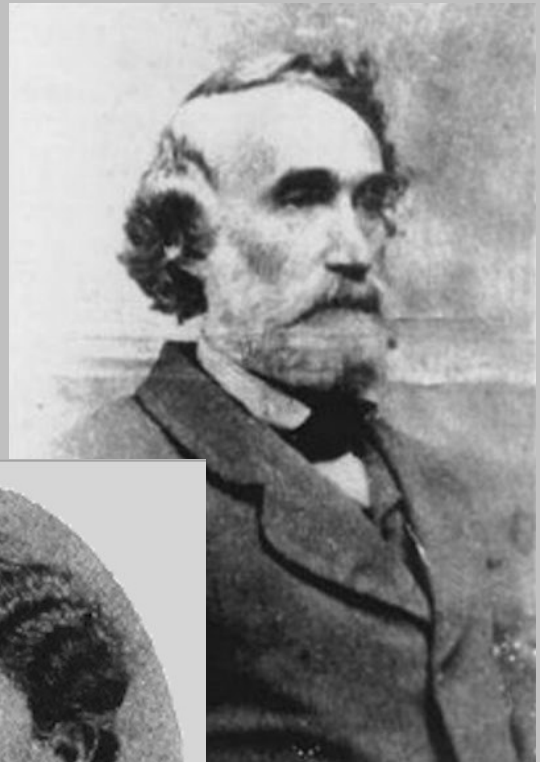


The Delta General

This Month's Issue is to Celebrate our Camp's 30th Anniversary and the Ella Palmer Chapter, MSOCR's 25th Anniversary and the Reactivation of the General Charles Clark Chapter, MOS&B



(Left to Right: General Benjamin G. Humphreys, General Charles Clark, and Ella Palmer)

Camp Website: www.humphreys1625.com

May 2023, Volume 26, Issue 4

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

Commander's Comments — Larry McCluney

Compatriots,

Welcome to the May edition of the Delta General. This is an exciting month for us because at our May meeting, we will be celebrating our Camp's 30th Anniversary and the Ella Palmer Chapter, OCR's 25th Anniversary. These are huge milestones for our Camp. Fried Chicken provided by the Camp, we are asking everyone to bring a side dish. This will be just like our Lee/Jackson Banquet. We will have a special speaker to be revealed in the next issue. There will be lots of dignitaries from National, the Army, and the Division in attendance. Lets turn out in numbers for this event. This will be held at our regular meeting place on May 13, at 5:00 PM instead of 6:00 PM. You can read more about the occasion below.

Spring is here and Confederate Heritage Month of April is over, but Confederate Heritage is not one day or month to observe, it is 365 days a year. Many things happened around our state and outside the state that our Camp was represented at such as 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 many attended. Also, the Confederate Memorial Day service in Carrollton, MS on April 30th and the National Pilgrimage at Elm Springs on May 6. Our Camp was represented at these events.

I bring these things to your attention because less than 15 people attended our Camp Memorial Day Service in Greenville after much information was put out there to you and advertisement in the newsletter. I know life tends to get in the way of things at times but we have a duty as descendants of Confederate Veterans to attend and participate. That duty is stated in our Charge and the oaths you took when you joined this organization. One Saturday evening out of a month is not much to ask of you to participate in your Camp's activities and meetings. Remember, our ancestors gave 365 days of four years. Can you not give one evening a month to participate? There are other ways you can participate such as attend your Camp's Lee/Jackson Banquet once a year, attend your Camp's Memorial Day Service once a year, support our activities such as the new headstone our Camp erected that our Camp paid for or give money toward projects such as the \$1,200 we collected to help with the National project to rebuild the pedestal for the Forrest Equestrian Statue at Elm Springs. Robert E. Lee said, **"You should do your duty in all things. You can never do more, you should never wish to do less."** Remember the Charge? **"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish."** Let us all rededicate ourselves to carry out our DUTY and set our priorities to set aside this time to attend meetings and support our Camp activities as we wind this fiscal year down. Remember, "If not US, Who? If not Now, When?"

Come and Celebrate With Us the Brig/General Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp's 30th Anniversary; the Ella Palmer Chapter, MSOCR's 25th Anniversary; and the Reactivation of the General Charles Clark Chapter, MOS&B

Compatriots,

I would like to extend an invitation to members, past members and friends to come help the B/G Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp 1625 celebrate their 30th Anniversary as a Camp in the SCV plus the Ella Palmer Chapter 9 celebrate their 25th Anniversary as a Chapter in the OCR.

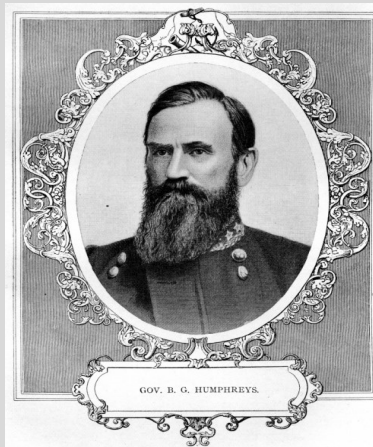
The celebrations will be at the 1st Presbyterian Church Fellowship Hall; 311 Catchings Avenue; Indianola, MS on Saturday, May 13, 2023. Festivities start at 5:00 pm with a Social Hour and the evening meal at 6:00 pm. This will be a mini-Lee-Jackson Banquet with a Pot Luck Supper and maybe a raffle. The Camp will provide the main entree of Southern Fried Chicken and we are asking Camp and Chapter members to bring their favorite vegetable, salad and / or dessert dish. Bringing a dish is optional to non-Camp and non-Chapter members.

Our speaker for the evening is SCV Executive Director Adam Southern. Adam oversees all the operations of Elm Springs and the National Confederate Museum and much, much more. I do not know the topic but I know it will be good.

Please let me know if you will attend, how many in your party and dish you are bringing no later than **May 6th**. We need a count in order to order the correct amount of chicken. You can send your confirmation to me at the email below or to Larry McCluney at confederate@suddenlink.net.

Thirty years is a milestone and I hope many of you can come and help us celebrate.

Your Servant,
Dan A. McCaskill, Camp Adjutant
email: danmccas@tecinfo.net



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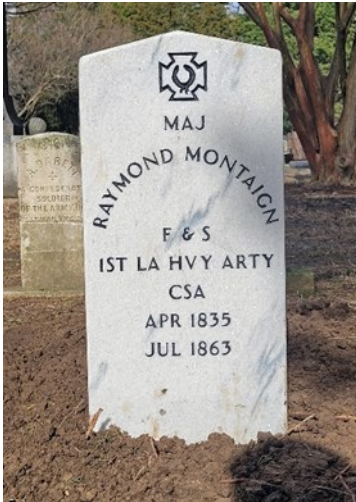
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- ◆ Ella Palmer Bio
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Larry McCluney
Camp Commander / Editor:
[Confederate @suddenlink.net](mailto:Confederate@suddenlink.net)

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Camp Adjutant's Report — Dan McCaskill

28th Confederate Memorial Service – Again our Camp's Confederate Memorial Service was threatened with rain. And again, it did not rain on our Service for the twenty-eight consecutive year. It was cool, cloudy, wet, muddy and with some standing water but no rain falling down so we just shifted our setting across the road to some higher ground. Turnout for the Service was low not only due to the weather but also to it being the Saturday before Easter. A dozen brave souls weathered the elements to pay their respect to our Confederate Ancestors. Despite his recent loss, Mr. Earl came down from Cleveland to be our keynote speaker with an impassioned presentation honoring our Veterans.



We also dedicated a marker to Major Raymond Montaigne of the 1st Louisiana Heavy Artillery who had come to Greenville after the fall of Vicksburg and died here in the month of July 1863. Larry McCluney conducted the "Water Service" with the assistance of Dan McCaskill. The birth year on the stone is incorrect. At the time the stone was ordered, the birth year was unknown but with recent research it was learned Raymond was born in France in 1840 after the headstone had been received.

After the headstone dedication, a three-volley salute was fired and presentation of arms as a tribute to our Veterans. Camp Chaplain Earl McCown closed the Service with the benediction.

Refreshments were provided by the Ladies of the Ella Palmer Chapter # 9, OCR.

A short Camp Meeting was held afterwards. Camp Commander Larry McCluney went over some upcoming events. The dedication of a new Confederate Monument in Calhoun County just outside of Bruce, MS on April 15th; the MS Division Confederate Memorial Service at Beauvoir on April 22nd and the National Confederate Memorial Service at Elm Springs in Columbia, TN on May 6th. The weekend of June 9 – 11, 2023 is the MS Division Reunion to be held on the grounds of Beauvoir and this is an election year. Tentatively, The Camp's delegates will be Larry McCluney, Dan McCaskill, Gator Stillman and Michael Anthony. The third week in July is the National Reunion in Hot Springs, AR. Larry encouraged those thinking of attending not to hesitate getting room reservations at the historic Arlington Hotel because rooms are filling fast.

The only needed Camp Business was postponing our June Meeting to July due to the MS Division Reunion being the same weekend. Kenneth Ray made the motion to move the June Meeting to the July Meeting. Earl McCown seconded the motion and the motion passed without objection. With no other business coming before the Camp, Kenneth Ray made a motion to adjourn. The motion was seconded by Gator Stillman and the motion passed without objection. Camp Chaplain Earl McCown closed the meeting with a prayer.

Humbly Submitted,
Dan A. McCaskill, Camp Adjutant

Chaplain's Corner — Earl McCown



Acts 2:41: "Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls."

I was thinking today about this popular passage in Acts chapter two about Pentecost. It is important to notice that there was no interpreter present at Pentecost. The Bible mentions 16 different nations in Acts 2:8-11 that were present on the Day of Pentecost. And yet, each person heard the message in his own language. The word "Pentecost" means fifty, that is, this day happened 50 days after Jesus' bodily resurrection. The Day of Pentecost ful-

filled the Lord's promise to His disciples of being endued with the power of the Holy Spirit for soul winning. Peter preached and delivered God's Word that day.

The War (1861-1865) was a fertile ground for "religious experiences." Revivals took place throughout the war. It was during the late Fall of 1863 through the Spring and Summer of 1864 that what was subsequently called the "Great Revival" occurred. Although this event is best documented for Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, it actually took place in both northern and southern armies in both the Virginia and Tennessee theaters of the war.

According to J. William Jones, Confederate Chaplain, virtually every Confederate brigade was affected and approximately ten percent of the soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia accepted Christ as their Savior. Night after night there was worshiping and prayer meetings, and every night soldiers came forward to accept Christ or to receive prayer. When there was a pond or a river nearby, the soldiers would frequently step forward for baptism, regardless of how cold the weather was.

It is estimated that over 100,000 Confederate and somewhere between 100,000 and 200,000 Union troops accepted Christ during the war – roughly ten percent of all men engaged. There are many accounts of the change that took place in the men, both during the war and afterwards, as a result of the many revivals and movements of the Holy Spirit.

It is hard to imagine the feelings of the soldiers on the lines; or their feelings of their families left at home. One soldier is quoted as saying, "If it were not for my Lord and my Salvation, I would not be able to survive this terrible war alone," he continued, "Though I know I am not alone and will never be again, Thank You Lord!"

Looking for New Recruits!

When was the last time you tried to recruit a new member for the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Barksdale Camp? Do you ever approach anyone and ask if they are interested? Try it once in a while and you might be surprised to find out that there are prospective members just waiting to join. Don't just wait for someone to ask you first. Don't shirk your duty as a member! Get out and recruit



128th Annual Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

19 - 22 July 2023

Hot Springs, Arkansas



The Historic Arlington
Resort Hotel and Spa



Hosted by the James M. Keller Camp 648

BEAUVOIR

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.

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



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

Forrest Homecoming

Video

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

Forrest's Last Ride Forrest's Last Ride

Is the name of the project to reconstruct the gravesite of Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest on the grounds of Historic Elm Springs and the National Confederate Museum. This will be a very large project as the plaza is 50 feet deep and 75 feet wide. Everything that was with the graves is now on the grounds and waiting to be reconstructed. The Equestrian Statue, which is the headstone of the graves will be repaired and returned to its rightful place. This project is for the repair, reconstruction, and placement of the Forrest Gravesite in its entirety and as intended by the artist Charles Henry Neihaus.

On September 18, 2021, we gathered to lay to rest, Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest were on the grounds of Historic Elm Springs. On October 1, 2022, the General Executive Council voted to rebuild the entire plaza as it was originally Constructed. The estimated cost to reconstruct the entire plaza is \$150,000. Currently, \$76,000 has already been raised. This project is being done by the great-great-grandsons of General Forrest and the General Executive Council. This cannot happen without your help and donations. This cannot be built until the money has been raised. If you wish to contribute, please send your donations to SCV National. To pay by check: Please make your check payable to SCV National with Forrest Plaza in the memo line and mail to:



SCV

P. O. Box 59

Columbia, TN 38402

To pay by phone: call 931-380-1844, ext. 209 To pay online: <https://scv.org/paypal-donations/> You take them down, and we will put them back up!

National Confederate Museum Saturday

May 6 Pilgrimage to Elm Springs

June 3

July 29 Rebel Rouser Cruise In

August 19 - Night at the Museum

September 9

October 9

November 11-Free to Vets

December 2- Maury Co. Home tours 5 pm to 8 pm \$10 Admission



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**

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.

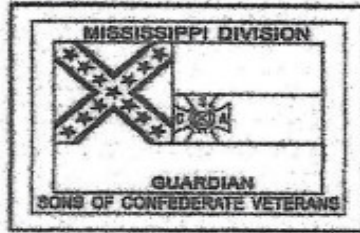
Applicant Signature: _____ Date: ____/____/____

Committee Chairman: _____ Date: ____/____/____

Mail Application, Map and Photos to:

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

Mississippi Division Guardian Program



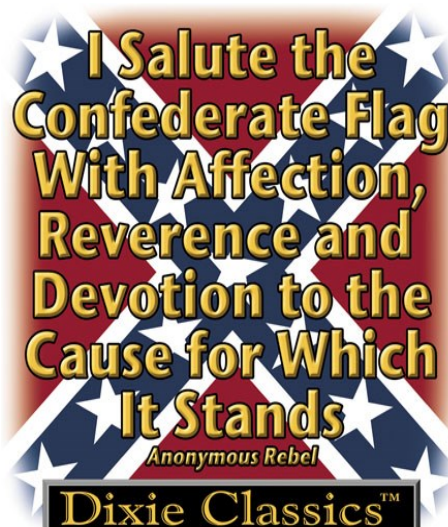
- .. **Purpose:** The program is designed to honor the memory of our Confederate ancestors and through its implementation will provide the preservation of their final resting places and will document for future generations their sacrifices.
- ! **Eligibility:** Any Mississippi Division camp member in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

127th Reunion – Mississippi Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans

29th Reunion – Mississippi Society, Order of Confederate Rose

Biloxi, Mississippi – June 9-11, 2023

Hosted by the MS Division 5th 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 5th 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

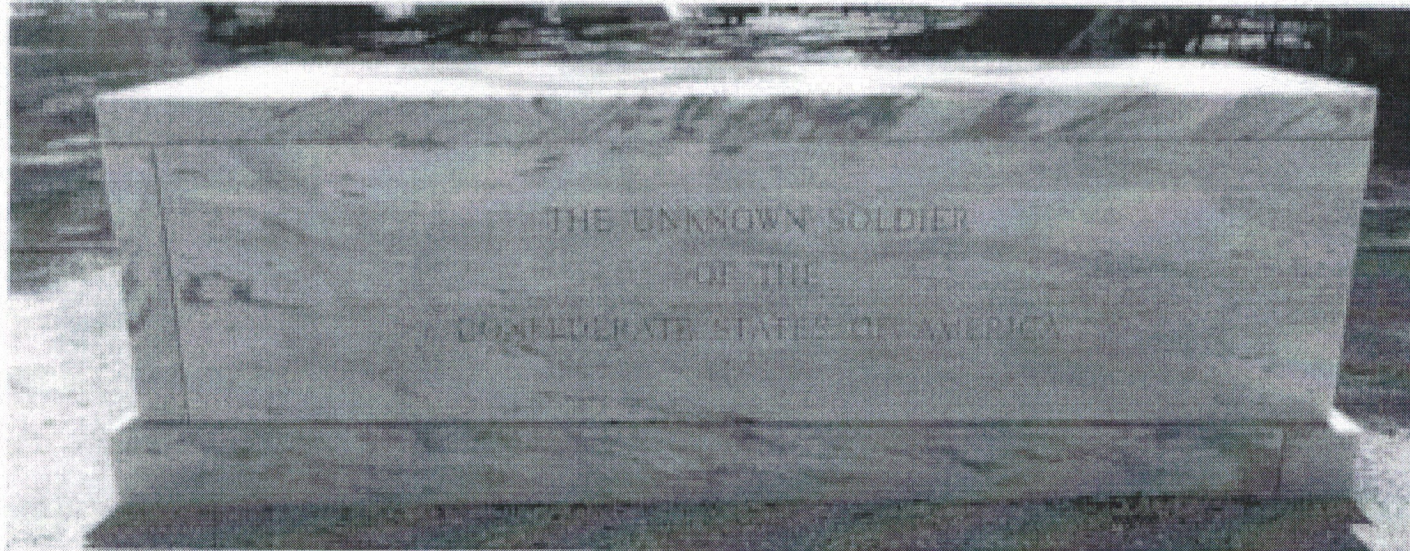
Motel 6, 2476 Beach Blvd, Biloxi, MS 39531 Ph: (228) 388-2601

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

2023 Sons of Confederate Veterans National Reunion

www.2023scvreunion.org

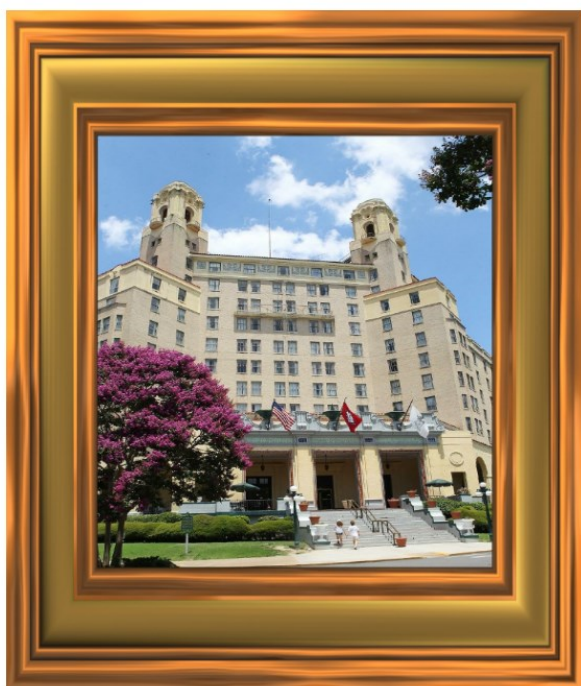
Hosted By The James M Keller Camp #648

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

email: 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/>



SCV Museum Name Change is Not True

To all my SCV friends, there has been NO name change for our museum. It is and will remain, The National Confederate Museum. The same is true for Elm Springs, it is and will remain, Historic Elm Springs and one last thing, there is absolutely no chance of changing our SCV logo. At the recent GEC meeting, we did name the property, The Southern Heritage Center. The SCV owns approximately 80 acres of prime land in Columbia, TN upon which sits Historic Elm Springs, The National Confederate Museum, one family cemetery and the final resting place for General and Mrs. Forrest. The open spaces on our property are used from time to time for various cultural event such as music concerts, cook-offs, antique car show, social gathering, and such. These events bring people to our property that may otherwise never even know we exist and it makes money for the SCV. Since a car-show cannot be held in the museum or the antebellum home, naming our property will help promote these events. The entire property owned by the SCV has never had a name, it does now. Nothing else has changed.

Donnie Kennedy, Lt. CiC, SCV



The Georgia Supreme Court reverses the decision of the Superior Court of DeKalb County vindicating the Sons of Confederate Veteran's legal position on Confederate Veterans' Monument.

The Supreme Court has once more vindicated the Sons of Confederate Veterans' (SCV) legal position by reversing the decision of the Superior Court of DeKalb County and the Georgia Court of Appeals in the case of Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, inc., et al v. Bryan A. Downs, in his official capacity as City Attorney of the City of Decatur, et al, (Case No. S23C0153).

This case is somewhat different in many respects from the other SCV cases because Judge Clarence Seeliger (now retired) of the Superior Court of DeKalb County accepted the argument that the presence of the Confederate Monument in front of the old courthouse constituted a "nuisance" and ordered it removed only three days after the complaint was filed. The Confederate Monument has remained concealed in an undisclosed location in further violation of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated §50-3-1. The Georgia law required that once a monument is removed if done under the guidance of the statute, it must then "shall be relocated to a site of similar prominence, honor, visibility, and access within the same county or municipality in which the monument was originally located."

Thus, even if the monument was actually found to be a nuisance (and Georgia law is very specific about that), it must be moved to a site of similar prominence.

As with the other cases, this ruling by the Supreme Court of Georgia gives the SCV, its members, and supporters of honest history a day in Court.



SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA
Case No. S23C0153

April 18, 2023

The Honorable Supreme Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The following order was passed:

GEORGIA DIVISION, SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, INC. et al. v. BRYAN A. DOWNS, IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS CITY ATTORNEY OF THE CITY OF DECATUR et al.

The trial court dismissed the complaint filed by Appellants, concluding that they lacked standing to pursue their claims. The Court of Appeals affirmed that dismissal, relying on its decision in *Sons of Confederate Veterans v. Newton Cnty. Bd. of Commrs.*, 360 Ga. App. 798 (2021). Appellants then filed in this Court a petition for a writ of certiorari. While that petition was pending, we reversed in part the opinion of the Court of Appeals upon which that court relied on in this case. See *Sons of Confederate Veterans v. Newton Cnty. Bd. of Commrs.*, 315 Ga. 39 (880 SE2d 168) (2022). Accordingly, we grant the writ of certiorari, vacate the judgment of the Court of Appeals, and remand for consideration of the Appellant's arguments in the light of this Court's decision in *Sons of Confederate Veterans*.

All the Justices concur, except Ellington, J., disqualified.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA
Clerk's Office, Atlanta

I certify that the above is a true extract from the minutes of the Supreme Court of Georgia.
Witness my signature and the seal of said court hereto affixed the day and year last above written.

Shirley S. B..., Clerk

Brig/General Benjamin G. Humphreys

Early life

Humphreys was born in Claiborne County in the Territory of Mississippi, on the Bayou Pierre. He was educated in New Jersey and enrolled at United States Military Academy in the same class as Robert E. Lee and Joseph E. Johnston. However, he was expelled in 1826 when he participated in a "Christmas frolic" that ended up turning into the Eggnog Riot.

Upon his return to Mississippi, he was elected to the state senate representing his native county, serving from 1839 to 1844. In 1846, he moved to Sunflower County, Mississippi, and founded Itta Bena. He developed a cotton plantation there.

Civil War

During the American Civil War, Humphreys raised a company and was commissioned a captain in the Confederate States Army in 1861. Part of the 21st Mississippi Infantry Regiment, he was elected to the rank of colonel the same year and brigaded with other regiments under the command of Brig. Gen. William Barksdale in the Eastern Theater. At the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863, Humphreys's regiment was part of the force that attacked U.S. Army positions at the Peach Orchard, driving the U.S. soldiers back toward Cemetery Ridge. Humphreys took command of the brigade after the death of Barksdale. He was subsequently promoted to brigadier general,^[1] and remained in command until he was wounded in the battle of Berryville, Virginia, on September 3, 1864. Humphreys returned home to Mississippi to heal but could not return to active duty before the war ended.

Political career

After the Confederate States Army surrendered and the Confederate government dissolved, secessionist politicians and military officers were not automatically pardoned. They were forbidden to hold public office in the United States. Benjamin Humphreys was unpardoned when he announced his candidacy for Mississippi governor, and President Andrew Johnson did not want him elected. Unwilling to withdraw his candidacy, on October 2, 1865, Humphreys was elected as a Democrat but was not immediately recognized as the Governor of Mississippi. Without presidential approval, on October 16, 1865, Humphreys had himself inaugurated and sworn in as the 26th Governor of Mississippi. By October 26, 1865, Mississippi provisional Governor, William L. Sharkey, received from President Andrew Johnson a pardon authorizing political office under the Reconstruction plan. Humphreys won re-election in 1868 and continued with a second term. Nevertheless, with the beginning of Congressional control of Reconstruction, he was physically removed by occupying U.S. Armed Forces on June 15, 1868.^[2]

After he retired from politics, Humphreys entered a career in insurance in Jackson, Mississippi. He continued there until his retirement in 1877, when he moved to his plantation in Leflore County, Mississippi, where he died in 1882. He is buried in Wintergreen Cemetery, Port Gibson, Mississippi.^[3]

Humphreys County, Mississippi, is named after him. His son, Benjamin G. Humphreys II, entered into his own political career. He became a member of Congress and was on the Harbors and Rivers Committee, where he was instrumental in the successful amendment that created and added levees to the commission's charter.

See also

List of American Civil War generals (Confederate)

Notes

1. Pfanz, p. 457.
2. Eicher, p. 309, lists his position as Provisional Governor.
3. Eicher, p. 309.

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- Mississippi History
- History Central

General Charles Clark

Early life and education

Clark was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 24, 1811, and subsequently moved to Mississippi. He is the great-grandfather of Judge Charles Clark, who served on the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit from 1969 to 1992 and was the chair of the United States Judicial Conference.

In the late 1830s and early 1840s, Clark, a lawyer, represented a settler in a dispute with some Choctaw Native Americans over land in the Mississippi Delta. The dispute led to a series of lawsuits before the Mississippi Supreme Court. The settler ultimately prevailed and gave Clark a large tract of land between Beulah, Mississippi and the Mississippi River as his legal fee. In the late 1840s, Clark formed a plantation on the land, naming it Doe-Roe, pseudonyms commonly used in the legal profession to represent unnamed or unknown litigants (e.g., John Doe, *Roe v. Wade*). However, because of poor local literacy, the plantation became known by its phonic representation, *Doro*. According to archives at Delta State University, "The plantation grew to over 5,000 acres (20 km²) and became the most prosperous in the region, operating until 1913. It was prominent in the social, political and economic affairs of Bolivar County."^[1] He was also active in state politics, being elected as a member of the Mississippi House of Representatives several times.

Military service

During the Mexican–American War, he served as a colonel of the 2nd Mississippi Regiment of Volunteers.^[2] Following the secession of Mississippi in early 1861, Clark was appointed as a brigadier general in the First Division, First Corps, a Mississippi Militia unit that later entered the Confederate States Army. He commanded the brigade at engagements in Kentucky and then a division under Leonidas Polk at the Battle of Shiloh, where he was slightly wounded. Clark led a division at the Battle of Baton Rouge, where he was severely wounded and captured. He spent time as a prisoner of war before being released. He was promoted to major general of Mississippi State Troops in 1863.

Governor of Mississippi

On November 16, 1863, Clark was inaugurated as governor of Mississippi under Confederate auspices. He served in this capacity until June 13, 1865, when he was forcibly removed from office by occupation forces of the United States Army and replaced by William L. Sharkey, a respected judge and staunch Unionist who had been in total opposition to secession. Clark was briefly imprisoned at Fort Pulaski near Savannah, Georgia. Clarke was ex officio President of the University of Mississippi Board of Trustees during his tenure as Governor of Mississippi. Despite losing the governorship, he remained on the Board for almost ten years after his term ended. In 1871, he purchased Routhland, an Antebellum mansion in Natchez, Mississippi.^[3]

Death

Clark died in Bolivar County, Mississippi, on December 18, 1877, and was buried at the family graveyard in that county.

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3. ^ Steven Brooke, *The Majesty of Natchez*, Gretna, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing, pp. 52-53 [1]

See also

[List of Confederate generals](#)

[List of governors of Mississippi](#)

[List of heads of government who were later imprisoned](#)

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Ella Palmer, Confederate Nurse

During the Civil War years, widow Ella Palmer basically gave up her own life to travel wherever sick and wounded Confederate soldiers needed her tender care, with her small daughter in tow. Her selflessness was a testament to her devotion to the Confederacy and the Southern cause.

Ella Palmer was born in Tennessee in 1829. When the Civil War began, she was widowed with a five-year-old daughter. When the Confederate Government asked for help from its citizens, she and her daughter responded to Chattanooga, where they found sick and wounded soldiers lying on the floor in a makeshift hospital, with no blankets to keep them warm.

Palmer gathered all her own worldly goods and returned to that hospital, where she took charge as the head matron. She quickly organized two kitchens and a linen room, and ministered to the sick and dying at all hours. Though the hospital staff had consisted of men only, the surgeons welcomed the widow's help.

While the Battle of Shiloh was raging, Palmer traveled to Corinth, Mississippi and worked tirelessly day and night in a church tending to the sick and wounded. Following this she went to Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi to help the many soldiers suffering from typhoid fever.

During the war, Palmer kept constantly on the move, either because the Union army was near, or another hospital was needed elsewhere. During one of these moves, the male surgeons were planning to leave behind seven wounded soldiers that they believed were near death. Palmer insisted that they be brought along, and got her way, returning six of them to good health.

In Forsyth, Georgia, the hospital tents overflowed with 1,800 sick and wounded. Townspeople were struck by Palmer's devotion to her patients and helped by providing all services and goods needed by the men in gray. They crafted makeshift cots from leafy branches, and cups and dishes from local clay.

Ella's devotion to the soldiers was impressive. During her travel to Auburn, Alabama she was involved in a train accident, and was injured when the train in which she was traveling went over a trestle. After only three weeks of recovery, she resumed her nursing duties.

At the end of the war, she and her daughter returned to Tennessee, then moved to Colorado in 1873. There she studied mineralogy and became an expert assayer.

Not long before Ella Palmer died on November 7, 1909 at the age of eighty, she discovered gold near Lake City, Colorado.



The Original Thirteenth Amendment

John M. Taylor, April 10, 2023, [blueandgrayeducation.org](#)

Some claim the Confederate States of America became involved in a war against the United States of America in 1861 to protect slavery, an allegation denied by both Southerners, including Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Richard Taylor, E. P. Alexander, and Raphael Semmes; and Northerners, including George Lunt, Simon Cameron, Edward Channing, and, for a large portion of the war, U. S. Grant and Abraham Lincoln. Slavery had never been more secure than on the eve of the war.

The Corwin Amendment was written and proposed by Northerners ostensibly to encourage Southern and Border Slave States to remain in the Union.

The Corwin Amendment:

[No. 13]

Joint Resolution to Amend the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following article be proposed to the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, vis.:

Article Thirteen

No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

The amendment was passed on March 2, 1861, by a two-thirds vote of the U.S. House and Senate. Several Southern States had left the Union; thus, majority approval was by non-Southern States. The Corwin Amendment was sent to the States for ratification.

Although Ohio Representative Thomas Corwin's name appears on the amendment, he was not the originator. He was chairman of the Republican ad hoc Committee of Thirty-Three from whence it was introduced. The original sponsor, Charles Francis Adams (son of President John Quincy Adams), received the text from William Seward. After meeting with Republican politician and newspaper publisher Thurlow Weed, Seward introduced it to the Senate. Weed had met with Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois, on December 20, 1860, to discuss the fugitive slave law and other compromise options. Also, on December 21, Lincoln "notified Illinois Senator Lyman Trumbull to expect 'three short resolutions which I drew up, and which, on the substance of which, I think would do much good.'" Note: Author Doris Kearns Goodwin expressed the belief that Abraham Lincoln actually originated this amendment.

Seward wrote to Lincoln on December 26, 1860, referencing "Weed's verbal conveyance as a resolution stating, 'That the constitution should never be altered so as to authorize Congress to abolish or interfere with slavery in the states'—a clear description of the Corwin Amendment, which he presented the same day to the Republican members of the Senate's compromise 'Committee of Thirteen.'"

The proposed amendment re-stated existing constitutional rights; Lincoln admitted he had no legal authority to interfere with slavery in the States. The South could have construed it as confirmation of Lincoln's position regarding slavery where it existed or as an attempt to bribe the seceded States back into the Union. Lincoln's acknowledgement that he had no legal jurisdiction to interfere with slavery where it existed indicates the destruction of slavery was not the *casus belli*.

Peace advocate, Stephen Douglas, an Illinois Democrat and architect of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, strongly supported Corwin. Democratic President Buchanan signed the Corwin Amendment on March 3, 1861, his last day in office.

Although the opening of hostilities minimized debate, at least two States ratified Corwin—"Ohio on May 13, 1861, and Maryland on January 10, 1862." In Lincoln's home state, the Illinois Constitutional Convention endorsed the Corwin Amendment in 1862. Ratification by three-quarters of the States would have made the Corwin the law of the land, i.e., the original thirteenth amendment to the U.S. Constitution, yet the Southern States that were still part of the United States in the spring of 1861 were not interested.

The Death of Stonewall Jackson

Taken from the Southern Historical Society Papers. Vol. XIV. Richmond, Va., January-December. 1886.
BY DR. HUNTER MCGUIRE, MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF JACKSON'S CORPS.

Supported upon either side by his aids--Captain James P. Smith and Joseph Morrison--the General moved slowly and painfully towards the rear. Occasionally resting for a moment to shake off the exhaustion which pain and the loss of blood produced, he at last reached the line of battle, where most of the men were lying down to escape the shell and canister with which the Federals raked the road. General Pender rode up here to the little party and asked who was wounded, and Captain Smith, who had been instructed by General Jackson to tell no one of his injury, simply answered, "A Confederate officer "; but Pender recognized the General, and, springing from his horse, hurriedly expressed his regret, and added that his lines were so much broken he feared it would be necessary to fall back. At this moment the scene was a fearful one. The air seemed to be alive with the shrieks of shells and the whistling of bullets; horses, riderless and mad with fright, dashed in every direction; hundreds left the ranks and fled to the rear, and the groans of the wounded and dying mingled with the wild shouts of others to be led again to the assault. Almost fainting as he was, from loss of blood, fearfully wounded, and as he thought dying, Jackson was undismayed by this terrible scene. The words of Pender seemed to rouse him to life. Pushing aside the men who supported him, he stretched himself to his full height and answered feebly, but distinctly enough to be heard above the din of the battle: "General Pender, you must hold on to the field; you must hold out to the last."

It was Jackson's last order upon the field of battle. Still more exhausted by this effort, he asked to be permitted to lie down for a few moments, but the danger from the fire, and capture by the Federal advance, was too imminent, and his aids hurried him on. A litter having been obtained, he was placed upon it, and the bearers passed on as rapidly as the thick woods and rough ground permitted. Unfortunately, another one of the bearers was struck, down, and the litter having been supported at each of the four corners by a man, fell and threw the General to the ground. The fall was a serious one, and as he touched the earth he gave, for the first time, expression to his suffering, and groaned piteously.

Captain Smith sprang to his side, and as he raised his head a bright beam of moonlight made its way through the thick foliage and rested upon the pale face of the sufferer. The captain was startled by its great pallor and stillness, and cried out: "Oh! General, are you seriously hurt?" "No," he answered, "don't trouble yourself, my friend, about me;" and presently added something about winning the battle first and attending to the wounded afterwards. He was placed upon the litter again, and carried a few hundred yards, when I met him with an ambulance. I knelt down by him and said, "I hope you are not badly hurt, General." He replied very calmly but feebly, "I am badly injured, Doctor; I fear I am dying." After a pause he continued, "I am glad you have come. I think the wound in my shoulder is still bleeding." His clothes were saturated with blood, and hemorrhage was still going on from the wound. Compression of the artery with the finger arrested it until, lights being procured from the ambulance, the handkerchief, which had slipped a little, was readjusted.

His calmness amid the dangers which surrounded him and at the supposed presence of death, and his uniform politeness, which did not forsake him, even under these, the most trying circumstances, were remarkable. His complete control, too, over his mind, enfeebled as it was by loss of blood, pain, &c., was wonderful. His suffering at this time was intense; his hands were cold, his skin clammy, his face pale, and his lips compressed and bloodless; not a groan escaped him--not a sign of suffering except the slight corrugation of his brow, the fixed, rigid face, and the thin lips so tightly compressed that the impression of the teeth could be seen through them. Except these, he controlled by his iron will all evidence of emotion, and more difficult than this even, he controlled that disposition to restlessness, which many of us have observed upon the field of battle, attending great loss of blood. Some whiskey and morphia were procured from Dr. Straith and administered to him, and placing him in the ambulance it was started for the corps field infirmary at the Wilderness tavern. Colonel Crutchfield, his chief of artillery, was also in the ambulance wagon. He had been wounded very seriously in the leg, and was suffering intensely.

The General expressed, very feelingly, his sympathy for Crutchfield, and once, when the latter groaned aloud, he directed the ambulance to stop, and requested me to see if something could not be done for his relief. Torches had been provided, and every means taken to carry them to the hospital as safely and easily as possible. I sat in the front part of the ambulance, with my finger resting upon the artery above the wound, to arrest bleeding if it should occur. When I was recognized by acquaintances and asked who was wounded, the General would tell me to say, "A Confederate officer." At one time he put his right hand upon my head, and pulling me down to him, asked if Crutchfield was dangerously injured. When answered "No, only painfully hurt," he replied, "I am glad it is no worse." In a few moments after Crutchfield did the same thing, and when he was told that the General was very seriously wounded, he groaned and cried out, "Oh, my God!" It was for this that the General directed the ambulance to be halted, and requested that something should be done for Crutchfield's relief.

After reaching the hospital he was placed in bed, covered with blankets, and another drink of whiskey and water given him. Two hours and a half elapsed before sufficient reaction took place to warrant an examination. At 2 o'clock, Sunday morning, Surgeons Black, Walls and Coleman being present, I informed him that chloroform would be given him, and his wounds examined. I told him that amputation would probably be required, and asked if it was found necessary whether it should be done at once. He replied promptly: "Yes, certainly. Dr. McGuire, do for me whatever you think best." Chloroform was then administered, and as he began to feel its effects, and its relief to the pain he was suffering, he exclaimed: "What an infinite blessing," and continued to repeat the word "blessing," until he became insensible. The round ball (such as is used for the smooth-bore Springfield musket), which had lodged under the skin upon the back of his right hand, was extracted first. It had entered the palm about the middle of the hand, and had fractured two of the bones. The left arm was then amputated about two inches below the shoulder, very rapidly and with slight loss of blood, the ordinary circular operation having been made. There were two wounds in his arm. The first and most serious was about three inches below the shoulder-joint, the ball dividing the main artery and fracturing the bone. The second was several inches in length; a ball having entered the outside of the forearm, an inch below the elbow, came out upon the opposite side just above the wrist. Throughout the whole of the operation, and until all the dressings were applied, he continued insensible. Two or three slight wounds of the skin of his face, received from the branches of trees when his horse dashed through the woods, were dressed simply with isinglass plaster.

About half-past 3 o'clock, Colonel (then Major) Pendleton, the assistant adjutant-general, arrived at the hospital and asked to see the General. He stated that General Hill had been wounded, and that the troops were in great disorder. General Stuart was in command, and had sent him to see the General. At first I declined to permit an interview, but the colonel urged that the safety of the army and success of the cause depended upon his seeing him. When he entered the tent the General said: "Well, major, I am glad to see you. I thought you were killed." Pendleton briefly explained the condition of affairs, gave Stuart's message, and asked what should be done. General Jackson was at once interested, and asked in his quick, rapid way several questions. When they were answered, he remained silent for a moment, evidently trying to think; he contracted his brow, set his mouth, and for some moments was obviously endeavoring to concentrate his thoughts. For a moment it was believed he had succeeded, for his nostril dilated, and his eye flashed its old fire, but it was only for a moment; his face relaxed again, and presently he answered very feebly and sadly, "I don't know, I can't tell; say to General Stuart he must do what he thinks best." Soon after this he slept for several hours, and seemed to be doing well. The next morning he was free from pain, and expressed himself sanguine of recovery. He sent his aide-de-camp, Morrison, to inform his wife of his injuries, and to bring her at once to see him. The following note from General Lee was read to him that morning by Captain Smith: "I have just received your note, informing me that you were wounded. I cannot express my regret at the occurrence. Could I have directed events, I should have chosen, for the good of the country, to have been disabled in your stead. I congratulate you upon the victory, which is due to your skill and energy." He replied: "General Lee should give the praise to God." About 10 o'clock his right side began to pain him so much that he asked me to examine it. He said he had injured it in falling from the litter the night before, and believed that he had struck it against a stone or the stump of a sapling. No evidence of injury could be discovered by examination. The skin was not broken or bruised, and the lung performed, as far as I could tell, its proper functions. Some simple application was recommended, in the belief that the pain would soon disappear.

At this time the battle was raging fearfully, and the sound of the cannon and musketry could be distinctly heard at the hospital. The General's attention was attracted to it from the first, and when the noise was at its height, and indicated how fiercely the conflict was being carried on, he directed all of his attendants, except Captain Smith, to return to the battlefield and attend to their different duties. By 8 o'clock Sunday night the pain in his side had disappeared, and in all respects he seemed to be doing well. He inquired minutely about the battle and the different troops engaged, and his face would light up with enthusiasm and interest when told how this brigade acted, or that officer displayed conspicuous courage, and his head gave the peculiar shake from side to side, and he uttered his usual "Good, good," with unwonted energy when the gallant behavior of the "Stonewall brigade" was alluded to. He said "the men of that brigade will be some day proud to say to their children, 'I was one of the Stonewall brigade.'" He disclaimed any right of his own to the name Stonewall. "It belongs to the brigade, and not to me." This night he slept well, and was free from pain.

A message was received from General Lee the next morning directing me to remove the General to Guinea's station as soon as his condition would justify it, as there was some danger of capture by the Federals, who were threatening to cross at Ely's Ford. In the meantime, to protect the hospital, some troops were sent to this point. The General objected to being moved, if, in my opinion, it would do him any injury. He said he had no objection to staying in a tent, and would prefer it if his wife, when she came, could find lodging in a neighboring house; "and if the enemy does come," he added, "I am not afraid of them; I have always been kind to their wounded, and I am sure they will be kind to me." General Lee sent word again late that evening that he must be moved if possible, and preparations were made to leave the next morning. I was directed to accompany and remain with him, and my duties with the corps as medical director were turned over to the surgeon next in rank. General Jackson had previously declined to permit me to go with him to Guinea's, because complaints had been so frequently made of general officers, when wounded, carrying off with them the surgeons belonging to their commands. When informed of this order of the commanding-general he said, "General Lee has always been very kind to me, and I thank him." Very early Tuesday morning he was placed in an ambulance and started for Guinea's station, and about 8 o'clock that evening he arrived at the Chandler house, where he remained till he died. Captain Hotchkiss, with a party of engineers, was sent in front to clear the road of wood, stone, etc., and to order the wagons out of the track to let the ambulance pass.

The rough teamsters sometimes refused to move their loaded wagons out of the way for an ambulance until told that it contained Jackson, and then, with all possible speed, they gave the way and stood with hats off and weeping as he went by. At Spotsylvania Courthouse and along the whole route men and women rushed to the ambulance, bringing all the poor delicacies they had, and with tearful eyes they blessed him and prayed for his recovery. He bore the journey well, and was cheerful throughout the day. He talked freely about the late battle, and among other things said that he had intended to endeavor to cut the Federals off from United States Ford, and taking a position between them and the river, oblige them to attack him; and he added, with a smile: "My men sometimes fail to



drive the enemy from a position, but they always fail to drive us away." He spoke of Rodes, and alluded in high terms to his magnificent behavior on the field Saturday evening. He hoped he would <shv14_160>be promoted. He thought promotion for gallantry should be made at once, upon the field and not delayed. Made very early, or upon the field, they would be the greatest incentives to gallantry in others. He spoke of Colonel Willis (subsequently killed in battle), who commanded the skirmishers of Rodes's division, and praised him very highly, and referred to the deaths of Paxton and Boswell very feelingly. He alluded to them as officers of great merit and promise. The day was quite warm, and at one time he suffered from slight nausea. At his suggestion, I placed over his stomach a wet towel, and he expressed great relief from it. After he arrived at Chandler's house he ate some bread and tea with evident relish, and slept well throughout the entire night. Wednesday he was thought to be doing remarkably well. He ate heartily for one in his condition, and was uniformly cheerful.

I found his wounds to be very well to-day. Union by the first intention had taken place to some extent in the stump, and the rest of the surface of the wound exposed was covered with healthy granulations. The wound in his hand gave him little pain, and the discharge was healthy. Simple lint and water dressings were used, both for the stump and hand, and upon the palm of the latter a light, short splint was applied to assist in keeping at rest the fragments of the second and third metacarpal bones. He expressed great satisfaction when told that his wounds were healing, and asked if I could tell from their appearance how long he would probably be kept from the field. Conversing with Captain Smith a few moments afterwards, he alluded to his injuries, and said, "Many would regard them as a great misfortune; I regard them as one of the blessings of my life."

Captain Smith replied: "All things work together for good to those that love God." "Yes," he answered, "that's it, that's it."

At my request Dr. Morrison came to-day and remained with him. About 1 o'clock Thursday morning, while I was asleep upon a lounge in his room, he directed his servant (Jim) to apply a wet towel to his stomach to relieve an attack of nausea, with which he was again troubled. The servant asked permission to first consult me, but the General knowing that I had slept none for nearly three nights, refused to allow the servant to disturb me, and demanded the towel. About daylight I was aroused, and found him suffering great pain. An examination disclosed pleuro-pneumonia of the right side. I believed, and the consulting physicians concurred in the opinion, that it was attributable to the fall from the litter the night he was wounded. The General himself referred it to this accident. I think the disease came on too soon after the application of the wet cloths to admit of the supposition, once believed, that it was induced by them. The nausea, for which the cloths were applied that night, may have been the result of inflammation already begun. Contusion of the lung, with extravasation of blood in his chest, was probably produced by the fall referred to, and shock and loss of blood prevented any ill effects until reaction had been well established, and then inflammation ensued. Cups were applied, and mercury, with antimony and opium, administered.

Towards the evening he became better, and hopes were again entertained of his recovery. Mrs. Jackson arrived to-day and nursed him faithfully to the end. She was a devoted wife and earnest Christian, and endeared us all to her by her great kindness and gentleness. The General's joy at the presence of his wife and child was very great, and for him unusually demonstrative. Noticing the sadness of his wife, he said to her tenderly: "I know you would gladly give your life for me, but I am perfectly resigned. Do not be sad. I hope I may yet recover. Pray for me, but always remember in your prayers to use the petition, 'Thy will be done.'"

Friday his wounds were again dressed, and although the quantity of the discharge from them had diminished, the process of healing was still going on. The pain in his side had disappeared, but he breathed with difficulty, and complained of a feeling of great exhaustion. When Dr. Breckenridge (who, with Dr. Smith, had been sent for in consultation) said he hoped that a blister which had been applied would afford him great relief, he expressed his own confidence in it, and in his final recovery.

Dr. Tucker, from Richmond, arrived on Saturday, and all that human skill could devise was done to stay the hand of death. He suffered no pain to-day, and his breathing was less difficult, but he was evidently hourly growing weaker. When his child was brought to him to-day he played with it for some time, frequently caressing it and calling it his "little comforter." At one time he raised his wounded hand above his head and closing his eyes, was for some moments silently engaged in prayer. He said to me: "I see from the number of physicians that you think my condition dangerous, but I thank God, if it is His will, that I am ready to go."

About daylight on Sunday morning Mrs. Jackson informed him that his recovery was very doubtful, and that it was better that he should be prepared for the worst. He was silent for a moment, and then said: "It will be infinite gain to be translated to Heaven." He advised his wife, in the event of his death, to return to her father's house, and added: "You have a kind and good father, but there is no one so kind and good as your Heavenly Father." He still expressed a hope of his recovery, but requested her, if he should die, to have him buried in Lexington, in the Valley of Virginia. His exhaustion increased so rapidly that at 11 o'clock Mrs. Jackson knelt by his bed and told him that before the sun went down he would be with his Saviour. He replied: "Oh, no; you are frightened, my child; death is not so near; I may yet get well." She fell over upon the bed, weeping bitterly, and told him again that the physicians said there was no hope. After a moment's pause he asked her to call me. "Doctor, Anna informs me that you have told her that I am to die to-day; is it so?" When he was answered, he turned his eyes toward the ceiling and gazed for a moment or two as it in intense thought, then replied: "Very good, very good, it is all right." He then tried to comfort his almost heart-broken wife, and told her that he had a great deal to say to her, but he was too weak.

Colonel Pendleton came into the room about 1 o'clock, and he asked him, "Who was preaching at headquarters to-day?" When told that the whole army was praying for him, he replied: "Thank God, they are very kind." He said: "It is the Lord's Day; my wish is fulfilled. I have always desired to die on Sunday."

His mind now began to fail and wander, and he frequently talked as if in command upon the field, giving orders in his old way; then the scene shifted and he was at the mess-table, in conversation with members of his staff; now with his wife and child; now at prayers with his military family. Occasional intervals of return of his mind would appear, and during one of them I offered him some brandy and water, but he declined it, saying, "It will only delay my departure, and do no good; I want to preserve my mind, if possible, to the last." About half-past one he was told that he had but two hours to live, and he answered again, feebly, but firmly, "Very good, it is all right."

A few moments before he died he cried out in his delirium, "Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action! Pass the infantry to the front rapidly! Tell Major Hawks," then stopped, leaving the sentence unfinished. Presently a smile of ineffable sweetness spread itself over his pale face, and he cried quietly and with an expression as if of relief, "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees"; and then, without pain or the least struggle, his spirit passed from earth to the God who gave it.



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



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

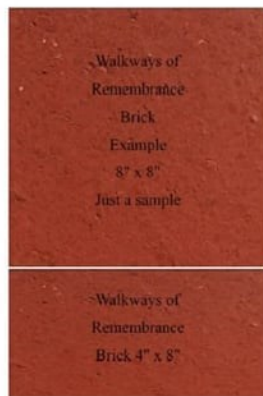
_____ Abram Looney Level

_____ Frank Armstrong Level

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



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

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:

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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*Website:
www.humphreys1625.com*

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

