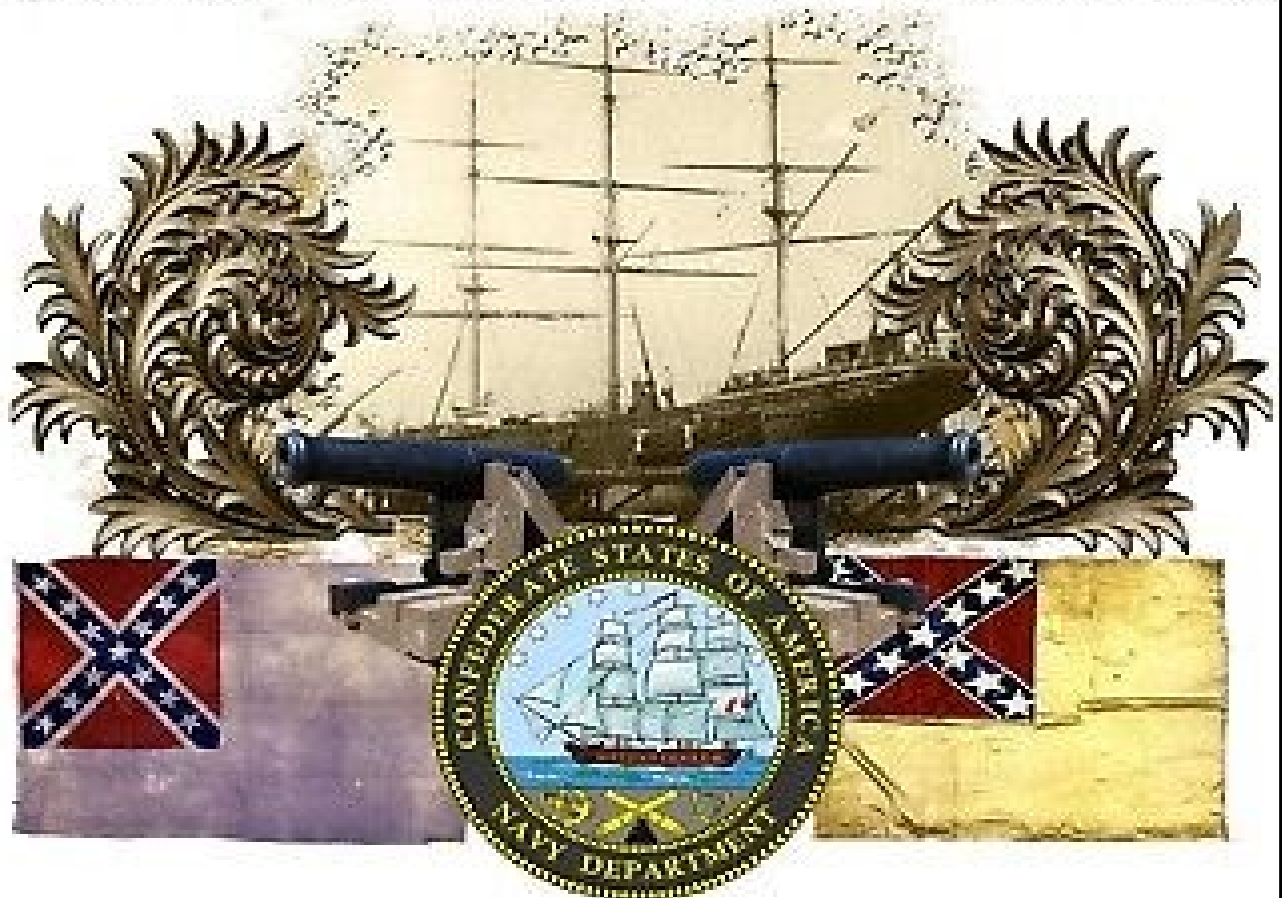


The Delta General

This Month's Issue is Dedicated to the

CSS SHENANDOAH



Camp Website: www.humphreys1625.com

March 2023, Volume 26, Issue 3

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

Commander's Comments — Larry McCluney

Compatriots,

Welcome to the March edition of the Delta General. This issue will highlight the CSS Shenandoah as we honor the Confederate Navy with this issue. I hope you enjoy. We will not have a meeting this month with all of the activities on Division as well as National.

Spring is just around the corner and so is Confederate Heritage Month starting in April. For those not present at our February meeting, it was voted on to have our Confederate Memorial Service on Saturday at 2:00 PM on April 8. We will also have our regular Camp meeting on the grounds following the service. Please make all efforts to attend since we will be dedicating a new headstone.

Also in April, the Division Monument dedication in April near Calhoun City. Its been a longtime since a new Confederate Monument was erected and dedicated in Mississippi and we do not want to miss this event.

Our May meeting will be special, please make all plans to attend as we observe our Camp's 30th Birthday and the Ella Palmer Chapter, OCR's 25th Anniversary as well. We will have a meal, Fried Chicken provided by the Camp, we are asking everyone to bring a side dish and pay \$5.00 a person to off set the cost. 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 6:00 PM.

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

Please bring a friend or potential recruit at our next meeting as we gather to carryout our Camp's business and remember our Confederate ancestors. Remember, "If not US, Who? If not Now, When?"

Confederately,

Larry McCluney, Camp Commander

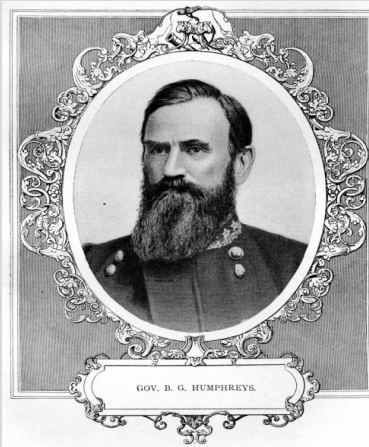
Camp Adjutant's Report — Dan McCaskill - February 2023

6:00 Call to Order by Commander Larry McCluney Opening Prayer by Commander Larry McCluney-Pledges and Salutes to the Flags were waived. Due to the lack of attendance, the Camp Meeting became an Executive Council Meeting since the members who attended the meeting were the Commander, 1st Lt. Commander and Adjutant which constituted 75% of the Camp Executive Council therefore we could conduct Camp Business. Camp Business was conducted by 7% of the membership.

The first order of business was to adopt the Minutes of the Lee – Jackson Banquet. Michael Anthony made the motion to adopt the minutes as presented. The motion was seconded by Dan McCaskill and the motion passed without objection.

- Officer Reports: 1 st Lt Commander Michael Anthony reported he is working on finding a speaker for our next in-house Camp Meeting on May 13th. Adjutant Dan McCaskill deferred his report until the presentation of the Financial Report and Proposed 2023 Budget. Editor Larry McCluney asked if anyone had any problems with the Newsletter and if they liked the Newsletter. Nobody had any problems and everyone liked the Newsletter. Annette McCluney reported the OCR took in \$340 from the raffle at the Lee-Jackson Banquet. Larry McCluney announced a few notable events in the near future being: March 4th General Executive Council Meeting at Elm Springs in Columbia, TN; March 11th is the MS Division Workshop to be held at Lake Tlak-O'Khata near Louisville, MS and the MS Executive Council Meeting immediately following the Workshop; May 6th is the National Confederate Memorial Service at Elm Spring in Columbia, TN.
- Camp Business: Adjutant Dan McCaskill presented the Camp Financial Report and the Proposed 2023 Camp Budget. The one negative in the report was the total assets of the Camp declined \$ 249 because income from dues is not enough to fund everything in the Camp Budget which necessitates drawing on the Camp Reserve Funds. The budget can be balanced in three ways, recruit 25 new members; increase dues by \$5; or eliminate some items in the budget. Another idea presented was to offer a Camp Life Membership. A motion was made by Michael Anthony to adopt the Financial Report and 2023 Budget as presented. Dan McCaskill seconded the motion and the motion passed without objection. Second Item of Business was a conflict with the March Meeting on the 11th. There is a Division Workshop and Executive Council Meeting plus an Army of Tennessee Workshop scheduled for this date. These events require the Camp Commander and Adjutant to attend one of these events. Michael Anthony made a motion to postpone the March Meeting until our scheduled Meeting in April. The motion was seconded by Dan McCaskill and the motion passed without objection. Third Item of Business was the Camp Memorial Service. After some discussion, Michael Anthony made a motion to hold the Confederate Memorial Service and the April Camp Meeting following the Service on Saturday, April 8, 2023 at the Greenville Cemetery starting at 2:00 pm and ask Earl McCown to be our speaker. The motion was seconded Dan McCaskill and the motion passed without objection. There will also be a headstone dedication during the service.
- Announcements: MS Division Reunion will be June 9-11, 2023 at Beauvoir; National SCV Reunion will be July 19-23, 2023 at the Arlington Hotel in Hot Springs, AR A motion to adjourn was made by Michael Anthony, seconded by Dan McCaskill and passed without objection. Total attendance at the Meeting: 4 Closing Prayer: Commander Larry McCluney

Humbly Submitted, Dan A. McCaskill Camp Adjutant



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

The Delta General is published 12 times a year by the Brig/General Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp as a service to its members. The articles, photographs, and content of the Delta General may not be reproduced without permission of the Editor. The opinions expressed by the authors of signed articles reflect the personal views of the writers and not necessarily the views of Camp #1625. The Editor reserves the right to accept or reject any article.

Chaplain's Corner — Earl McCown

From the Chaplain's pen...

The War-Between-The-States began with a largely symbolic battle at Fort Sumner, a battle in which the only fatality was a (Southern) horse. Yet it immediately raised to national crisis a conflict that had been spilling blood regionally for decades. The perspective of what would quickly become the "Confederate States of America" – the Southern perspective – balanced on two points: first, that the individual state was sovereign, even to the point of secession; second, that the "Peculiar institution" of slavery was not only expedient but also ordained by God and upheld in Holy Scripture. When news spread of the surrender of Fort Sumner on April 13 and Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops, one Southern state after another seceded and the Confederacy (of 11 states in all) was born. With it was born the South's embrace of religion as moral defense and its motive force.



It's abundantly clear, as my recent studies have demonstrated that religion stood at the center of the War for both sides. Both North and South looked to God for meaning and each side believed, with equal fervor and certitude, that God was on its side. Many ministers, generals, leaders, and editors went so far as to proclaim that God had ordained the war and would determine its length, its damages, and its outcome. The victor would show, in other words, whose side God really supported. New England political and religious leaders had long proclaimed themselves God's "chosen people." With the start of the Civil War, Southerners laid claim to the title and, through speech, print, and ritual actions, proceeded to prove their claim!

For the South, this "chosen" status not only presumed ultimate victory in what would turn out to be a long and bloody conflict, but also put God's endorsement on the Confederate national identity. In fact, the South claimed to be a uniquely Christian nation.

The new Confederate Constitution adopted on February 8, 1861, and ratified on March 11, 1861, officially declared its Christian identity, "invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God." Southern leaders chose as their national motto *Deo Vindice* ("God will avenge"). Confederate President Jefferson Davis proclaimed that the time had come "to recognize our dependence upon God...[and] supplicate His merciful protection." This national acknowledgement of religious dependence, as the South frequently pointed out during the war in both the religious and the secular press, stood in stark contrast to the "godless" government of the North that ignored God in its constitution and put secular concerns above the sacred duties of Christian service and the divine commission.

On June 13, 1861, President Davis declared the Confederacy's first national fast. National fast days had long been quintessentially northern. Before the war, the South had constantly avoided both politics in the pulpit and the "jeremiad" (the language of religious devotion and lament, named for the Biblical book of Jeremiah) from the secular rostrum. In the teeth of conflict, however, the South discovered a religious rhetoric that could interpret God's involvement with the Confederate cause and define the role of the Christian churches in the Confederate nation. This language of Christian nationhood dissolved the barrier between religious and secular speech in the South, and set the stage for a moral battle that declared a declined spirituality in the North, a region, according to Southern voices, now run by infidels and fanatics under a godless government.

I wonder just how far our nation has declined spiritually, and just how close are we to be a nation run by infidels and fanatics under a godless government!

BEAUVIOR

Beauvoir, the historic post-war home of President Jefferson Davis, is owned and operated by the Mississippi Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. There are several ways that you can participate in the continued preservation of this beloved landmark located in Biloxi, Mississippi.



*Beauvoir - Post-war home of Jefferson Davis.
Biloxi, Mississippi*

Friends of Beauvoir

For as little as \$25 annually, you can become a member of the Friends of Beauvoir. Membership includes tour admission and a 10% discount at the Beauvoir gift shop.



The Jefferson Davis Presidential Library located on the grounds of Beauvoir in Biloxi, Mississippi.

Guardians needed

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

National SCV News

Forrest Homecoming Video

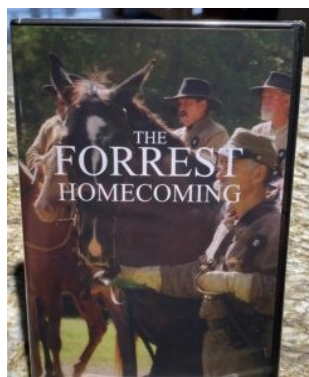
Compatriots:

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



Update to Supplemental Certificate Processing

Compatriots:

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

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

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

For Immediate Release:

Victory in Tennessee! Confederate Memorial in Nashville preserved by a Unanimous Vote of the Tennessee Historical Commission!

In the words of Lt. Gen. Thomas Jonathan Jackson (Stonewall), one must "... move swiftly, strike vigorously, and secure all the fruits of victory. ..." This is exactly what the General Joseph E. Johnston Camp 28 in Nashville did as an intervening party before the Tennessee Historical Commission in the waiver request by the Nashville Metro Board of Parks and Recreation seeking the removal of the Confederate Memorial placed by the Frank Cheatham Bivouac UCV Camp 35 and dedicated on June 19, 1909, from Centennial Park in Nashville.

The matter was heard before the THC on Friday, February 17, 2023. The Tennessee Division JAG Officer, H. Edward Phillips represented Camp 28 before the Commission. During the hearing, evidence was produced underscoring the fact that renowned artist George Julian Zolnay (1863- 1949), a Hungarian immigrant, who sculpted the Confederate Memorial, also sculpted the "Gold Star Monument" dedicated in 1923 to the Nashvillians killed in action in World War I (one of his last professional commissions), and that with each of these memorials being located in Centennial Park, preservation must be favored. Phillips also noted that these objects including the Parthenon, on which Zolnay also worked, were part of the 2008 application by the THC to place Centennial Park on the National Historic Register and therefore supported the legal presumption under Tennessee law favoring those memorials listed on the Register be preserved.

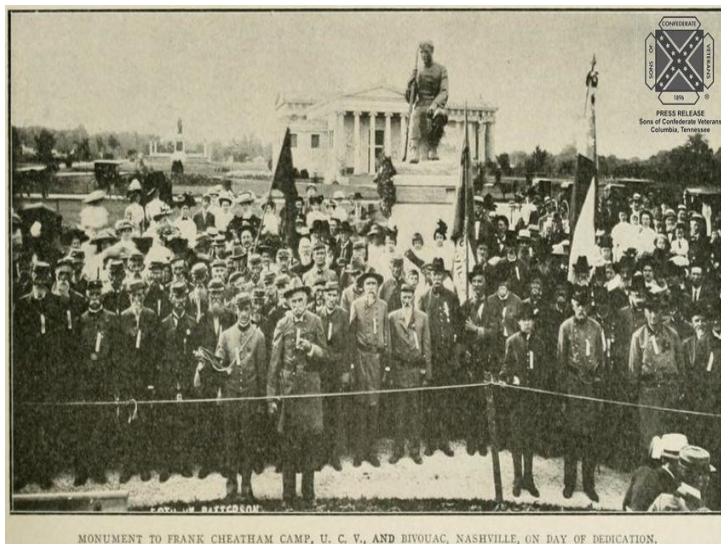
Camp member Frank Heathman provided testimony related to his ancestor Sgt. Jesse Cage, Co. E, 7th Tennessee Inf. Regt., who was a member of the Frank Cheatham Bivouac, and whose name is among the 540 Bivouac members listed on the Memorial. Compatriot Heathman discussed the reasons these memorials were established in the first instance – to honor those veterans who served during a bitterly fought war and for the preservation of our founding principles.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans supports expanding the footprint of history rather than taking away monuments and memorials placed by our forebearers. The history of our nation spans centuries and we believe there is room to tell the story of all deserving Americans.

Please continue to support all Heritage Defense Initiatives and funding, as it does make a difference. We move forward in victory when we work hard and are committed to our local communities.

R. S. Jason Boshers, Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

H. Edwards Phillips,
National Public Affairs Officer



MONUMENT TO FRANK CHEATHAM CAMP, U. C. V., AND BIVOUAC, NASHVILLE, ON DAY OF DEDICATION.

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.

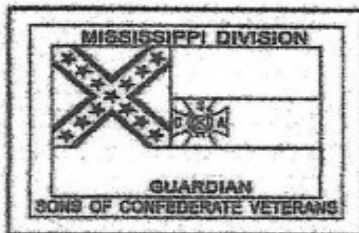
Applicant Signature: _____ Date: ___/___/___

Committee Chairman: _____ Date: ___/___/___

Mail Application, Map and Photos to:

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

Mississippi Division Guardian Program



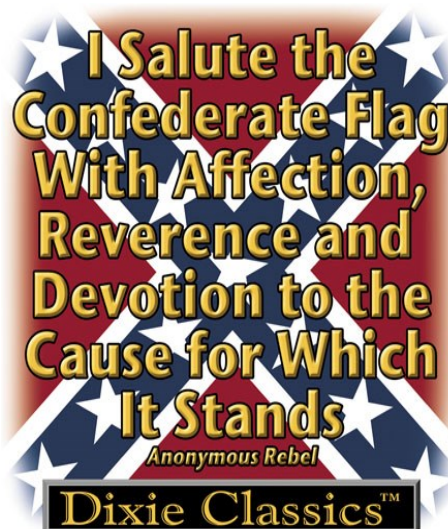
- .. **Purpose:** The program is designed to honor the memory of our Confederate ancestors and through its implementation will provide the preservation of their final resting places and will document for future generations their sacrifices.
- l. **Eligibility:** Any Mississippi Division camp member in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

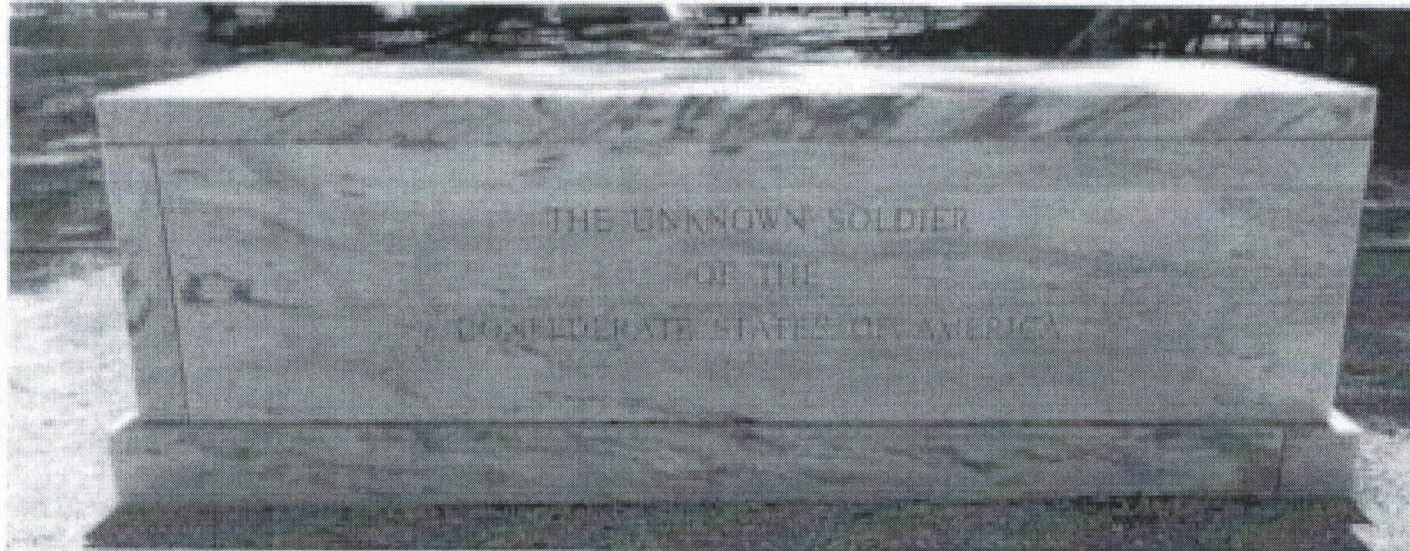
**Host Hotels: Edgewater Inn, 1936 Beach Blvd, Biloxi, MS 39531 Ph: (800) 323-9676
Quality Inn, 2414 Beach Blvd, Biloxi, MS 39531 Ph: (228) 388-1000
Motel 6, 2476 Beach Blvd, Biloxi, MS 39531 Ph: (228) 388-2601**

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

Blount, MS. 39531

OR

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

Example:

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



Inside the museum



SCV_CHAT
RECLAIMING THE NARRATIVE
ONE WEEK AT A TIME

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

THE NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MUSEUM AT ELM SPRINGS

The truth about the South's struggle to form a new nation is under attack as never before. The National Battlefield Parks have been taken over by the "it's all about slavery" provocateurs. Museums have changed their collections and interpretations to present what they call the cultural history of the War for Southern Independence. In reality this new perspective is nothing more than South bashing. The forces of political correctness have gone into high gear. They attempt to ban any and all things Confederate through their ideological fascism.

There needs to be at least one place where the people of the South and others can go to learn an accurate account of why so many struggled so long in their attempt to reassert government by the consent of the governed in America!

The General Executive Council of the Sons of Confederate Veterans made the commitment in October of 2008 to start the process to erect a new building that will have two purposes. One of the uses of this new building will be to give us office space and return Elm Springs to its original grandeur. However the main function is to house The Confederate Museum. We are planning a museum that will tell the truth about what motivated the Southern people to struggle for many years to form a new nation. At the SCV Reunion in July of 2009 the GEC set up a building fund for this purpose. One of the goals is to provide an accurate portrayal of the common Confederate soldier, something that is currently absent in most museums and in the media.

These plans have now become a reality. The ground breaking has taken place and the museum is now open.

Take this journey with us and support the museum as a donor or join the Friends of the Museum today!

Send Donations to:
 Sons of Confederate Veterans
 Attn: National Confederate Museum
 P.O. Box 59
 Columbia, TN 38402

Or you can call 1-800-MY-DIXIE to pay by credit card.

www.theconfederatemuseum.com

2023 Sons of Confederate Veterans National Reunion

www.2023scvreunion.org

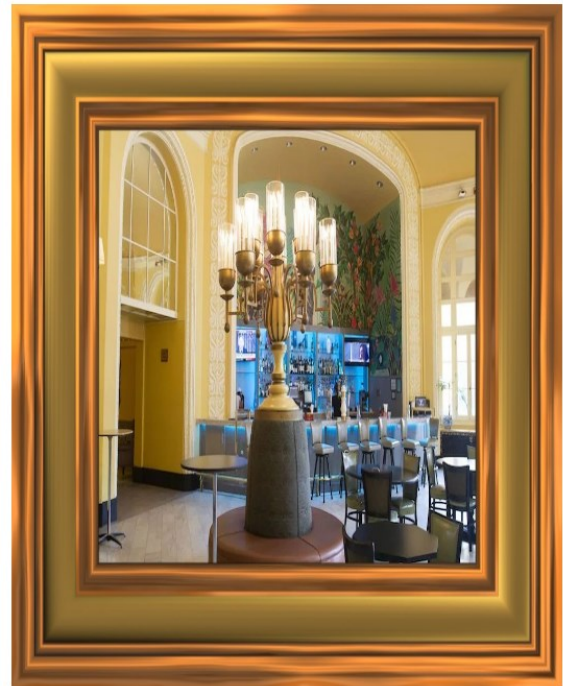
Hosted By The James M Keller Camp #648

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 carshow 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



Change in Proration Policy effective

March 4, 2023

Proration of members who have been delinquent over 2 years is now allowed

Compatriots:

At the March meeting of the GEC, the Proration Policy was changed, allowing proration for members that have been delinquent for over two years. The GEC hopes this new policy will help camps bring delinquent members back into the ranks.

The policy is included below for your convenience.

Best wishes,
Adam Southern
Executive Director

DUES PRORATION (effective for the year 2022/2023) fiscal year 2022

This is the way the prorated dues system works: The membership voted to raise dues from \$30. to \$35.00. This affects the proration amounts.

The SCV operates on a fiscal year (not calendar) beginning August 1st of one year and going through July 31st of the following year. The current fiscal year, August 1, 2022, through July 31, 2023, is shown as status 2022 on your roster, and it means the member's dues are paid through July 31, 2023. Additionally, there is now a 1-month grace period from August 1st through September 1st when members are still current while camps work to collect the annual dues for the next fiscal year. Dues submissions postmarked after September 1st of each year are now subject to a \$5 late fee in addition to the normal \$35 annual dues. This extra \$5 fee also applies to all delinquent/former members wishing to reinstate but cannot be prorated anymore.

If someone joins as a new member in **February, March, or April 2023** (which is technically the 3rd quarter of our fiscal year) he can pay his \$35 yearly dues and the \$5 processing fee, and he has the option to pay an additional \$17.5 for a total of **\$57.50** to join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year as status 2022, meaning his dues will be advanced & paid through July 31, 2024. The \$17.50 counts for the remainder of the current year, and the \$35 is for the following year. You may **not** just pay \$17.5 to finish the current without paying for the following year as well.

If someone joins as a new member in **May, June, or July 2023** (which is technically the 4th quarter of our fiscal year) he can pay his \$35 yearly dues and the \$5 processing fee, and he has the option to pay an additional \$8.75 for a total of **\$48.75** to join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year as status 2022, meaning his dues will be advanced & paid through July 31, 2024. The \$8.75 counts for the remainder of the current year, and the \$35 is for the following year. You may not just pay \$8.75 to finish the current without paying for the following year as well.

*****IMPORTANT NEW NOTICE: CHANGE OF PRORATION POLICY! 3-4-2023**

Proration of reinstatements of members who have been delinquent over 2 years is now allowed.

Please remember that the shortened grace period to pay dues without a \$5 late fee beginning Aug. 1st is now only 1 month ending each Sept. 1st & **this prorated dues option is now only available for brand new members joining in the 3rd or 4th quarter.**

Proration of reinstatements/delinquents less than 2 years is not an option.

There is not an option to pay only the partial dues for the remainder of the current fiscal year. This prorated dues policy, originally adopted at the 2005 Nashville Convention, is a great improvement over the past practice when men who joined during the last six months of the fiscal year had only one option which was to pay the entire \$35 for the remaining months in the fiscal year only to get hit up for dues again when the new fiscal year begins each Aug. 1st. The proration period does not begin until February 1st of each fiscal year & cannot be prorated until then.

*****PLEASE DO NOT JUST SEND THE PARTIAL PRORATED DUES AMOUNT WITHOUT INCLUDING A FULL YEAR'S DUES WITH IT*****



New Confederate Memorial Museum Site

Gentlemen, New Orleans' Confederate Memorial Hall has launched their new website: <https://confederatemuseum.com/>

If you have never visited Memorial Hall, the new site does an amazing job of showing you what you're missing. There are also 3 great videos from their photo archives.

Memorial Hall does not receive any public funding. Their entire operating budget comes from donations, memberships, admissions, and gift shop sales. Their survival depends on people like us. We owe it to our beloved Confederate ancestors to ensure their existence and future.

The Officers and Members of Beauregard Camp 130 encourage every member of the Louisiana Division to support the museum by becoming a member of Memorial Hall. We are so blessed to have the finest and largest collection of Confederate relics and memorabilia right here in our own state housed in a building that was built specifically for Confederate Veterans and it is the oldest museum in the State of Louisiana.

A visit to Memorial Hall makes a great field trip activity for your Camp. When was the last time YOU visited??

Deo Vindice, Deo Gratias.
Beauregard Camp 130



Beauregard and Grant at Cherry Mansion in Savannah, TN on April 1, 2023

In the current issue of the Civil War Monitor! I am portraying General Grant at both of the ads shown on this page!

The General's Breakfast will be on the grounds of the Cherry Mansion on Saturday, April 1st. I will be with General P. G. T. Beauregard (Larry McCluney, Jr.).

In this photo, the Cherry Mansion is shown in the background.

On the weekend of April 8th-9th, I will be with General Robert E. Lee Thomas Jessee at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park to observe the anniversary of Lee's surrender to Grant.

Please come to them, if possible, and enjoy the widespread History that is advertised here.

Join us for the annual General's Breakfast at Cherry Mansion. A special breakfast with General U.S. Grant and General Beauregard in commemoration of the 160th anniversary of the Battle of Shiloh. Ticket includes breakfast and Generals/Mansion presentations. Call 731-925-8181 for more information.

USG

Col. George W. Lee: Hero or Monster?

Robert S. Davis, December 26, 2022,
blueandgrayeducation.org

In *Secret Yankees*, the one book that prominently mentions Col. George Washington Lee, he is described as orchestrating a reign of terror against supporters of the Union in Civil War Atlanta. Confederate general Braxton Bragg removed him from command and Federal general William Tecumseh

Sherman ordered him to be executed on sight. These complaints made to Bragg and Sherman about Lee came from the so-called "Secret Yankees," an Atlanta criminal syndicate of wealthy northern and southern profiteers. They had no problem working for the Confederate government if while enriching themselves off the war. This "cabal" involved cotton smuggling that was illegal in both of the warring nations. Lee was ready to expose the whole operation when the war ended. No evidence exists that he ever harmed anyone at any time and he was never charged with any crime.

Even before the war, Lee led demonstrations for secession in Atlanta and served in special volunteer militia units. When Georgia seceded from the Union, he failed to persuade Gov. Joseph E. Brown to accept a company of Atlanta tradesmen, mostly men of the Atlanta Masonic Lodge, he had formed. Lee, however, became literally the first soldier of the Confederate army when he offered this company to President Jefferson Davis at Davis's inauguration in February of 1861.

Subsequently, Lee led his troop of skilled artisans to Pensacola where he answered directly to Confederate commander Gen. Braxton Bragg. The general gave this group of ad-hoc engineers responsibility for some 100 pieces of heavy artillery at Fort McRae, in Pensacola harbor, including a mortar brought in from Charleston that reportedly had fired the first shot at Fort Sumter. He also served in Richmond and Savannah but had to give up his command because of recurring bouts of tuberculosis.

In 1862, he took command in Atlanta as a captain without specified responsibilities. Nonetheless, he established security in a city of criminals, refugees, and a frightened general population. In a letter dated October 18, 1862, Lee wrote, "[Atlanta] has been since the commencement of the revolution—a point of rendezvous of traitors, swindlers, extortionists, and counterfeiters. The population as a predominant element is a mixture of Jews, New England Yankees, and refugees shirking military duties."

Under his authority, military facilities were protected, hospitals well-managed, and numerous companies raised for the army. Persons suspected of illegal activities were turned over to civilian authorities. Deserters, persons aiding draft evasion, saboteurs, spies, and people suspected of the same, he had transported to Castle Thunder prison in Richmond. Governor Brown, Atlanta officials, and the newspapers praised his efforts. The highest levels of the Confederate government held Lee in high regard. In subsequent war years, he was given various duties.

George W. Lee failed in his business ventures before the war, giving him a reputation of being corrupt and untrustworthy that had more to do with bad luck, incompetence, and poor choices in partners. Success in business continued to allude him after the war, and he died in Rome, Georgia, on April 3, 1879, at age 47.

People of different opinions do not accept Lee, including that a man with no connection to slavery could make sacrifices for the Confederacy only out of patriotism. They better understand a murderous fanatic for a slave state. Some southerners do not want the administrative incompetence, criminal conspiracies, petty politics, profiteering, and war resistance of the Confederacy remembered and that so few men like Lee successfully fought that dark side. The career of George Washington Lee merits study because it provides a panorama of how internal elements in the Confederate States worked against the survival of that nation.



George Washington Lee in pre-Civil War uniform, likely of Atlanta's Gate City Guards | Lee/Huss Family Papers, AC 69-249, Georgia Archives, Morrow

LAST MEN STANDING.

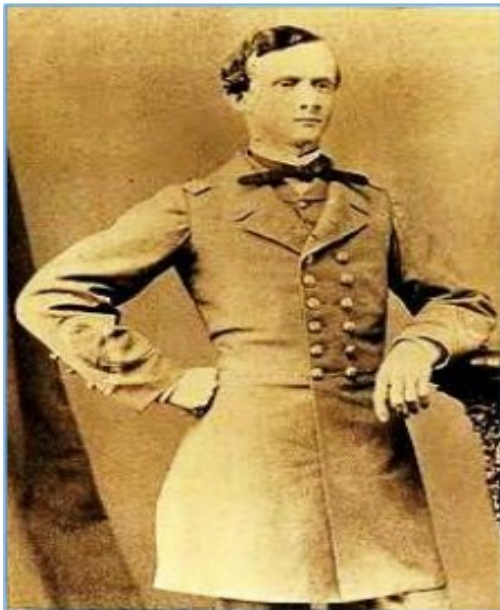


CSS Shenandoah burns two Yankee whalers in the Arctic after removing their crew to safety. Campaigns were conducted without a single casualty on either side, although two Confederate sailors succumbed to scurvy. The sailor on the right is described as being from CSS Shenandoah, this would make him either Charles Hopkins, Joseph Stevenson or Edward Weeks. I believe it is Charles Hopkins, photographed 1865. The heavy table covering features in several crew pictures taken in Liverpool. There appears to be a harmonica tucked into his trousers-Editor.



A

strange quirk of fate meant that amongst the last Confederates to surrender after the *War Between the States* on 6 November in *Liverpool* were 2-Free African Americans on board *CSS Shenandoah*, as well as a number of *Hawaiians*, *South Pacific Islanders* known as "*Kanakas*" and a large number of *Australians* (42), a total of 135 men. Meanwhile on the mainland of North America, *Cherokee Indians*, under the



command of *General Stand Watie* were the last to surrender. Some Confederates refused surrender and fled to *Mexico*, still others sailed for *Brazil* to set up two Confederate cities that still flourish to this day. A number of officers, both army and navy, went to *Egypt* to serve in their military. There is much made of the so-called '*Confederate Cause*' as some mythical world of chivalrous knights, aristocracy and privileged class. The so called '*Cause*' was none of these, it was simply a desire to be independent and democratically free to govern itself.

William C. Whittle of Virginia. 1st Lieutenant and Executive Officer on board CSS *Shenandoah*. Whittle's daily log of ship board activities would later be quoted and used in evidence at the Alabama Claims in Switzerland-Editor.

Weighing 1,160-tons the steam passenger/cargo ship was launched in *Glasgow* in 1863 as *Sea King*. She was equipped with a condensing apparatus that could produce 720 gallons of freshwater each day. We have long known that the Confederate Raider *Shenandoah* was the last to surrender some seven months after the war; the ship is a major link between *Australia*, *New Zealand* and the civil war. *Sea King's* visit to *Auckland* on its maiden voyage, with a consignment of artillery officers, their guns and families for the *Maori Land Wars*, raised eyebrows. Passengers described a mysterious person on board with a Southern accent who avoided contact with them and dined exclusively with *Captain Jean Pinel* (left) who was part owner of the vessel. The



mystery man was obviously a secret agent, put aboard to evaluate the ship's worthiness for conversion. A year later she was renamed CSS *Shenandoah* and refitted at sea with cannon for military use as a *Confederate Raider* preying on Union merchant vessels.

Shenandoah fills her sails before a heavy squall to beat a way past a lighthouse. Artist Jack T. Bayley. (Oil on canvas) Below Lt. Commander Waddell discusses his ship with Australian officers. Melbourne proved difficult and dangerous-Editor.



S*ea King* sailed from the Thames on 5 October 1864. At the same time, *Laurel* was made ready to sail to *Havana, Cuba*. Her passengers, taken out to the ship by tugboat included several old hands from *Alabama* traveling under assumed names. Others came from the *Sailors' Home* on the *Liverpool* waterfront, under the assumption they were to join a ship engaged in lucrative blockade running. *Shenandoah* set sail for the *Pacific* from *London*, commissioned in the Confederate navy. In a year of action she was to sail some 58,000 miles to the *Pacific* and back, circumnavigating the globe, the only Confederate vessel to do so and

became the feared raider of Union vessels, the last vestige of Southern independence to surrender as a legend of naval history.



This wonderful painting by Patrick O'Brien captures the pure energy of *Shenandoah* as she beats her way through a heavy sea that washes across her decks, proving she had more than the Yankee navy to battle in her valiant odyssey. Here you clearly see the collapsed funnel aft of the mainmast—Editor.

While there were numerous reliable crew members with coloured skin on board *Shenandoah*, it was a truly multicultural crew, four were African American but one, *John Williams*, from 6 Richmond Street, Boston Massachusetts, was a misfit and deserted by swimming ashore in Melbourne, Australia. Williams claimed to have served originally in the United States Navy and had been on *USS Congress* in March 1862 when she was sunk at Hampton Roads. He said he was then discharged from the *USS Minnesota*. He later served in the merchant marine aboard the bark *De Godfrey* sailing out of Boston, 6th October 1864. Williams was captured aboard that vessel 7th November 1864 and impressed into service as a landsman on the cruiser *CSS Shenandoah* for 6 months at the rate of \$15.58. However he placed his mark against his name. Williams was rated as ship's cook but seems to have been disgruntled and was confined in irons and 'triced up' 8th December 1864 for fighting but released a few hours later. Confined in irons and 'triced up' again 7th and 8th January 1865 for reasons not stated; released a short time later. 'Triced up' on 18th January 1865 for stealing. Given shore leave on 30th January 1865 at Melbourne, in spite of being trusted to go ashore, he decided to desert the vessel on Monday, 6th February 1865 by swimming ashore at Melbourne. Williams then sought refuge at the United States Consul's office. He's described by Lt. Whittle as "a great villain". (*Alabama Claims* 1, 874 and 975; *CSS Shenandoah Deck Log*; *William Whittle* 86, 100, 101, 106.) It was Williams who accused the ship's commander Lt. James Waddell of recruiting Australians and caused a great deal of trouble for the ship and crew and nearly created a military incident, they were no doubt glad to see the back of him.

As for the term "Triced up"...Before Britannia 'ruled the waves' Holland was the dominant maritime nation of Europe and much of our English seafaring vocabulary can be traced back to Dutch words, *trice* is one of them. It's from the Dutch word *trisen*, meaning to hoist, an older form of the rare modern Dutch word *trijzen*. It came into English use in the late fourteenth century. In maritime usage it meant to lift something using a rope, usually coupled with "up". In that form, it's been part of naval terminology pretty much ever since. In *Cyprian Overbeck Wells*, by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, first published in the *Boy's Own Paper*, Christmas 1886, "When I give the word, you shall discharge your pieces, and by thunder, if any man is a second before or a second after his

fellows I shall trice him up to the weather rigging!" However, the more usual implication of 'trice up' is not only to hoist something but also to secure it. Perhaps the best-known case is in the reveille call, "All hands heave out and trice up", which originally told sailors to get out of their hammocks and lash them up out of the way. From *Geoffrey Chaucer, in Canterbury Tales* — a slightly different meaning... "to pull quickly or suddenly at something, to snatch at it. If you did something at a trice, you did it in one pull, immediately or without delay". In time trice changed from meaning a hoist or a heave...to "instant" or "moment". We may take the term in the *Shenandoah's* case to mean he was locked up and perhaps even tied to the mainmast. (*Held Fast*).



A beautiful ship, sleek, fast and well suited to raiding Yankee commerce. Shenandoah's stern structure and funnel aft of mainmast with three masts sets her apart. There are many illustrations on the 'net claiming to be Shenandoah but do not have these diagnostic features (image Confederate Raider 1861-65 by Angus Konstam, illustrated by Tony Bryan. Published by Osprey). This booklet is essential to all students of the American war-Editor.



The other three African Americans on board were model crew members, free and completely integrated, they enjoyed harmonious relations on board and were loyal, respected and dedicated crew members on full and equal pay with their other shipmates. *Charles Hopkins* was born in *Baltimore, Maryland*; he originally served in the merchant marine aboard the schooner *Lizzie M. Stacey* that was captured by *CSS Shenandoah*. *Charles* shipped as an ordinary seaman aboard the Confederate cruiser, *14th November 1864* at the rate of \$18.00. He placed his mark against his name. *Charles* later served as wardroom cook. He's most likely to be the sailor pictured on page one, he would have posed with other crew members, possibly in *Liverpool* after the surrender. The heavy patterned table cover matches other photos taken in *Liverpool*. Incidentally his picture appears on a page with several others and while I cannot confirm they were from *Shenandoah*, the site (*see sources*) clearly declares they were and I accept this but without any other confirmation.

Another African American was, *Joseph Stevenson* who was on the *Pearl* and opted to join *Shenandoah* at *Ascension Islands*. His surname is also shown as *Stevenson* and *Stevens*. *Joseph* shipped as ordinary seaman aboard *CSS Shenandoah*, *2nd April 1865* and was paid the rate of \$19.40. *Joseph* placed his mark against his name. He also was a signatory who expressed confidence in the command of

their captain *Lieutenant James I. Waddell*, in a petition dated September 1865. Proving *Joseph* was on board when the ship surrendered [*Alabama Claims* 1, 975; *ORN* 1, 3, 783; *Whittle* 235.]



The third African American was *Edward Weeks* (surname sometimes shown as *Wicks*). Originally he served merchant marine aboard the whaling ship *Waverley* captured by *CSS Shenandoah* in the Arctic. *Edward* shipped as a landsman aboard the Confederate cruiser 29th *June* 1865 at the rate of \$16.00. A landsman is a sailor with no previous sea experience. He placed his mark against his name and served as cook on board. When it was discovered *Edward* had an ulcer on his leg he became a waiter to marine sergeant, *George P. Canning* until his final illness and death from scurvy in October 1865. *Edward* was buried at sea. He was a signatory who expressed confidence in the command of *Lieutenant James I. Waddell* in a petition dated *September* 1865. (*ORN* 1, 3, 783; *Lt. Whittle* 208 – 209; *Lining Journal* entry dated *Thursday, July 20th, 1865*).

A remarkable tinted photograph emerged recently (right) it bears the misspelt name "Shanandoah"

and dated 1895. The date cannot be correct as she was wrecked in 1879. However the image bears a remarkable resemblance to one above, taken possibly in Liverpool, with snow on buildings and ground but in reverse, (*number 1350*) the date may be 1865. A clue is in the appearance of an additional mast, (*Shenandoah* had three masts), caused by another vessel being tied up close astern. This optical illusion is evident in the well-known image (above). Double crossed spars and rigging correspond. The wharf-side hut is the same. There are numerous images purporting to be *Shenandoah* on the Internet but they show the collapsible funnel forward of the mainmast, not aft and *Shenandoah* had a structure built on the stern to house winching gear for the propeller-Editor.

The Shenandoah

(By a Southern Sympathiser)

The Melbourne Yankees look wond'rous blue,
And swear...it's a "reg'lar" British do,
To furnish the Coals and fit up the Screws
For this damnable...Shenandoah!

Dismay has seized on the Stars and Stripes,
Each Northern Skipper...has got the gripes,
And...inwardly damns his "Tarnal Tripes",
When he looks at the Shenandoah!

To sail for a month, there'll be none so bold-
In fact...they feel they are "all fired" sold,
And quake at the sight of the "Grey and
Gold"
Of the Lads of the Shenandoah!

If Commodore Wilkes was only to hand,
They swear...they'd hang the "out-righteous"
band!
And... that not a stick nor spar should stand
On the deck of the Shenandoah!



But...as there's no Federal Cruiser here-
Nor likely to be-why, it's very clear,
On pleasant news...they'll long time hear
Of the cruise of the Shenandoah!

It may be only a yarn...at most,
But they say...when off Madeira's coast,
On board came Stonewall Jackson's Ghost,
And shipped...in the Shenandoah!

W.E.H.

J.N. Sayers, Printer, Bourke St. Melbourne.

FOREIGN NEWS.

End of the Shenandoah.

SHE GOES INTO A BRITISH PORT AND SURRENDERS.

PERPLEXING QUESTIONS AHEAD.

COMMENTS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The steamship City of London, with Liverpool dates of the 8th, Queenstown 9th, arrived at Quarantine early this morning, and was detained until 10:30.

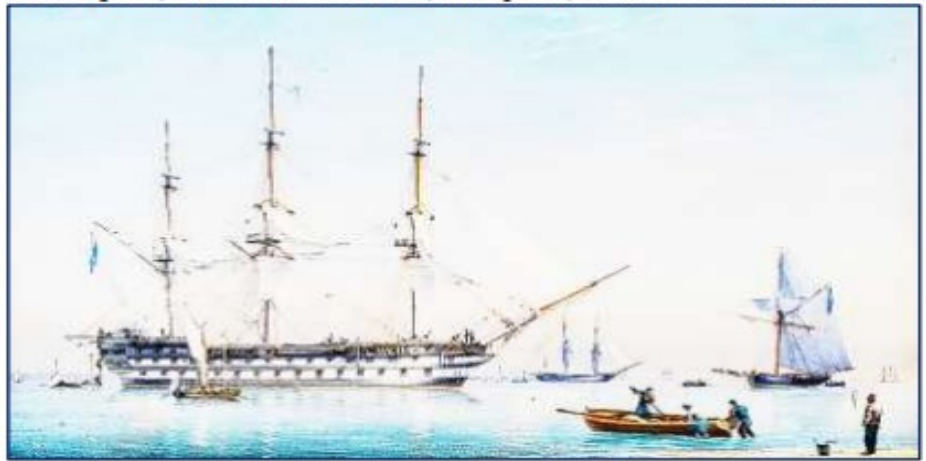
Steamers Hecla, Nova Scotian and City of Baltimore had arrived out.

The pirate Shenandoah arrived in Mersey and surrendered to guard ship Donegal, and is now in the hands of the naval authorities. Capt. Waddell states that the first information he received of the close of the war was on the 30th of August, from the British war vessel Barracouta, and that he immediately consign-

Shenandoah had remained at sea for 12 months and 17 days, traversed some 58,000 miles, flying the Confederate flag right around the globe; the only Confederate vessel to do so. They sank or captured 47 ships, mostly whalers, all of them American civilian merchant vessels. Waddell took close to one thousand prisoners without a single war casualty among his crew or that of his enemy. Although whaler captains had tried to convince Waddell the war was over, he had refused to believe them and headed south destroying another 16 prizes bringing his total to 47. It was only when he encountered the British barque Barracouta that he was shown newspaper accounts about the end of the war, that he accepted the news. Waddell was then off the coast of California and had planned to conduct a raid on San Francisco. With the war long over, Waddell, after discussing it with his crew, and rejecting Sydney, Australia as a port to surrender to, decided to surrender CSS Shenandoah at Liverpool and sailed down the west coast of the United States, around the dangerous southern tip of South America, up to Liverpool, England. He carefully

avoided all contact at sea believing Liverpool would provide more favourable surrender treatment for his crew. The voyage took three months and over 9,000 miles while being pursued by Union warships.

The long voyage around *The Horn* saw an outbreak of scurvy on board and two men died as a result, they were the only deaths of the 135 men on board and one was *Edward Weeks*, both were buried at sea. The ship was never involved in conflict against any Union navy vessel. The Confederate cruiser claimed prizes valued at nearly \$1,400,000 (equivalent to \$24,800,000 today). When *Shenandoah* finally arrived at Liverpool, 6 November 1865, the pilot, who came out to escort them into the harbour, refused because the ship wasn't flying a flag. So up went the *Confederate Naval Flag*, a white ensign with the cross of St Andrew and thirteen stars. What is known as the "*Unstained National Flag*". It caught the breeze and flew magnificently for the very last time and so the *Shenandoah* proudly entered the harbour and surrendered to *H.M.S. Donegal*. The ship was then handed over to the American Consul and sold to the *Sultan of Zanzibar* who used the ship as a private yacht until she was wrecked in 1879.



HMS Donegal about the time of Shenandoah's surrender 1865-Editor.

In an important development with international law, the U.S. government pursued claims, collectively called *The Alabama Claims*, against the British government and, following a court of arbitration, won heavy damages. For some years after the war, former Confederate sailors lived in fear of being persecuted as pirates, even though they had signed on as sailors and wore uniforms of the Confederate Navy. As for Lt. Commander Waddell, on the *carte de visite* on previous page he has written "*Thinking of wife and home in Dixie*". His time in Liverpool lasted longer than he might have anticipated; taken ill on the evening after surrender, he spent two bedridden years at the city's *Royal Hotel*, until he gradually recovered from his illness. An amnesty in the USA in 1867 meant Waddell was able to return to his loved *Maryland* where he died aged 61 in 1886. However it wasn't

homes and families lived, or they identified with the South, or saw themselves better served there, so that's why they placed their loyalties there. In the case of our four crewmen, they were all free African Americans, there were many in the South, living normal lives amongst white communities. These men on board *Shenandoah* could see themselves better off serving the Confederate navy than remaining with Union whalers.

Charles Hopkins, Joseph Stevenson and Edward Weeks remain today as mere anomalies but they should shine out as examples of ambassadors for all men and women of colour whose lives were so impacted by the war. More should be made of their involvement. In an age where Southern monuments and graves are being defiled, and history suppressed, we should be erecting more monuments and include some to black participants on both sides. Many displayed extraordinary courage and yet their stories remain untold, leaving us with an enormous gap in the story of their lives. They existed in both the North and South...and their numbers are legion. Remembrance knows no colour restraint or prejudice.



Described as 'Shenandoah'. Viewed looking aft from foremast. A sailor's lot is not always a happy one, this picture demonstrates the pure determination and courage required to take a sailing ship through the worst of nature. Sailors are furling sails to prevent wind from tearing them and the mast away. At such times, a sailor's life hangs on a thread. This image appears in an album of photographs, however photographic equipment in 1865 would have made this image near impossible to achieve. I doubt it is Shenandoah, there is no sign of the funnel or guns-Editor.

Sources: (Also see issue 83-Kenyon)

Photograph of possible 'Charles Hopkins' and above, Shenandoah in a storm, courtesy website:

http://recollect.bullrunccwr.org/coppermine/displayimage.php?album=28&pid=1599#top_display_media

<https://oksenate.gov/education/senate-artwork/surrender-general-stand-watie>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Last_surviving_Confederate_veterans#/media/File:William_%22Uncle_Bill%22_Lundy.jpg

<https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo/css-shenandoah.html?sortBy=relevant>

<https://www.rebellionresearch.com/the-last-act-of-the-civil-war>

Trice Up: <https://www.worldwidewords.org/qa/qa-inal.htm>

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/de/River_Mersey_in_1962.jpg

https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/press_releases/35-new-historical-markers-approved-in-june/

Albany Evening Journal (Albany, New York), 20 November 1865, page 3

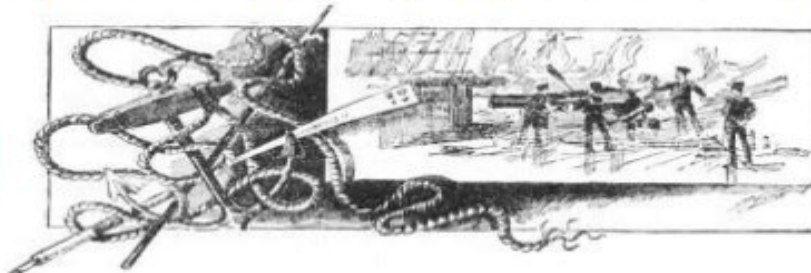
<https://blog.genealogybank.com/after-firing-last-shot-of-the-civil-war-warship-shenandoah-finally-surrendered.html>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-merseyside-34725621>

http://www.theislandwiki.org/index.php/Philip_John_Pinel's_journal_1855-1867

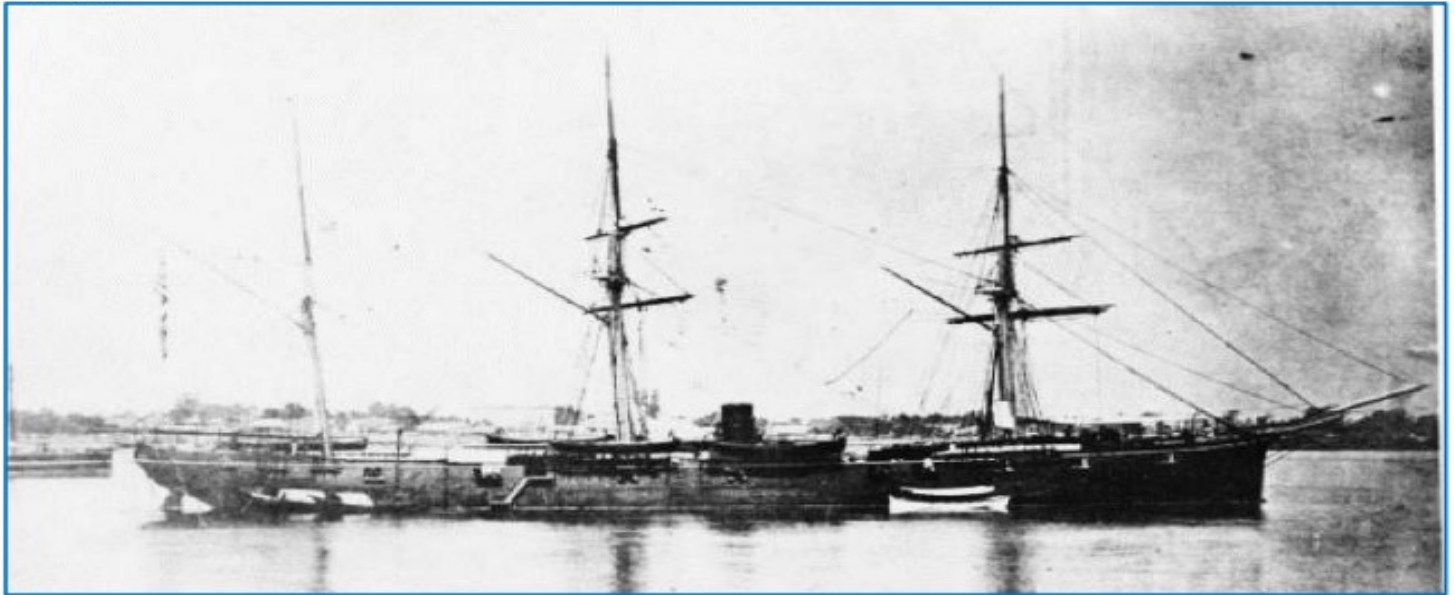
The Officers of the CSS Shenandoah - Angus Curry

Thanks to Barry Crompton ACWRTA (Melbourne). Terry Foenander archive (List of Shenandoah crew).



until the *Alabama Tribunal* settled its exorbitant claims with Britain in *Switzerland* that true amnesty for *British* sailors applied world-wide.

Liverpool historian Roy Rawlinson says, “The city’s sympathies were clearly not with the Union. It’s said more Confederate flags flew over Liverpool than Richmond. Years later, British sailors would talk about ‘their ship’ and ‘their war’”. While *Shenandoah’s* surrender, seven months after the end of the war, may have been welcomed in *Liverpool*, the British Government was less enthused by its return. It seems, by then they hoped to avoid a diplomatic incident and wanted the matter dealt with quietly. *Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon* didn’t want attention focused on British crew members of the ship, *Australians* were classed as British at the time. Sailors, on surrender, were simply asked their nationality, upon which each put on a fake Southern accent and lied; as such they were all paroled. The ship’s officers and some of the crew were Southerners. *Whitehall* intentionally avoided a diplomatic quagmire and hoped to side-step international embarrassment and of course, repercussions. However these issues were eventually resolved by the *Alabama Claims Tribunal*.



This is possibly *Shenandoah*, moored in *Liverpool*. A structure on the aft deck houses winching gear used to hoist the screw clear when under sail to resist drag. The gap between rudder and hull is where the propeller would lift. A funnel, seen fore of the mainmast is from a large government steamer port-side preventing boarding or leaving without clearance. There appears to be a furling United States flag flying off the aft yard. The ship’s funnel aft of the mast is telescoped down. The bow appears too blunt but is possibly the vessel behind. The launch, with white canvas covering, is seen in other pictures. However with a funnel seen fore of the aft mast it must be considered with caution-
Editor.



The underlying issue was completely missed at the time and yet lives on to raise interest in historians today; while one *African American* died of scurvy, at the surrender two of the crew, also free *black* Americans were totally integrated with the crew and on equal pay. How is this possible in the navy of a country that supposedly oppressed *black* people? They were among the very last Confederates to surrender after the war; that’s some distinction and can’t be ignored! But it is. Why? You must ask yourself, what does this mean in face of the argument... ‘the war was to end slavery in America’. The answer is obvious...the war was not to end slavery, neither was it to preserve the so-called “*Lost Cause*”, other than the democratic right to self-governance. *African Americans* also saw themselves as Southerners, the place of their birth, where their



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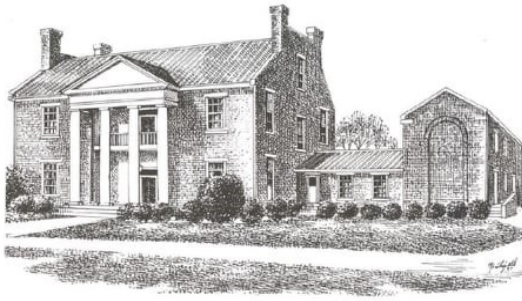
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Walkways of Remembrance
Bricks and Pavers For the Walkways for the
General Headquarters for the Sons of Confederate Veterans at Elm Springs
and the
Confederate Museum at Elm Springs

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

Brick sizes:

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

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

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

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

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: _____
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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:

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

Name: _____

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