federal soldier is buried, while a young Confederate lays unburied. This level of realism in war imagery was unheard of at the time. (Alexander Gardner/Library of Congress)-Editor.

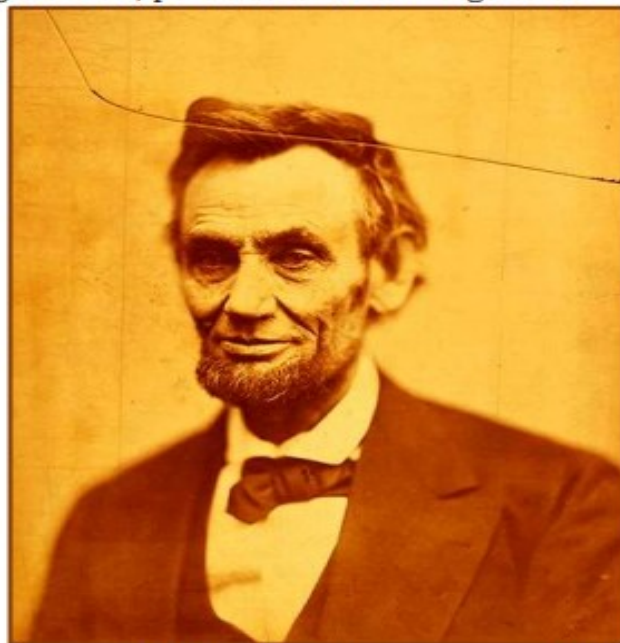
**B**rady was witness to the *Battle of Bull Run (Manassas, Virginia)* and decided to make a photographic record of the war, he dispatched over 20 photographers, including Gardner, throughout the country to record images of the conflict. Each man was equipped with his own travelling darkroom so that he could process the photographs on site. In November of 1861, Gardner was made honorary *Captain* on the staff of *General George McClellan*, putting him in an excellent position to photograph the aftermath of America's bloodiest days, the *Battle of Antietam*.

**O**n 19 September 1862, two days after the battle, Gardner became the first of Brady's photographers to take images of dead on the field. Over 70 of Gardner's photographs were put on display at *Brady's New York Gallery*. In reviewing the exhibit, the *New York Times* stated, "*Brady is able to bring home to us the terrible reality and earnestness of war. If he has not brought bodies and laid them in our door-yards and along streets, he has done something very like it...*" Unfortunately, Gardner's name was not mentioned once in the entire review and so it remained until only recent years. It seems people are happy to believe the '*Walt Disney*' version of the war and are blind to its reality, even to this day. Many still struggle to accept that it was a multicultural war, even its photographers were multicultural. The Scottish Gardner was not amused at being ignored. Although he never cited any official reason for his decision, by the end of 1862, Gardner had quit the Brady studio. While there's no detailed evidence of a feud between Brady and Gardner, most historians believe the rift between them stemmed from Brady's tendency to promote his own name over the



skills of his employees. Thousands of images “photographed by Brady” exist in the *Library of Congress* and other archives and historians can’t be sure who took them. A *Brady* biographer, *Roy Meredith*, argues that *Brady* stayed in *Washington* acting as “director” of operations dispatching his staff to nearby battlefields, like *Antietam*. These photographers acted on their boss’s behalf, so the photo’s they took were owned by the *Brady* brand. This became especially evident when *Brady* published catalogue albums of his war photos; none of his staff received any credit. It’s easy to deduce that someone like *Gardner*, with equal skill and influence, resented this. On 26 May 1863, *Gardner* established a studio only a short distance from his former workplace. *Roy Meredith* says, “The move must have been a shock to *Brady*” but none of *Brady* or *Gardner*’s genuine feelings were ever made public. Based on *Gardner*’s further actions, it seems there was little love lost between the two. *Gardner* took hundreds of negatives from *Brady*’s studio, portraits and war images that he photographed and considered his property. *Gardner* went on to cover more of the war’s terrible battles, including *Fredericksburg*, *Gettysburg*, and the siege of *Petersburg*. He also took what many consider the last photograph of *President Abraham Lincoln*. It may have been *Gardner*’s last photograph of the President, certainly in a studio. It was taken on 5<sup>th</sup> February 1865.

Portrait of *Abraham Lincoln*, taken by *Alexander Gardner*. Known as the ‘Cracked Plate Image’ erroneously called “Last Photograph of *Lincoln* from life”. *Lincoln* appears worn, tired wearied by years of torment. Image made at *Gardner*’s Gallery in *Washington DC*. *Gardner* took several multiple-lens pictures. This glass-plate cracked during the developing process-Editor.



**G**ardner also photographed the ‘Conspirators’ as well as their execution. After the war, in 1867, *Gardner* was appointed official photographer of the *Union Pacific Railroad*, documenting the building of the railroad in *Kansas* as well as numerous *Native American* tribes that he encountered. In 1871, *Gardner* gave up photography to start an insurance company. He lived in *Washington* until his death in 1882. Regarding his work he said, “It’s designed to speak for itself, as mementos of the fearful struggle through which the country has just passed, it is confidently hoped that it will possess an enduring interest.” Thanks to *Gardner* more than *Brady* we have his many graphic portraits to ensure history is kept alive.



Albumen silver print, colourized Mads Dahl Madsen-Editor.

**H**ere’s another image of *Lincoln*, said to be the last taken before assassination. It was taken 6<sup>th</sup> March 1865 by a photographer we haven’t mentioned, *Henry F. Warren* and was made on the balcony of the south portico of the *White House*. *Warren* had first gone there to photograph *Tad* on his pony. When he returned to deliver the prints he said to *Tad*, “Now bring out your father and I will make a picture of him”. *Lincoln* was not amused but obliged his son as much as the photographer and carried a chair onto the balcony. He felt annoyed at being taken advantage of and this resulted in the rather severe expression on *Lincoln*’s face. What is remarkable about this picture is that it is entirely candid, very rare for the times. *Lincoln* was shot in *Ford’s Theatre, Washington DC* and died in the *Petersen House* across the road on 15<sup>th</sup> April 1865.





Debated by some but many accept that this is the first ever photo of live combat. Union ironclads fire on Confederate Fort Moultrie near Charleston, SC. Photographer was George Cook. One Blog contributor says, "Ships identified are (left to right) ironclads-Weehawken, Montauk, and Passaic. Passaic has just unleashed a shot towards Moultrie (hence smoke). Weehawken has grounded by accident and Montauk and Passaic are providing cover for it. Photographer Cook on land made this image on 8<sup>th</sup> September 1863-Editor.

**A**s you can see, combat photography was born during the War Between the States, the process of taking photographs in the 1860s, while complicated, resulted in many new improvements. Because photographers required so much time and space to develop their images, this couldn't be achieved safely during battle, to say nothing of the danger and long exposure times that rendered photos of moving objects very difficult. However, photos of this nature do exist. For example, Northern and Southern photographers both captured images of ironclad ships shooting in *Charleston Harbor* in 1863, the first ever photograph of actual combat, as well as others showing battle smoke and blurred troop movements during *Second Fredericksburg*.



Union troops crossing the Rapidan River at Germanna Ford, taken May 1864. Rapidan is the largest tributary of the Rappahannock River. Ahead lay the Wilderness. Library of Congress. Action scenes like these are rare but always stunning-Editor.



**N**ineteenth century 3D photos known as “*Stereoviews*” were popular during and after the war. Almost 70% of all photographs taken at the time were *Stereoviews* that were essentially 19<sup>th</sup> century three-dimensional photos. To take a *Stereoview*, a photographer used a twin lens camera with its lenses set an eye-width apart to capture the same image from slightly different angles in the same way as our own eyes. Once developed and mounted on a card, these two photos were placed in a viewer that helped merge the two images into one, thus creating the effect of seeing these pictures in 3D. In so doing they created a unique, realistic experience for soldiers and the general public alike.



The three dimensional camera was an amazing innovation that brought the war to us in vivid reality, so clear you felt you could almost reach out and touch the subjects. Such realism appealed to the macabre and while it did horrify many, it wasn't enough to deter them from the lust for war-  
Editor.

**S**adly, after the war, numerous original glass plates were recycled to glaze greenhouses and as such, were lost to history and the blazing sun. Most civil war photographers however created sales catalogues and we know what documentary negatives were made available for sale, almost all of these negatives are held by the *Library of Congress*, the *National Archives*, and the *Smithsonian* without whose devotion to preserving history we would be much the poorer. While some glass portraits, mostly failed or unclaimed by buyers, are known to have been used as greenhouse glass, the idea that the famed photos of the war were bleached away is myth. And having a mixed media such as *Tintypes*, these were made on thin iron plates, so thin they resembled tin, hence the name. *Tintypes* ensured an enduring record.



'Brady' photograph, General Gouverneur K. Warren and 5<sup>th</sup> Corps officers, near Petersburg, Virginia. Image Library of Congress-Editor.

to true life as possible, sadly because the South had few photographers and the blockade, it's largely a one-sided view. It's only in recent years that Americans have sought to change their history and force it to conform to some distorted image. When a statue, memorial, or grave headstone doesn't conform to that view, they destroy it. Let's hope this mania never applies to photography or books. None of the actors who lived out the drama of the times deserve such sacrilege, they just want to be accepted like the photograph, in the true light of day. We have to admire the photographer, as

**A**rmed only with their trusty tripods and boxes stored in horse-drawn wagons, these men ensured history would be preserved in as near





much as the men they portray and respect their craft, as much as we must respect the uncontrollable epoch in which they all lived and the reasons why so many young men and women laid down their lives-Robert Taylor.

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<https://boundarystones.weta.org/2020/04/17/tale-two-photographers-mathew-brady-and-alexander-gardner>  
 Smithsonian Institute [npg.si.edu](http://npg.si.edu)

Editor's Note: The Article on Photography comes from the following source:

### **Journal/Newsletter American Civil War Round Table-Queensland Inc. Aust.**

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## **Christmas 1864: Reminiscence at the Confederate White House**

by [Ashley Webb](#) Posted on December 24, 2014

The Christmas of 1864 was a grim holiday season for the Confederacy, with Nashville, Atlanta, and Savannah under Union control, Southern railroads destroyed, and the Confederate army retreating. Sherman's March to the Sea left Georgia residents with little to be thankful for, leaving some homeless and starving. The previous year, some Southern parents attributed the lack of gifts to Santa not being able to get around the blockade, and in 1864, the situation in the South had deteriorated even further. Despite the bleak outlook for the Confederacy in the coming months of the war, Varina Davis, wife of Confederate President Jefferson Davis, upheld her duty as the Southern First Lady, providing for the lower classes and her community.

In a lengthy reminiscence, published in the December 13, 1896, edition of the *New York World*, Varina recalls all of the preparations and plans of her last Christmas in the Confederate White House, building an image of Southern cultural identity and charm not yet altered by the changing social customs brought on by the war. She hosted an elaborate evening for children of the Richmond Episcopal Orphanage, along with several other prosperous Richmond residents, as well as attended a "starvation party" for the Christmas holidays. She describes in detail the events that transpired in her home Christmas Eve:

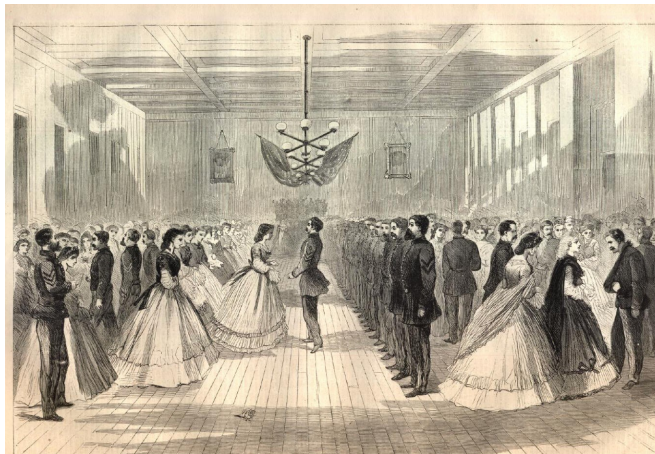
About twenty young men and girls gathered around small tables in one of the drawing rooms of the mansion and the cornucopias were begun. The men wrapped the squares of candy, first reading the "sentiments" printed upon them, such as "Roses are red, violets blue, sugar's sweet and so are you," "If you love me as I love you no knife can cut our love in two." The fresh young faces, wreathed in smiles, nodded attention to the reading, while with their small deft hands they [glued] the cornucopias and pasted on the pictures.... Then the coveted eggnog was passed around in tiny glass cups and pronounced good. Crisp home-made ginger snaps and snowy lady cake completed the refreshments of Christmas Eve.... In most of the houses in Richmond these same scenes were enacted, certainly in every one of the homes of the managers of the Episcopal Orphanage. A bowl of eggnog was sent to the servants, and a part of everything they coveted of the dainties.

She ends her article with a poignant description of the "starvation party," highlighting the customs and social nuances of a different time, and how, despite the war and the difficulties it brought upon everyday life, the endurance of Southern morale was still evident:

The night closed with a "starvation" party, where there were no refreshments, at a neighboring house. The rooms lighted as well as practicable, some one willing to play dance music on the piano and plenty of young men and girls comprised the entertainment.... The officers, who rode into town with their long cavalry boots pulled well up over their knees, but splashed up their waists, put up their horses and rushed to the places where their dress uniform suits had been left for safekeeping. They very soon emerged, however, in full toggery and entered into the pleasures of their dance with the bright-eyed girls, who many of them were fragile as fairies, but worked like peasants for their home and country....

So, in the interchange of the courtesies and charities of life, to which we could not add its comforts and pleasures, passed the last Christmas in the Confederate mansion.

Varina subtly applauds the perseverance of Southern citizens during the hardships of the war, as well as highlights the continued preservation of Southern customs and ideals in her nostalgic and descriptive article. By hosting an event for the orphans, Varina upholds the etiquette and ideals of a Southern lady, selflessly performing her duty to the lower class. By continuing the modified luxuries she and fellow Richmond residents used to enjoy as part of upper class society, she exemplified one of the ways in which she helped lift the spirits of the upper class constituents during some of the most difficult times of the war.



Soldiers' Ball at Huntsville, Alabama from the April 9, 1864 edition of Harper's Weekly. Image courtesy of Son of the South.



# 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

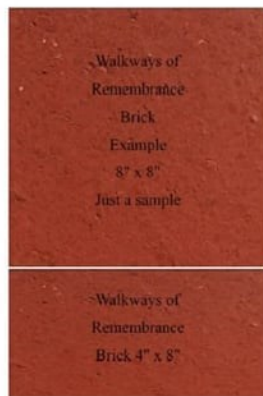
\_\_\_\_\_ Abram Looney Level

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

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



***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  
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