

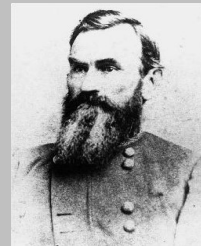


The Delta General

Camp Website: www.humphreys1625.com

September, Volume 24, Issue 8

Dedicated to the Memory of Brigadier General Benjamin G. Humphreys



In this Issue:

- **Captain Sally Tompkins**

Commander's Comments—Larry McCluney

Compatriots,

I hope everyone is ready for cooler temperatures as the dog days of summer are close to end soon. By the time you read this, our Forrest Reinternment event at Elm Springs will be just around the corner. If you do not have your security pass tickets, you will not be allowed on the property for security reasons.

Our August meeting was a surprise with a very nice crowd on hand. I hope this is a trend as we try to get our Camp rolling in the right direction again. I hope you met the deadline and paid your dues as well. After August 31, late fees will be assessed and this could be your last newsletter.

Our speaker is Terry Arthur, Camp Commander of the Calhoun Avengers did an excellent job and we hope to continue the trend of great speakers. Our next meeting will not be until October since our September meeting is postponed because of the Labor Day holiday. Thus at our next meeting, bring a friend, bring a new recruit, bring yourself and enjoy the comradery as we take this time out to Remember, Respect, and Revere our Ancestors on this special occasion. Come out and help us remember our Camp's namesake, General Humphreys for it is his birthday, and remember the 25th Anniversary of the Ella Palmer Chapter, OCR.



Adjutant's Report—Dan McAskill — August, 7, 2021

6:07 pm: The Meeting was called to order by Commander Larry McCluney. Commander McCluney called on Camp Chaplain Earl McCown for the opening prayer and blessing for the evening meal. The meeting was then recessed for the members to enjoy the meal provided by the ladies of the Ella Palmer Chapter #9, Order of Confederate Rose.

6:40 pm: Commander McCluney reconvened the meeting and called on Color Sergeant Earl Allen, Jr. for the Pledge and Salutes to the Flags followed by the reading of "The Charge."

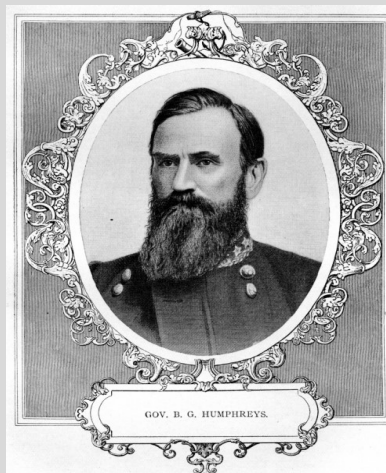
Commander McCluney had the privilege of welcoming and introducing our newest Camp Member, Michael Anthony from Clarksdale and presented Michael his membership pin and MS Challenge Coin.

Officer Reports: Adjutant Dan McAskill reported as of noon today, 28 members had renewed their membership in the SCV leaving 19 who have not paid yet. Dan also announced he had collected dues for three additional Camp members renewing this evening and dues for a new member, Michael Anthony, transferring into the Camp bringing our paid membership up to 32 and dues to be collected down to 16. All National and Division dues collected have been forwarded to their respective destinations. Money spent since our last Camp Meeting has been \$22 for stamps. The account balance as of July 31st stands at \$1,535.89 of which \$1,365.89 is operating funds. Accounts Payable later this month will be \$130 for the Camp Website.

Camp McCluney entertained a motion to accept the Adjutant's Report. Earl McCown so moved and the motion was seconded by Gator Stillman. The motion passed without objection. No other Officer Reports were given.

Commander's Report: Larry thanked the Camp members for all their support and help in him being selected for the Jeff Davis Chalice at the National Reunion which is the Confederations highest award. Larry brought to the members attention the "Southern Defender" newsletter which is a tool used by the Confederate Legion to spread the word about our Confederate Heritage. Larry encouraged everyone to take some, read them and then leave them in a place of business for others to read. Larry then went over the agenda for the Forrest Re-interment at Elm Springs, September 17-18, 2021. He emphasized you must register as a spectator before September 1st in order to attend the re-interment. There would also be a viewing at the Forrest Boyhood Home on the 16th of September. The day of the funeral, the gates would open at 8:00 am and close at 9:45 am with the funeral starting at 10:00am. No vendors will be present and the Museum Gift Shop will open one-half hour after the close of the funeral service.

Upcoming Event: On September 25th at the Confederate Memorial Hall in Greenwood, MS starting at 9:00 am, there will be a CERT (Confederate Emergency Response Team) Seminary. This will instruct us on what to do when a monument is vandalized and methods to clean monuments and headstones. There is no charge and a meal will be provided.



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

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Camp Business: Adjutant Dan McCaskill informed the Camp that the Regions Bank in Leland will be closing effective November 5th. If we chose to stay with Regions, he would have to go to Greenville. Since the Camp has a Certificate of Deposit with Planters Bank & Trust, Dan made a motion that all the Camp's accounts be moved to Planters Bank & Trust in Leland. Kenneth Ray seconded the motion. Being no discussion, the motion passed without objection.

Secondly, Dan informed the Camp he has found another Confederate Veteran who had been paroled after the fall of Vicksburg and had died in Greenville shortly thereafter and is buried in an unmarked grave. Since Confederate Veterans no longer qualify for a Memorial Headstone, Dan proposed the Camp take on the procurement of a headstone as a Camp project. Upon a motion by Gator Stillman and duly seconded by Kenneth Ray, the motion passed and the Camp will start collecting donations for the headstone with a goal of \$400.

Program: Terry Arthur, Camp Commander of the Calhoun Avengers in Bruce, MS was our speaker for the evening. Terry gave a quick update on the new Confederate Monument being erected in Bruce, MS. Terry's program was on the Mississippi Division Guardian Program. In a nutshell it is a program started in the Division by Don Green seven years ago where a person can "adopt" the grave site of a Confederate Veteran. The object is to maintain the site and the headstone making regular visits to ensure the site is kept properly and has not been vandalized. There is a one-time fee of \$10 to become a Guardian and in return you will receive a certificate and a lapel pin. If anyone is interested in becoming a Guardian, contact the Camp Adjutant.

Another program Terry is initiating will have a slogan "Working Together Works". This program will create a directory of businesses operated by SCV members or Confederate friendly owners for like minded people to use. His question was "why give your money to someone or some business who hates us?" More information will be available in the near future.

With no other business coming before the Camp, Larry turned the Meeting over to the Ladies of the OCR for the raffle and "Capture the Yankee." Earl McCown continued his streak by winning the Errol Flynn movie "Rocky Mountain". Kenneth Ray won the 1894 State Flag and he also had an attempt to capture the Yankee, Kenneth failed.

A motion to adjourn was made by Kenneth Ray seconded Earl Allen and the motion passed.

The meeting was closed with the benediction by Chaplain Earl McCown and the singing of Dixie.

Attendance: 17

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 is 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 either or both of these programs, please contact me by either email: danmccas@tecinfo.net or cell phone: 662-822-1096. One or two people cannot be everywhere. It takes a group effort. This is one way you can live The Charge given to the Sons by Gen. Stephen D. Lee.

Dan A. McCaskill

Chaplain's Corner—Earl McCown

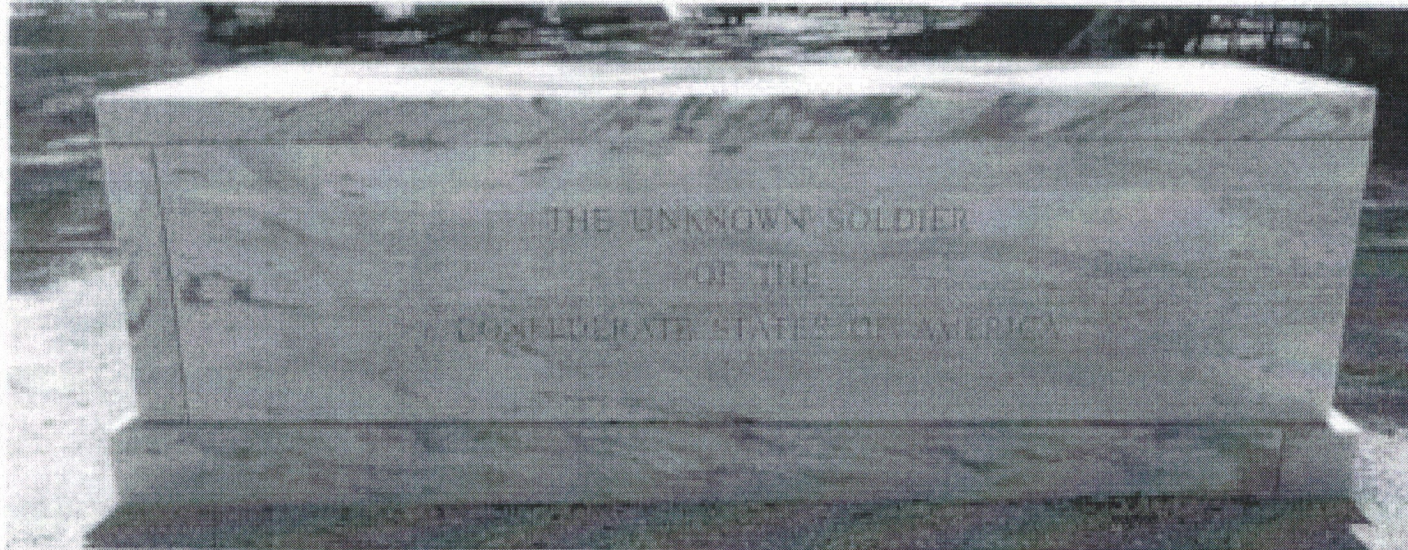
Despite the pressures of the wartime environment, Confederate generals still generally acknowledged that they had a duty to be charitable to their soldiers, their fellow Southerners and even their enemies. Few generals allowed the war to totally compromise their belief in Christian charity, even though some soldiers did. For instance, "One Tennessee Confederate offered a chilling calculus: 'I really believe he who kills the greatest number of abolition thieves and their abettors is the best Christian.'" (a quote from "God's, Almost Chosen People", by Rable.) However, despite the fact that the war did not totally destroy Confederate generals' understanding of charity, it did have important influences upon it, and even encouraged Jackson



and Lee to kill deserters and vigorously prosecute the war. While these actions may seem contradictory, and therefore should not be considered 'charity,' many Confederate generals would disagree. Even Francis Lieber, author of the Lieber Code of 1863 for the Union Army, believed that fighting a war vigorously was a charitable act: "The more vigorously wars are pursued the better it is for humanity. Sharp wars are brief." (From the Official Records, Series III, Volume III). The thinking behind this policy was that if the war was brief, fewer people would be killed than if the war dragged on for years on end. Confederate generals, many having been schooled at West Point and trained from their youth to be soldiers, viewed killing of human beings as an inevitable part of their vocation in life. Men without military training who had been promoted to generals during the War likewise viewed the killing of human beings as a necessary evil of warfare.

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 for:

Bricks for Beauvoir

Mail to: Bricks for Beauvoir

2244 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

Bring Forrest Home T-Shirts—\$30.00

Help support SCV Chat and bring General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his wife Marry Anne home to Elm Springs in Columbia, TN. Profits from this shirt will be donated to the Forrest reinternment fund.



National SCV News:

Join the Confederate

Legion

Membership fees & donations support the Southern Victory Campaign

- 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.

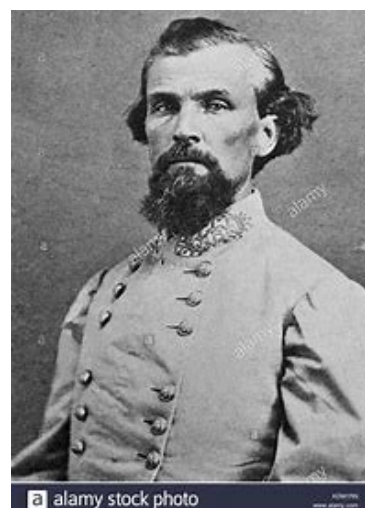
Phase One of the campaign offensive involves direct action by the Heritage Operations Committee of the S.C.V. Prong Two involves direct action by individual and group members of the Confederate Legion.

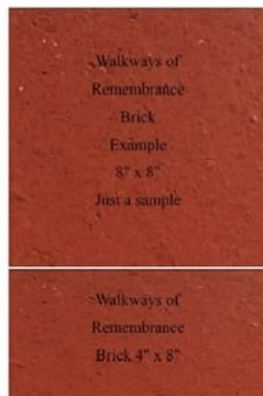
Objectives include:

- 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/>





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: _____



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

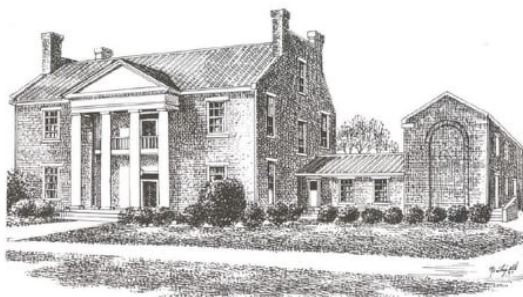
_____ Robert E. Lee Level

_____ 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

General Nathan Bedford Forrest Reinterment

Compatriots,

It gives me great pleasure to announce that recovery of General Nathan Bedford Forrest and Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest's remains have been recovered from their former gravesite in Memphis. I want to congratulate Lee Miller, the men on the Recovery Crew, and the members of the Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp #215 in Memphis, TN and the legal team of H. Edward Phillips III, Chuck Blackard, III, W. J. "Bo" Ladner, III, and Jonathan J. Pledger, on a job well done. We also thank the Forrest Family for allowing us to take part in this momentous occasion. The remains are held in an undisclosed location and later will be transported to an undisclosed location in Middle Tennessee. These sites will be kept in secrecy for security reasons.



Now we enter the next phase, the planning for the funeral. Fundraising still continues as we raise money for the reinterment of General Forrest and his beloved wife. Please give to make this event happen as we bring one of our heroes home to be buried on land less than 30 minutes from where he was born. Let us always keep in mind that we are honored by the Forrest Family to participate in this solemn occasion. NO we do not have a date set yet, once the committee has finish all the details, then we will be making an announcement so you can make plans to attend.

Once the funeral is complete, then phase three; restoring the plaza and remounting the equestrian statue on the grave will occur. This will not be easy nor quick. Once complete we will rededicate this plaza to honor the General.

Please be patient with us as you and the entire membership will be informed once the date is secured. For now, let us "walk a little prouder and hold our heads higher" in this great victory! God has truly vindicated us in this effort. Let us remember the charge given to us by General Stephen Dill Lee as we continue to press forward.

Deo Vindicie,
Larry McCluney, Jr.
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans



Please make a donation and make your check out to the Sons of Confederate Veterans and in the for line put "Forrest Interment", or call SCV headquarters and make a donation by credit card or debit. Call 1-800-mysouth and ask for Executive Director Adam Southern. Lets bring the general and his wife back home and lay them in a final resting place provided by those who love him most.

Mail checks to
Forrest Reinterment Fund
P.O. Box 59
Columbia, TN 38402



Slanderous Anti-South Legislation in U.S. House of Representatives

The official title is: H.R.4994 - No Federal Funding for Confederate Symbols Act 117th Congress (2021-2022).

On August 10, 2021, New York Rep. Espaillat, Adriano with 35 cosponsors introduced H.R. 4994. They justify the proposed prohibition on the use of Federal funds for any Confederate symbol because:

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The Confederate battle flag is one of the most controversial symbols from U.S. history, signifying a representation of racism, slavery, and the oppression of African Americans.

(2) The Confederate flag and the erection of Confederate monuments were used as symbols to resist efforts to dismantle Jim Crow segregation, and have become pillars of Ku Klux Klan rallies.

(3) There are at least 1,503 symbols of the Confederacy in public spaces, including 109 public schools named after prominent Confederates, many with large African-American student populations.

(4) There are more than 700 Confederate monuments and statues on public property throughout the country, the vast majority in the South. These include 96 monuments in Virginia, 90 in Georgia, and 90 in North Carolina.

Every SCV member should contact his U.S. Representative asking them to vote against H.R. 4994 because of its hateful and slanderous misrepresentation of Southerners past and present. The Bill was referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment; the Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials; the Subcommittee on Highways and Transit; the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management; and the Subcommittee on Aviation. At this time (Aug. 21, 2021) no further action has been taken by the House.

If your congressman is on one of the subcommittees listed—it is especially important that you contact him and voice your opposition to the bill. Even if your congressman is not on one of these subcommittees—contact them and voice your opposition to the bill.

Stress that this bill will have a detrimental impact on Southern “Civil War” tourism.

James Ronald Kennedy

[Information obtained at <https://www.congress.gov/>]

Dues Time. Here are some Reminders

Compatriots,

With dues time upon us again, I want to remind everyone that the physical address for Elm Springs and the National Confederate Museum has changed.

All packages, certified and registered mail needs to be sent to:

**Sons of Confederate Veterans
2357 Park Plus Dr,
Columbia, TN 38401.**

All other mail should be sent to:
Sons of Confederate Veterans

**PO Box 59
Columbia, TN 38402-0059**

Any mail sent to the old address of 740 Mooresville Pike, Columbia, TN will be **returned** to sender by the USPS.

Adjutants, please also note we are not accepting Division dues this year. Please send all Division Dues to your division as instructed by your Camp or Division.

Thank you,

Adam Southern, Executive Director

ANV Statement on the Lee Memorial

Office of the Commander

Army of Northern Virginia,

Sons of Confederate Veterans

September 10th, 2021

For Immediate Release,

Despite overwhelming support to keep the General Robert E. Lee memorial on Richmond, Virginia's famed Monument Avenue standing where it has stood for more than 130 years, we have just witnessed with both anger and sadness its desecration and removal by frenzied radicals and opportunistic politicians. Their loud, unreasoned voices demanding diversity and equity disguise their hatred not just for General Lee and other symbols of the South, but for the entirety of American and Western civilization and heritage.

Richmond, once the Capital of the South, is now a decaying city. It is now run by those little people who hate and despise her history. Their solution is to attempt to abolish and completely re-write that history, and so destroy any continuity and the inheritance of millions of Virginians. The insane leftists in charge have thrown all reason out the window. Along with that, the Virginia Supreme Court has tossed by the wayside the Constitution. Where else in this great nation can one sign a contract but then renege on it years later. Yet, one gets to keep the property in direct contradiction to that contract? Is Virginia the only state where legal contracts are unenforceable? Are all contracts unenforceable or just the ones that offend the current tyrants in power?

This situation should remind us of another time in history when the Constitution of the United States was overthrown by tyranny. At that moment General Lee was forced to choose between his home state and an oppressive government bent on empire and on subjugating the states in the American South. It would have been easier for General Lee to lead a tyrant's army to destroy property and the rights of the people. Instead, he made the noblest of decisions when he chose to defend his beloved State of Virginia, which had *reserved specifically for itself the right to secede* when it originally joined the Federal union. Lee, prior to offering his services to the newly-independent Commonwealth of Virginia, had formally resigned from the United States Army. In reluctantly agreeing to serve his native state *he committed no treason*, rather he rose to protect the people's God-given rights and liberties granted them and otherwise affirmed by the Constitution of the United States.

Much in the spirit of General Robert E. Lee's "Proclamation to the People of Maryland," we support our brothers' and sisters' right to defend their history and property. Like "Marse Robert" we choose to stand for our history and for our inheritance, against the rising tide of lunacy and tyranny.

***Proclamation to the People of Maryland
To the People of Maryland:
Headquarters Army N. Virginia
Near Fredericktown, 8th September, 1862***

It is right that you should know the purpose that brought the Army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves.

The People of the Confederate States have long watched with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a Commonwealth, allied to the States of the South by the strongest social, political and commercial ties.

They have seen with profound indignation their sister State deprived of every right, and reduced to the condition of a conquered Province. Under the pretense of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of its most valuable provisions, your citizens have been arrested and imprisoned upon no charge, and contrary to all forms of law; the faithful and

manly protest against this outrage made by the venerable and illustrious Marylanders to whom in better days, no citizens appealed for right in vain, was treated with scorn and contempt; the government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers; your legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members; freedom of the press and of speech, of the Federal Executive, and citizens ordered to be tried by a military commission for what they may dare to speak. Believing that the People of Maryland possessed a spirit too lofty to submit to such a government, the people of the south have long wished to aid you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you to again enjoy the inalienable rights of free men, and restore independence and sovereignty to your State.

In obedience to this wish, our Army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms in regaining the rights of which you have been despoiled.

This, Citizens of Maryland, is our mission, so far as you are concerned. No constraint upon your free will is intended, no intimidation is allowed.

Within the limits of this Army, at least, Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech.

We know no enemies among you, and will protect all of every opinion. It is for you to decide your destiny, freely and without constraint.

This army will respect your choice whatever it may be, and while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will.

R. E. Lee,
General Commanding.

The truth is that General Robert E. Lee's noble and unselfish record contradicts the lies of the radical left.

It is past the time for ordinary folks to support respect for all Americans of all backgrounds and to stand against those who would commit what amounts to cultural genocide against those they deem different from themselves.

Lastly, we thank President Donald Trump for his brave defense of America's greatest general, as he also condemns the desecration of the Robert E. Lee memorial at Richmond's Monument Avenue.

R. Kevin Stone, Commander
Army of Northern Virginia, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

"His (Robert E. Lee's) deeds will be remembered; and when the monument we build shall have crumbled into dust, his virtues will still live, a high model for the imitation of generations yet unborn."

— President Jefferson Davis, C.S.A., Richmond Dispatch, November 4, 1870

Captain Sally Louisa Tompkins

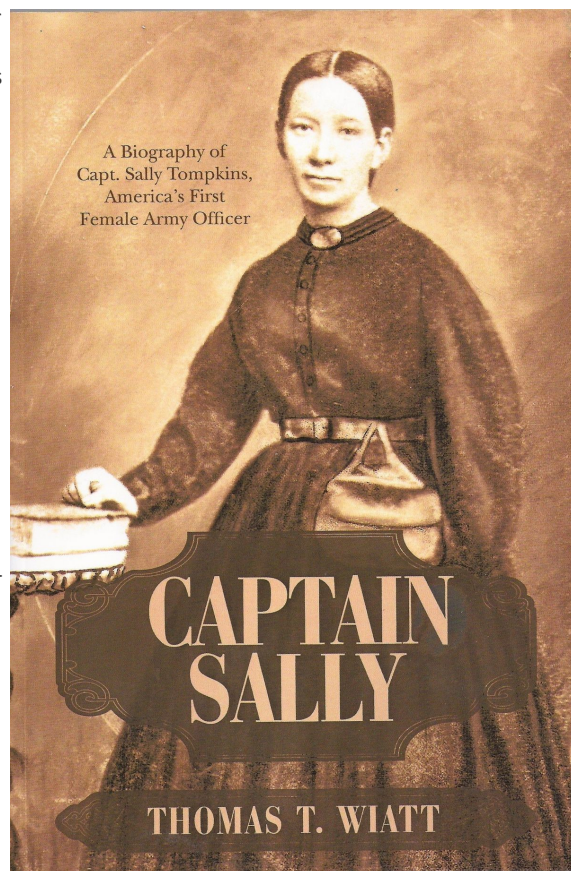
Throughout history, women have been pushed into extraordinary situations, rising to the challenge and earning their place in the history. Women's History Month is dedicated to celebrating the perseverance of women throughout history and today as we strive to overcome obstacles in our way. Throughout the Civil War, women were prohibited serving in the armies and at its beginnings were discouraged from serving in the hospitals. Many women throughout the South who had opened their own hospitals were encouraged to close them when Confederate President Jefferson Davis instituted regulations mandating that hospitals be under military command. However, one woman in Richmond, Virginia, named Sally Louisa Tompkins refused to close her hospital and as a result, became the only female commissioned officer in the Confederate

Army.

Sally was born in the Tidewater region of Virginia on a farm name "Poplar Grove" in 1833. Not much is documented about her early life, but life was hard on Sally and her family so she had experience with pain and suffering. When she was only five years old, her father, Christopher Tompkins, passed and four years later, three of her sisters, Martha, Harriet, and Elizabeth, succumbed to Yellow Fever within weeks of each other. In her teen years, her family moved to Norfolk where she was educated at the Norfolk Female Institute, then moved to Richmond in 1854 where her mother died shortly after.

Shortly after the Battle of First Manassas on July 21, 1861, Tompkins tried to do what she could to prevent more death by opening a her own hospital in Richmond. Her 1916 obituary published in the Richmond Times Dispatch stated that her hospital was located "at the northwest corner of third and Main Streets, she took her mother's old cook and opened the hospital ten

days after the first battle of Manassas...". One of many hospitals located within the Confederate capitol, it was rather small having an average of only about 25 patients. It also had several non-military staff members such as the ladies of St. James Episcopal Church, as well as enslaved labors. However, Sally Tompkins had the reputation of being a stickler for cleanliness and so her hospital had one lowest death rates. According to the statistical reports of the Robertson Hospital housed in the National Archives, on average, between 0-4 soldiers passed away each month with no more than seven in a single month. As a result, when Confederate Surgeon General Samuel P. Moore issued an order to close all private hospitals in favor of military hospitals operated by officers, Sally Tompkins fought back. After refusing to close her hospital, President Jefferson Davis had her commissioned as an officer in the Confederate Army so that she could keep the hospital open. On September 9, 1861, Sally Tompkins was officially commissioned as a female Captain in the Confederate Army, yet according to her commission papers, she "would not allow [her] name to be placed upon the pay roll of the army". Sally's hospital remained open until the end the Civil War and still had of the lowest mortality rates in Richmond. Out of the 1,334 wounded soldiers that Captain Tompkins' staff saw, only 73 died.





After the war, Sally remained in Richmond as an active member of the community and St. James Episcopal Church where she continued to focus her life on the service of others. She volunteered as a Sunday school teacher and remained active in a variety of avenues of charitable work. She was also very often recognized for her service during the war. Supposedly several soldiers asked for her hand in marriage, which she turned down remaining unmarried all her life. Additionally, during the 1896 Grand Confederate Reunion in Richmond, she

hosted a special patient reunion for the soldiers of the Robertson Hospital. She honored the veterans by paying to rent a house and purchase food for the reunion, and soldiers and their wives from nine southern states came to Richmond to honor her.

Through all of her charitable work, she eventually moved into the Confederate Women's home in 1905 where she lived until her death in 1916. She was buried with full military honors at Christ Church in Matthews' County, Virginia.

In her own right Sally Tompkins was just as significant in the medical field during the Civil War as other women like Dorothea Dix, Clara Barton, or Dr. Elizabeth Walker. However, her story seems to be much more localized to the Richmond area than on a national scale. Though her story is not as known, her legacy is prominently displayed in the Richmond area. A marker has stood at the site of the Robertson hospital commemorating Captain Sally since 1910 and in the 1960s at St. James Episcopal Church a stained glass was installed in her honor. Though her story is shorter and not as well known, Sally Tompkins is to be admired for fighting for her desire to keep her hospital open and her willingness to help those in need, both during times of war and peace.

The Williams Gun: The Confederates' Secret Weapon

Norm Dasinger, Jr., August 23, 2021

Blue and Gray Education.org

An original Williams Gun | Courtesy of New Market Battlefield State Historical Site

This unrivaled and innovative weapon was first used by Pickett's Brigade at the battle of Fair Oaks/Seven Pines, Virginia, where it was reported as having "killed Federals so fast they never knew what hit them." Following this May 31, 1862, clash, the *Richmond Daily Exchange* reported, "It will throw twenty balls a minute a distance of fifteen hundred yards."

The Williams single-barreled rapid fire cannon has been called the first machine gun. It was designed by Capt. D. R. Williams of Covington, Kentucky, in 1861. The barrel was four feet long with a 1.57-inch caliber bore. The effective range was 800 yards, but the maximum range was 2,000 yards. At least 40 of them were made in Richmond, Lynchburg, and Mobile.

Capt. Theodore Allen of the 7th Ohio and a witness to the devastation

of the Confederate gun wrote in *Types and Traditions of the Old Army*: "Each gun could be fired about 40 times a minute. It could not be sighted when fired so rapidly."

Allen came up against a Williams gun at an encounter near Blue Springs, Tennessee, and added, the "commander of the battery regarded it as a most effective arm at the time."

The piece was manned by a crew of three. One fed self-consuming paper cartridges into the breech from above by hand. The second placed percussion caps on to a nipple on the left hand side of the chamber, under an automatic hammer synchronized to the breech mechanism. The third cranked the handle on the right side, which closed and locked the breech block and dropped the hammer on the cap. All the same, it was not properly a machine gun for it had no attached feeding mechanism. The human loader had to be quick, that's all. Confederate officer H. T. Owen fired one of the guns and wrote, "They were much louder than a musket and less than an ordinary cannon."

In addition to Virginia 1862, a Williams gun appears in *Confederate Official Orders/Reports* in May 1863 from Arkansas, June 1863 from Mississippi, and October 1863 from Tennessee. In due course, overheating that made the breech jam was an issue and could not be overcome.

Purportedly, the [New Market Battlefield State Historical Park](#), [West Point Museum](#), and [Kentucky Military History Museum](#) have original Williams guns in their collections.



The Origins of Critical Race Theory

In the past several months, [multiple state legislatures](#) have made moves to ban critical race theory — the latest hot-button issue in contemporary American politics — from their public schools. Activists have opined that critical race theory is either the cure for racial injustice in America or the most dangerous force threatening our democracy.

Plenty of writers have explained the main tenets of the theory, some in [great detail](#). But where did it come from? How did an obscure academic theory come to dominate the national political conversation in only a few years?

The answer to these questions lies in the origins of the theory. Critical race theory emerged from one of America's foremost institutions: Harvard University. Tracing the history of critical race theory reveals just how intimately connected it is with America's most prestigious university.

In the wake of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, legal scholars grappled with how the sweeping legislation would affect America's racial struggles. By the 1970s, it was clear that anti-discrimination law and racial integration had not fully healed the nation's race relations. This frustrated many civil rights advocates, who after Martin Luther King Jr. died in 1968 lacked a moral lodestar to underpin their faith in American democracy to solve racial problems.

Bell's Progeny

The Road Leads Back to Harvard

Borrowing from Italian Marxist philosopher Antonio Gramsci, who posited a theory of “cultural hegemony” by the capitalist ruling class, a group of Ivy League law professors developed a school of thought called “critical legal studies,” synthesizing Gramsci’s theory of hegemony with racial classification. The most important thinkers of the group of critical legal theorists were all Harvard Law professors: Derrick Bell, Roberto Unger, Duncan Kennedy, and Morton Horwitz.

The main tenets of the philosophy included that justice is inherently subjective, the law is nothing but a political tool, and the system will only ever provide good outcomes for the wealthy and privileged. Their proposed solution was to overthrow Western liberal society. To this point, Unger wrote:

Liberalism must be seen all of a piece, not just as a set of doctrines about the disposition of power and wealth, but as a metaphysical conception of the mind and society. Only then can its true nature be understood, and its secret empire overthrown.

According to Furman University Professor of Education Dr. Michael Jennings, critical race theory “came directly out of law at Harvard, which Bell was a major part of.” In 1973, Bell authored a textbook entitled “Race, Racism, and American Law,” in which he contended the American legal system was implicitly racist and must be deconstructed to bring about racial equity. He used the textbook in his law classes, teaching race essentialism and an inchoate critical race theory to his Harvard law students for decades.

The Early Critical Race Theory Founders

Bell’s extreme pessimism about the “realities” of American law led him to support radical changes to legal theory and political activism. These early sentiments are now reflected in modern critical theory’s insistence that all aspects of society be interpreted within its framework. Following the evidence reveals critical legal studies is the linchpin to understanding the origin of critical race theory. Former Harvard Law student and future Columbia Law professor Kimberle Crenshaw is widely recognized as the coiner of the term “critical race theory.”

The entire introduction of Crenshaw’s landmark [text](#), “Critical Race Theory: the Key Writings that Formed the Movement,” is dedicated to explaining how and why critical race theory emerged from the critical legal studies movement at Harvard. Crenshaw’s introduction asserts that one must recognize “the centrality of Bell’s coursebook and his opposition to the traditional liberal approach to racism for the eventual development of the Critical Race Theory movement.”

In 1980, Bell left Harvard. His students demanded that his replacement also be black; Harvard replied there were no African-American applicants with sufficient credentials. In response, students organized a protest and formulated an “Alternative Course” that was only taught by black professors, portending today’s campus movement for black American-only professorships, clubs, and graduations.

Crenshaw called this protest one of the seminal moments in critical race theory. Other founders were highly involved: Mari Matsuda attended the protests, Richard Delgado taught at them, and Crenshaw was one of the primary student organizers (she was a Harvard Law student at the time).

Matsuda, at the time also a Harvard Law student, went on to [argue](#) that Asian Americans must join the black American battle against the “racial bourgeoisie,” that is, white Americans. In other words, using the ideology she and the other critical race theory progenitors helped develop while at Harvard, Matsuda accused white people of being an oppressor class and called for their overthrow within a Marxist framework.

Crenshaw went on to be a law professor at Columbia and the University of California at Los Angeles, while Matsuda has since become one of the most cited legal scholars in the country, with judges regularly [quoting](#) her work. Delgado took his teachings to the University of Colorado, then onto the University of Alabama Law School, where he still

teaches. This framework has now disseminated across the country and become the standard for today’s critical race activism in our public schools and universities.

These early founders were all affiliated with Harvard, the most prestigious and culturally powerful university in the country. Some were professors, some students, some visitors who came to protest.

A Dangerous Combination

Why is this important? Because we have to note that critical race theory is the brainchild not of grassroots upswell, but Northeastern managerial elites. Critical race theory gained steam at Harvard Law, and married into the managerial attitudes of its neighbor Harvard Business School, which sought to eliminate inefficiencies in human relations by grouping and managing.

Managerialism at Harvard [preached](#) “a largely anonymous ‘technostructure’ of business leaders [that] could dictate to consumers what to buy and, implicitly, how to live.” The politically entrepreneurial critical race theorists combined that with grouping people by race and formed the basis of a managerial racialism that grouped people into privileged and oppressed classes, each with specific actions of racial solidarity or repentance to perform.

Harvard’s intertwinement with critical race theory continues to the present day. This is most clearly expressed in Harvard’s discrimination against Asian applicants, the subject of a [lawsuit](#) against the school. According to critical race theory, any racial inequity is evidence of systemic racism. Thus, the higher percentage of Asian Americans in the student body compared to the overall U.S. population must be “fixed” by discriminating against Asian-American applicants on the basis of race.

This behavior flies in the face of what most Americans would consider fair. Most people, in fact, would call it *racist* to deny students admission because of their race. It is only by the twisted, neo-Marxist logic of critical race theory that such discrimination becomes acceptable.

Because racial discrimination is still unpalatable to most Americans, Harvard hides behind its four centuries of academic excellence and cultural position as the most prestigious university in the world. Racism is *what other*, “low class” people do, not *Harvard* — even when their admissions process is blatantly racist.

Cracks are already showing in this defense, however. As far back as 1985, conservative professors were already [worried](#) that Harvard’s devotion to critical theory was destroying the school’s “scholarly eminence,” and that its brand was quickly becoming a “wasting asset.”

Harvard’s current prestige is the result of centuries of dedication to excellence at the highest level, but its responsibility for disseminating [toxic critical race theory ideology](#) threatens its reputation as the center of excellence in America and the world.

Harvard is still where some of the best and brightest go to be educated, and from there to have a tremendous effect on society. But so long as Harvard continues to implement policies based on critical race theory, their brand and its underlying excellence will continue to decline until it is clear they are simply riding upon the meritocratic efforts of their forebears. Once this becomes more fully apparent, it will no longer be possible for them to justify their ongoing discrimination against Asian Americans and their managerialism over race in America.

Ideas have consequences. Critical race theory is an idea with a demonstrated ability to cause racial disunity and discrimination. From teaching white children that they’re irredeemably racist to discriminating against Asian Americans in college admissions to force racial equity, critical theory in practice hurts Americans of all skin colors.

As the birthplace of the idea, Harvard’s elite culture has engendered the ill effects of critical race theory on society today. Benjamin Franklin said, “It takes many good deeds to build a good reputation, and only one bad one to lose it.” Will critical race theory be the bad deed that will stain Harvard’s reputation forever?

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